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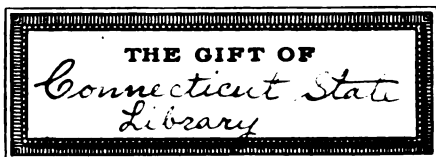
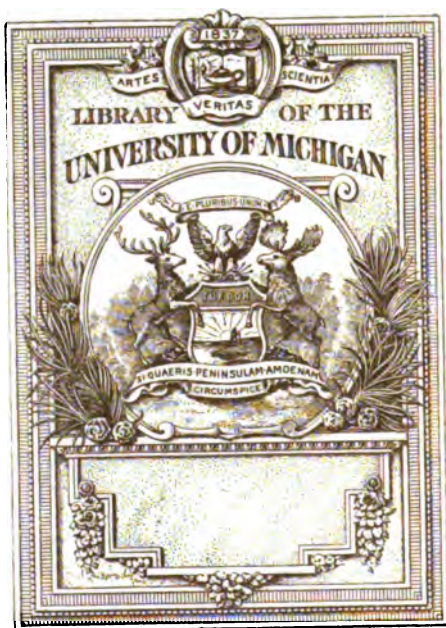
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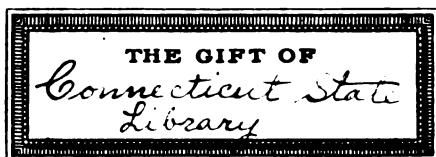
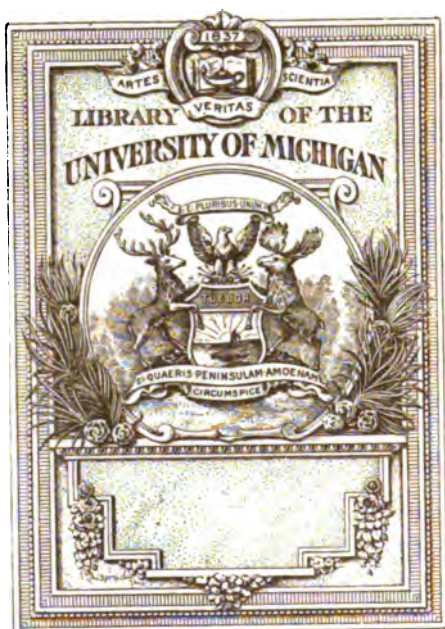
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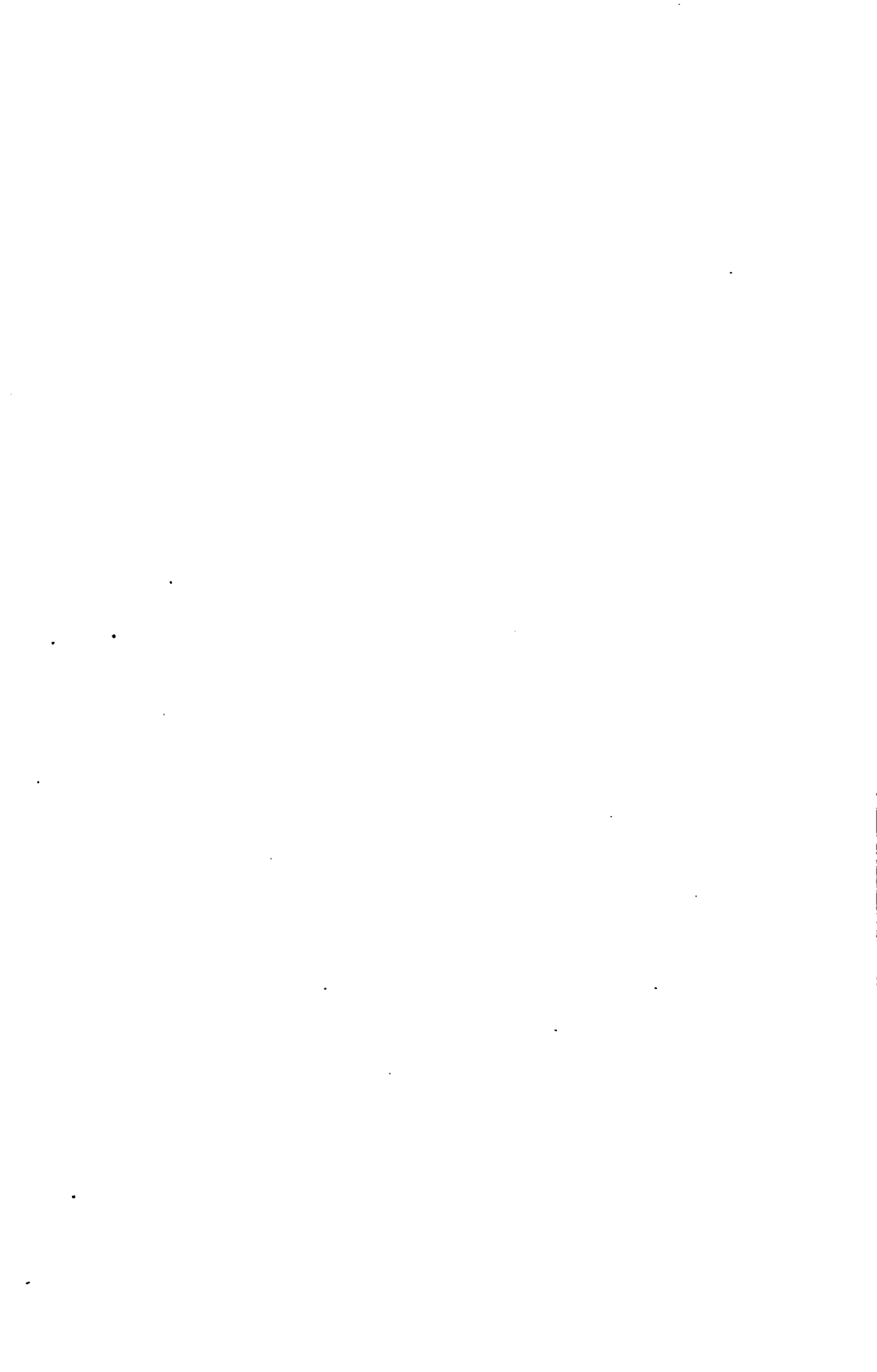
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PUBLIC DOCUMENTS
OF THE
STATE OF CONNECTICUT

VOL. IV—PART I.

1912



PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

HARTFORD

1914

NOTE.

Commencing with the documents for the year 1900, a Document Number was assigned to each State departmental report.

This number was determined by the chronological order of the first printed independent issue of such report and will in future be retained by it, thus showing the relative chronological place it occupies in the printed reports of the State.

A list of these reports, with the date of first printed issue and the document number of each, appears on the following page.

Thomas D. Brudstreet.

Comptroller.

Oct. 1, 1912.

CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER OF FIRST PRINTED REPORTS OF DEPARTMENTS.

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2.	School Fund (since 1909 in Treasurer's report),	1809
3.	Governor's Message,	1817
4.	State Prison,	1828
5.	Bank Commissioners,	1838
6.	Adjutant-General,	1838
7.	Quartermaster-General,	1839
8.	Board of Education (first issued by Commissioner of Com- mon Schools),	1839
9.	Vital Statistics (first issued by Secretary of State),	1847
10.	Treasurer,	1852
11.	Connecticut School for Boys (Reform School),	1853
12.	Railroad Commissioners (see Public Utilities Commission, below),	1854
13.	State Librarian,	1855
14.	County Commissioners,	1862
15.	Connecticut School for Imbeciles,	1862
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17.	Insurance Commissioner,	1866
18.	State Board of Agriculture,	1866
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21.	Connecticut Industrial School for Girls,	1870
22.	Indebtedness, rate of tax, etc. (Quadrennial)	1874
23.	Bureau of Labor Statistics,	1874
24.	Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station,	1878
25.	State Board of Health,	1879
26.	Statement of Vote for State Officers,	1880
27.	Criminal Business of the Courts,	1880
28.	State Board of Charities,	1882
29.	Connecticut (formerly Storrs) Agricultural College,	1882
30.	Shell-Fish Commissioners,	1882
31.	Estimate of State Expenditures,	1885
32.	Dairy and Food Commissioner,	1887
33.	Factory Inspector,	1887
34.	Storrs Agricultural Experiment Station,	1889
35.	Board of Education of the Blind,	1895
36.	Highway Commissioner,	1897
37.	Building and Loan Commissioner,	1898
38.	Commissioner on Domestic Animals,	1898
39.	Sewage Commission (discontinued 1902),	1899
40.	Attorney-General,	1900
41.	Examiner of Public Records (formerly Commissioner of Public Records),	1900
42.	Dental Commission,	1901
43.	Israel Putnam Memorial Camp Ground Commissioners,	1902
44.	Connecticut Prison Association <i>de</i> Probation Law,	1903
45.	State Police Department,	1903
46.	Mediation and Arbitration,	1901
47.	Geological and Natural History Survey,	1903
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49.	Soldiers' Hospital Board (last report 1908),	1905
50.	Board of Control,	1906
51.	Norwich State Hospital for the Insane,	1905
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53.	Tuberculosis Commission,	1910
54.	Connecticut Reformatory,	1910
55.	Colony for Epileptics,	1910
56.	Public Utilities Commission,	1911
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State of Connecticut

PUBLIC DOCUMENT No. 8

REPORT
OF THE
BOARD OF EDUCATION
OF THE
STATE OF CONNECTICUT

TO THE GOVERNOR

TOGETHER WITH
THE REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE BOARD
AND
THE REPORT OF THE CONNECTICUT PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMITTEE

HARTFORD
PUBLISHED BY THE STATE
1913

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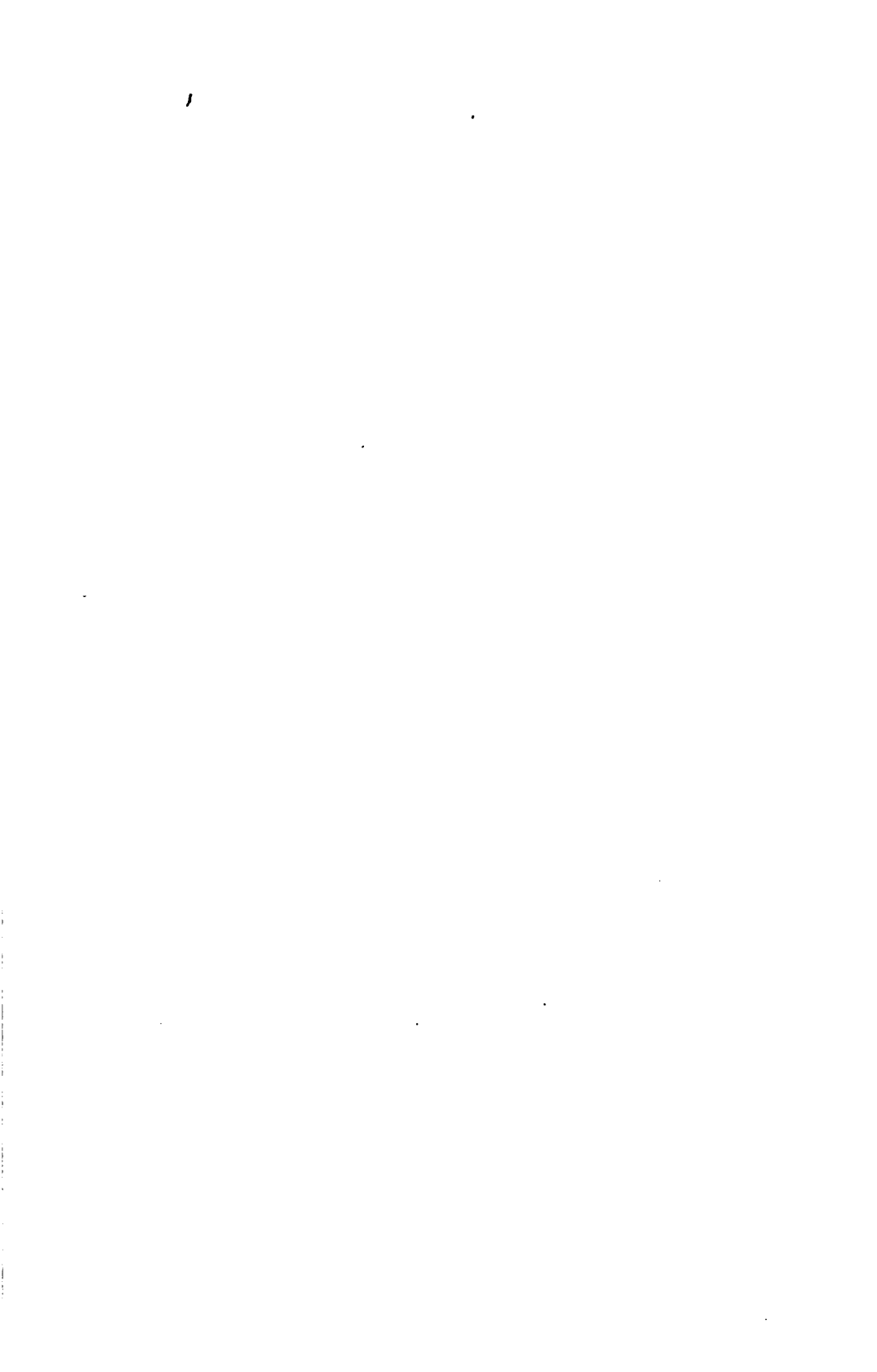
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THE BOARD OF CONTROL.

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REPORT
OF
THE BOARD OF EDUCATION
TO THE GOVERNOR

In the report of the secretary and in the appendix will be found facts and figures which relate to the education administrative and financial aspects of public instruction. The tables are in many cases accompanied by memoranda explaining their significance and the method of their collection.

DOINGS OF THE BOARD

The doings of the state board of education are summarized in connection with the grants administered by the board.

Enumeration grant The first important state aid to schools was the income of the school fund. This fund and the interest must be appropriated to the support of the common schools throughout the state and for the equal benefit of all the people thereof. In 1872 the increment of the fund was supplemented by a direct grant of \$1.50 per scholar distributed on the basis of the annual state census of children between the ages of four and sixteen. Since 1893 the interest of the fund and a direct grant from the treasury together amounting to \$2.25 per scholar for each enumerated scholar have been distributed to the towns to be used for teachers' wages only. In the year 1911-1912 the towns received \$575,522.24. The enumeration increases at the rate of about 7,500 a year. This means an increment of about \$16,000.

Evening schools In 1895 direct aid was extended to evening schools on the basis of average attendance. These schools have existed mainly for the benefit of immigrants wishing to acquire the English language. In a few cases they have become continuation schools of great value. During the last year the amount

paid for evening schools was \$9,676.69 to January 1, 1913. The registration in these schools has considerably increased.

High schools In many towns it is impossible or inexpedient to maintain high schools. Since 1897 a grant of \$30 per scholar has been paid to towns in which no high school is maintained.

The table on page 187 shows the number who have taken advantage of this aid in the years since the passage of the law.

Average attendance This grant is based upon average attendance. It is conditioned upon local tax for schools which varies with the grand list of the town. This generous contribution has enabled towns to pay larger wages to teachers and to conform to the legal requirements relating to certificates of qualification. Under the provisions of this law \$126,789.56 to January 1, 1913, was paid to 78 towns for the year 1911-1912.

The amount was originally intended to encourage education in towns of small resources by increasing the sum available for teachers' wages. Some towns of considerable wealth were as needy as towns of small resources because the school population was large as compared with the valuation. For this and other reasons the tax required has been perpendicularly decreased and the valuation extended until 109 towns including those whose valuation is \$2,500,000 have come within the beneficial pale of the law.

Supervision By the last legislature the original supervision act of 1903 was greatly enlarged in scope. Not only may supervision districts be organized but a moiety of the salary of the supervisor is paid by the state for towns having 20 to 30 teachers and the whole salary to towns having not more than 20 teachers.

The benefits resulting from this grant are set out on pages 99-105 and 116-157 of the report of the secretary.

In the past year 38 supervisors were appointed for 84 towns having 20 teachers or less at an expense to the state of \$50,646.61.

Trained teachers By an act of 1909 persons recommended by the school officers in towns having a grand list of less than \$1,500,000 receive \$150 towards their expenses at a normal school on condition that they teach three years in towns similar to those from which they were appointed.

Under this law 41 persons attended the normal schools and \$5,425.00 was paid.

Free public libraries To the end that the education begun in the public schools may be continued the state fosters free public libraries.

The record elsewhere exhibited shows that 99 libraries are continuing the educational influence of the school. This grant is extended to such towns only as provide a sum equal to the state grant.

School libraries Libraries in connection with each school are possible under the state library law which was originally passed in the year 1866. There are 140 libraries which received in the year under review \$8,130.00.

CONDITION OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS

1 The number of children enumerated in 1911 was 255,692. About 30,000 are four to seven years old and are not influenced by the compulsory attendance law. The supply of education is expressed by the average number of days each child has attended which is 160.

2 The expenditures for public schools have doubled in the past ten years which is evidence that the quantity of education has not diminished. The total expense for 1911-1912 was \$6,122,367.30.

3 Eighty per cent of the school revenues is derived from local taxation. The state directly pays twelve per cent.

4 The principle has been accepted that the wealth of the state shall contribute to the needs of the state. Educational opportunities are equalized by aiding communities of small resources.

5 The distribution of state moneys is now based upon the number of children and the actual attendance.

6 The total value of public school property is \$20,982,007.38.

7 The expenditure per child of school age is \$21.30 an advance of \$6.50 in ten years.

8 The cost for each child on the register is \$27.53.

9 The cost per scholar in average attendance is 34.98. This is the best measure of actual expense.

10 The cost per day of schooling a child is 24 cents.

11 The attendance laws have the elements of efficiency.

(1) children must be in school from seven to sixteen.

(2) children must attend school every day in the school year.

(3) there is a census of children containing essential facts each year.

(4) there is provision for enforcing the law.

This law together with the laws relating to employment are based upon the principle that between the ages of fourteen and sixteen children must attend school or be employed.

12 The average length of the school year has increased to 188 days.

13 The average wages paid to women teachers is \$57.87 per month. In 1902-1903 the wage was \$45.26 per month. This covers a school year of nine and one-half months.

14 The number of teachers whose average monthly wage is less than \$25 has reached the vanishing point.

1901-1902	1902-1903	1903-1904	1904-1905	1905-1906	1906-1907	1907-1908	1908-1909	1909-1910	1910-1911	1911-1912
278	274	167	121	76	56	38	29	13	9	1

15 The attendance at the normal schools is 4 per cent smaller than in the year 1911-1912.

16 Immigrants coming to this state in increasing numbers have been absorbed in the public schools and are receiving the best education that the towns can supply.

LABOR AND ATTENDANCE

The number of scholars on the register during 1911-1912 was 197,852 which was greater than the number at the end of the previous year and much larger than the number at the end of the preceding year. There must have been about 4,800 new names entered on the registers at the beginning of the year.

The percentage of the average number of scholars was 87.65 as compared with 85.70 of the previous year. This shows that the increase in regularity has been considerable. An interesting fact in this connection is that the percentage of regularity is greater in rural than in city areas. It is due both to the administration of the attendance law and to activity of the supervisors.

From the special reports of these agents found on page 61 it appears that there is constantly a better understanding and appreciation of the attendance law and its benefits to the community. That schooling is necessary to good citizenship and that good

government never proceeds from ignorance are becoming more and more recognized.

Public sentiment does not yet everywhere sustain literal enforcement of the attendance law. The belief that deprivation of schooling is an offense not only against the child but against the public welfare is not universal. The existing law is almost perfect in form but is comparatively new. Parents of the present generation have not yet fully conformed to its provisions and are not familiar with its enforcement and its good results. The children who have experienced its operation will soon be sending their children to school. This coming generation not only objects less to its rigid provisions but can be depended upon to promote its enforcement.

The reports also reveal the darker side—the many homes where parents are incapable, negligent or vicious.

The main opportunity of some children to become better and more useful than their parents is found in the public school. We note with satisfaction the record of a large number of cases of non-attendance investigated and especially the number of schools and families visited. In addition to the number of children indirectly influenced, 3,316 were sent to school.

The figures also prove that the state ought to insist more firmly upon regular school attendance. Irregularity implies loss of time and school energy not only on the part of the absentee but also on the part of the whole school. Moreover, this inattention to duty and breaking of the law which absence from school often involves influence subsequent life and reduce that high ideal of public service which should be instilled into every child. Indeed, it has been found that a large number of criminals began their lawbreaking by violation of the school attendance law of this commonwealth.

In enforcing the law relating to attendance, the agents are often met with the request that children be allowed to work because someone is dependent upon the earnings of a child. Such statements are always carefully investigated and the number of worthy cases has been found to be very few. Frequently the plea is false and vividly illuminates the fact that an idle or shiftless parent wishes to depend upon the labor of a child under fourteen years of age. It is sometimes found that children from states having high-sounding statutes about labor and attendance

have been kept from school to labor before coming into this state and have thus lost their opportunities of early education.

HIGH SCHOOLS

The whole number of children registered in high schools was 15,322. 2,011 were graduated from four-year courses; of these graduates 465 entered colleges or universities, and 322 entered the normal schools of this state.

The staff of these schools consisted of 666 teachers — 202 men and 464 women — and the average number of scholars for each teacher was 23. The wages of these teachers amounted to \$593,897.81. The expenditure for high school purposes, not including buildings, was \$775,080.71, which was 20 per cent of the total running expenses of public schools in the state. The average cost of high schools per scholar was \$50.58. From the foregoing it appears that upon 7 per cent of the children registered (197,852), was expended 20 per cent of the total cost of public schools.

To the end that this disparity of expense and accomplishment may be somewhat relieved, high schools should be maintained in part at least by tuition fees. The money thus released will be devoted to the useful education of that vast number whose school life ends at 14.

The following table exhibits the number of pupils attending non-local high schools and the amounts paid by the state for the years during which the law providing for such education has been in operation

Year	No of towns paying high school tuition fee	No of schol- ars attend- ing non-local high schools	No of high schools approved	PAID BY STATE	
				tuition	conveyance
1897-8	32	136	27	\$ 2 315.96	-----
1898-9	40	214	24	3 584.09	-----
1899-1900	55	408	26	7 059.85	-----
1900-1901	61	489	31	8 591.72	-----
1901-1902	64	580	37	12 563.47	-----
1902-1903	69	649	42	15 312.85	-----
1903-1904	76	813	52	19 403.94	\$ 8 341.27
1904-1905	83	918	47	21 936.67	9 226.69
1905-1906	77	1 019	49	24 839.80	10 085.77
1906-1907	83	1 063	49	26 557.23	10 785.19
1907-1908	82	1 118	51	27 620.22	11 556.61
1908-1909	87	1 264	50	31 739.56	12 616.93
1909-1910	87	1 306	50	33 914.45	12 803.71
1910-1911	90	1 451	52	37 180.56	14 213.83
1911-1912	88	1 659	55	42 968.83	16 418.77

The foregoing shows that the state offers a scholarship — composed of tuition fees and transportation — of \$35.68 to each child attending a high school in another town. The tuition fees of 1,659 children were paid in whole or in part. The total expense to the state was (tuition fees \$42,968.83 conveyance \$16,237.80) \$59,206.63.

The number attending non-local high schools is 11 per cent of the whole high school registration. Most of these live in small and distinctly rural communities. There are 7 towns which did not pay high school tuition or transportation and do not maintain high schools. In the 92 towns under state supervision there are 19 high schools of which some offer only partial courses.

If we look at purely rural areas in Connecticut generally we find no high school at all. Even if we include village communities with a population not exceeding 2,000 we shall, with few exceptions, find the same state of affairs. To find the unit of population of a successful high school we must go higher than a population of 3,000. It is difficult to determine how much higher or where the high school line should be drawn.

It is suggestive as well as interesting to know that secondary and higher instruction is most sought after where the facilities for it are least. The distribution of scholars shows considerable variation, but from the distinctly rural towns there are about 1,800 scholars, being 16 for every 1,000 of the population. In a small town showing the largest percentage of registration there are 38 for every 1,000 of the population. Taking the registration in high schools as a basis, the city having the largest percentage of high school registration shows 21 to every 1,000. These are only typical instances, for a similar proportion holds all through. The causes are quite explicable, but they do not detract from the importance of the fact which is that higher education is relatively more desired in rural than in urban communities. In a busy commercial and industrial community there is abundance of remunerative work, even for boys and girls. There are many outlets and avenues of promotion open to enterprising youth. In the remote and agricultural districts there is little such opportunity. The only opportunity is labor upon the farm, and many boys and girls seek the outlet of education through the schools to other vocations. Thus secondary education while a much more difficult matter to deal with in rural areas, is at the same

time of comparatively much greater social importance than in towns.

All this bears closely on the question of the establishment and management of secondary schools. It may at once be granted that a large school, with specialized curriculum, specialists as teachers, full equipment of laboratories and workshops, will impart a much more efficient secondary education, especially in the various branches of science than can the rural or village school with a secondary department. There are, it is true, some compensations in the smaller school and in the less complete apparatus. But neither of these facts is quite to the point. The point is that the whole rural population interested in secondary education cannot supply through taxes the buildings, equipment and teachers. If they cannot supply the education at home, the children must obtain the education elsewhere. Where high schools cannot be economically established secondary education must be provided in non-local schools.

There are reasons for providing conveyance. Family life is dear to many people, and much store is set by home influence. The family life is not to be lightly broken up. When members leave it, care must be exercised that the influence to which they are exposed shall not be prejudicial to character. Frequently circumstances do not enable parents to make proper arrangements for board and oversight when children are obliged to reside away from home. After a certain age children must in any case learn to look out for themselves, and here a careful upbringing insures the up-development of moral qualities which are a safeguard against idleness and temptation after the time comes when parental restraint is of necessity removed. But the matter of age is a vital one. A boy of sixteen or seventeen may be able to fight his own battle, but not so those who are younger. Hence it becomes of great importance that pupils should be kept as long as possible at home or in local schools, — that is, as long as a suitable curriculum can be provided and sufficient stimulus imparted. Their removal should be delayed as long as with safety it can be done. After all the moral risk is a much more serious matter than shortening of ideal educational conditions.

High school inspection The inspection which is conducted by this board extends to all the activities of the schools. Every subject comprised in the curriculum is investigated and special

attention is paid to all influences bearing upon the characters of the scholars. Account is taken not only of the course of study but of premises and equipment.

There has been a steady increase in the scale of grants to the high schools. The result of inspections has been the imposition of certain requirements upon these schools in respect of teaching staff course of study and adaptation to community interests. While these schools are completely under local control they must maintain a certain standard of efficiency to retain the state scholarship students.

This grant makes high school education accessible to all children in the state. Its money value has diminished by reason of the increased cost of tuition and of running expenses. A charge of a large fee in addition to the grant has slammed the door in the face of many.

Ten years ago the average high school tuition fee was \$40, now it is \$50 and in many cases \$60 to \$75.

If high school education is to be encouraged trade education which reaches many more children ought also to receive special encouragement. The demands of industrial efficiency have effaced the sedate notions of general education for all. The true welfare of children as well as the maintenance of the industrial supremacy of the state impel us to consider trade training as a better preparation for usefulness than high school study. We cannot longer rely upon native ability and the courses of a common school to produce industrial efficiency and a sense of civic responsibility. There must be opportunity to learn through practice particular occupations.

The real state and quality of the secondary schools are far less accurately known than those of the elementary. All our information points to the conclusion that efficiency varies immensely from school to school. Most large high schools have good buildings and are provided with science laboratories and suitable equipment. Where a school falls below the mark, the weak point is the teaching. Generally in small schools there is a good salary provided for the principal, while the assistants are often paid less than is earned in the primary schools. It is important to maintain a higher average standard of scholarship in these schools. There is need in many places of better organization and supervising, and of expansion. The buildings, equipment,

and curriculum should be made good and in particular the science, history, and language (including modern languages), should be especially provided for. The fact that the smaller towns are now dependent upon the larger for this kind of education emphasizes the foregoing requirements. But what is most needed is that an adequate standard of qualification be adopted for the teachers so that all places may be filled by the appointment of men and women who have professional training and experience and whose remuneration and prospects will be such as to secure stability and continuity of work.

NORMAL SCHOOLS

The state has erected at an expense of more than \$600,000.00 four normal school buildings and two model school buildings and has acquired a third model school building.

From these schools has been graduated a body of trained and capable teachers numbering 5,267.

The following table shows the registration at the normal schools for the years 1910-1912:

	registration			entering class	
	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1911	1912
New Britain	260	258	225	129	120
Willimantic	131	122	122	60	70
New Haven	292	301	229	160	140
Danbury	93	135	206	65	123
Total	776	816	782	414	453

The number of graduates during the year from normal schools was 317. The number of new teachers annually required in the state is 517. It appears that the state does not train teachers enough to fill the ranks.

The board repeats its conviction that at the present moment the education and training of teachers for elementary schools is one of the fundamental problems which the administration of schools must face. It is impossible to build up a satisfactory structure of teaching qualifications except on a foundation in the earlier schools.

It appears that of the 5,488 teachers in the state 266 have received merely a common school education, 1,656 a high school education and 2,940 a special training for their work in normal schools.

Of the number who annually enter upon the work of teaching not more than one-half have been especially prepared for this work.

In each of these normal schools there can be educated more than now attend. With their complete equipment, efficient teaching and ample means of practice, these schools could teach and train twice as many as are now enrolled.

The practice of appointing to permanent service none but fully trained teachers is extending. Instead of graduating annually 300 from our normal schools, and receiving 300 more trained teachers from outside the state, we ought to train and retain 600. All would find occupation at living wage. Notwithstanding the growing demand of the cities, life in which is so attractive, small towns and villages get more trained teachers from year to year. It is only by training as many teachers as the state needs that its total supply can be kept up. We ought, somehow or other, perhaps by prescribing different preparation and by compulsory attendance of intending teachers at normal schools to secure an additional output of at least 300 teachers annually.

There is a place for guidance between the dawning of special capacity and its application. Investigation of the efficiency of elementary teachers shows that when measured by competent judges special training is the most important factor in teaching. It is more important than scholarship which has often been assumed to be the most important. A discussion of the qualities and attainments of the perfect teacher involves the means of attaining a certain ideal but of the ideal itself there is not any doubt. In the normal schools we take the education to a certain point for granted and proceed to build upon that. It is possible to make a teacher but is impossible to make him out of nothing. We are now concerned with turning out a more or less definite and special type of teacher. If intending teachers specialize in reading because they are to teach reading and in arithmetic because they intend to teach arithmetic we have a training which is specific. There is a vague, long range, higher education that leads to acquirements that may afterwards be directed to specific ends but at present are in a vacuum.

There is a somewhat misdirected agitation for a specific type prepared only for rural schools. The teacher who can teach a

many-class school can be trusted to be efficient in a one-class school.

Willimantic dormitory

Dormitories in connection with normal schools have in most states been provided. The necessity for dormitories in this state has become urgent. The following statement of the needs at Willimantic contains interesting and impressive material.

REASONS FOR THE ERECTION OF A DORMITORY FOR THE WILLIMANTIC STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

The Willimantic normal school is so situated that few of its students can live at home. In this respect it differs from the other schools of the state. During the present year eighty-nine students have boarded in Willimantic, nearly all of them the entire year.

The average age of the students at the time of entrance is 19 years. A considerable number enter at eighteen, some at seventeen and an occasional one at sixteen. Nearly all are living away from home for the first time. The selection of suitable boarding houses is extremely important.

The average price of board for a full week is \$4.27, for five days \$3.35. The number of available boarding-places in Willimantic is very small. The number is still further restricted by the low price which the students are able to pay. As a consequence it has become very difficult to find places of any sort for all students and practically impossible to exercise adequate discrimination. This difficulty is increasing.

There is an excellent location and plenty of room for a dormitory on the grounds of the normal school. The normal school plant with some modifications could easily heat such a building and it would not be difficult to install a lighting plant if that were desired.

The dormitory would be very helpful in connection with the summer school at Willimantic. Lack of adequate boarding facilities led to a union with the school of the Storrs Agricultural College for the summer of 1910. While there are some advantages in this arrangement it is not desirable that it should be permanent. With a dormitory much could be done in the summer for the rural school teachers in this part of the state.

I believe that a dormitory would materially increase the efficiency of the school and would attract an increased number of students.

The request for a dormitory for the school at Willimantic involves nothing novel. It is the policy of nearly every state in

the country to provide dormitories for schools situated as is the school at Willimantic and private boarding schools and colleges everywhere have found it quite impossible to conduct their affairs under the haphazard boarding conditions which we are facing.

The following summary, the result of a special inquiry, indicates the extent to which other states have provided their normal schools with dormitory facilities.

Schools reporting no	49
“ “ yes	63
“ “ expecting to build	7
“ “ renting	2
“ not	21
Total,	142
No states and territories listed	40
Total cost,	\$4,994,766.00
Total accommodations,	(approx) 12,000

TEMPORARY HOMES

This board supervises the schooling of children at temporary homes.

These schools are visited and inspected by an acting visitor appointed by the board.

The number of children attending in the years 1910-11 and 1911-12 is as follows:

county	location	1910-11 no of children	1911-12 no of children
Hartford	Warehouse Point	144	151
New Haven	Orange (Allingtown)	209	219
New London	Norwich	109	115
Fairfield	Norwalk	127	140
Middlesex	Haddam	71	80
Tolland	Vernon Center	37	30
	Total	697	735

EYESIGHT TESTS

In the year 1910 the eyesight of children was tested as provided in section 251 of the General statutes. The detailed results are so voluminous that they are not printed in this volume.

This investigation calls attention to many defects of eyesight otherwise unobserved and the evidence is conclusive that proper remedies are in many cases applied. The following is a summary of the triennial returns since 1905.

year	number enrolled	number tested	number cases defective sight	% defective
1905	143 983	133 144	17 338	13.0
1908	151 176	142 554	12 217	8.5
1911	166 163	154 379	14 824	9.6

TEACHERS

Taking the number of teachers as a basis there is an average of 29 children to each teacher. The proportion of the number of children to the number of teachers continues to increase.

The number of teachers compared with the number of children is greater in the city than in the country.

Wage of teachers All previous volumes published by this board have contained tables showing the rates of salaries of the teachers. There is an increase in the rates of salaries ordinarily paid.

The increment has been especially great in respect of the salaries of women. In 1903 the women teachers' salaries in excess of \$250 formed 93.9% of the total; the corresponding relation for 1911-1913 is 99.9%. The average wages of women teachers in 1903 was \$45.26 while in 1911-1912 it was \$57.87.

The education of teachers may be classified as follows:

education	State		state supervision system	
	no teachers	% of whole	no of teachers	% of whole
Common school	266	4.85	90	9.76
High school	1 653	30.12	398	43.17
College	629	11.46	79	8.57
Normal school	2 940	53.57	355	38.50
	5 488		922	

SCHOOL AND PUBLIC LIBRARIES

In spite of all the improvements introduced into the conduct of elementary schools and especially the higher classes of these schools, it is inevitable that the work and responsibility of the world must press heavily upon the majority of those who have to enter employment at the age of fourteen. The temptation to throw all serious reading aside is strong upon the boys and girls who find themselves with a large measure of independence before they are old enough to appreciate the severity with which the ignorant or incompetent are excluded by modern con-

ditions from all the more remunerative and pleasant fields of work. Children should be so directed and stimulated during their school years that later they will continue the reading to which teachers have been able to introduce them and so find in books profit and enjoyment in their spare hours. This board has actively promoted the purchase and circulation among schools of libraries which give an impulse to good reading. The Connecticut public library committee has been energetic and successful in this direction. In all possible ways have schools and libraries been encouraged to cultivate closer relations.

The Connecticut public library committee in the years 1910-11 and 1911-12 expended for 17,593 books \$20,296.06. The expenditure for 80 school libraries was \$3,164.79. The facts concerning libraries circulated among communities and schools will be found in the report of the Connecticut public library committee.

SUPERVISION

The supervision of schools in urban communities by trained men has long been deemed necessary. Strange to say neither the need nor the possibility for similar direction of rural schools was generally admitted until in recent years. It is now realized however that country children as future citizens of the state should have educational opportunities equal to those of city children. Small towns that have always found it difficult to pay adequate salaries to teachers have seldom felt able to employ skilled supervisors. Manifestly it has become necessary for the state to assist such communities if the standards of their schools are to be kept abreast of the times.

With this end in view the supervision law of 1903 was passed. That law made possible the payment by the state of three-fourths of the salary of a supervisor in towns having less than eleven teachers and one-half of the salary in districts formed by the union of two or more towns having in all from twenty-five to fifty teachers. A few towns applied for assistance under this act and a beginning in real rural school supervision was made in this state.

The need for further aid became evident and the act was amended in 1907 to make possible the payment of three-fourths of a supervisor's salary in towns having as many as twenty

teachers. In 1909 still more assistance was offered by a law making possible the payment by the state of the entire supervisor's salary in towns having not more than twenty teachers. Towns having from twenty to fifty teachers are under certain conditions still aided by the state through the payment of one-half of the supervisor's salary.

It should be noted that in all of these acts relative to supervision its adoption has been left optional with the towns but could be decided either by vote of the local school committee or by vote of the citizens in town meeting. The growth of supervision in this state therefore has depended wholly on its merits as tried in town after town.

The number of small towns with supervised schools has increased from eight in 1904 to ninety-two at the close of the year 1912.

In this time the number of teachers under supervision in the rural communities of Connecticut has increased from fifty-seven to nine hundred twenty-two; the number of pupils in supervised country schools from one thousand seven hundred and thirty-four to twenty-two thousand fifteen. The system compares with others in the state as follows:

	regis- tration	av att	no of schools	teachers	supervision expense of
New Haven	25 590	21 361	56	643	41 200.00
Bridgeport	15 733	13 679	28	342	34 531.86
Hartford	18 210	13 880	17	510	41 400.00
Waterbury	11 710	9 421	18	280	31 345.00
State (92 towns)	22 015	19 384	597	922	51 049.12

This year thirty-four trained men are employed in the work of supervising schools in towns having twenty teachers or less. Their powers and duties are stated in the statutes as those pertaining to "Acting visitors." Although these men are assigned to supervise schools in certain towns the actual administration of these schools remains with the local committees except in so far as the committees have voluntarily delegated certain powers to the supervisor as their agent.

Except for the fact that the buildings are far apart the supervised country schools of the state may be compared to the parts of a well organized city system. Like principals of buildings in the best city systems the state supervisors work directly with

their schools are expected to know all of their pupils individually and the particular needs of each teacher.

Besides the direction of schools a novel yet equally important part of the supervisor's work is the training of teachers. This is done through regular monthly meetings through the establishment of model schools in every town for demonstration and practice teaching and by the conduct of numerous institutes. This work is directed by the secretary of the state board of education and the methods used in the normal schools are applied in the training as far as applicable. Over nine hundred teachers are now receiving this systematic instruction in the practice and art of teaching. The state supervisory force constitutes as it were a normal school in the field. This work is of great value to the state as a whole. By thus increasing the number of trained teachers available it supplements directly the efforts of the four normal schools already established which alone could never supply the demand for trained teachers.

At present all but 26 towns of the one hundred and sixty-eight in the state have placed their schools under the supervision of men trained for the work and giving their entire time to it.

Some of the beneficial results already observable in the rural schools that have come under supervision are:

- 1 Better attendance.
- 2 Decreased number of one-room schools through consolidation.
- 3 Increased number of trained teachers employed.
- 4 Increase in the proportion of pupils graduating from the elementary schools and entering the high schools.
- 5 Increased regularity and punctuality of children.
- 6 Marked improvement in buildings.
- 7 Unmistakable evidence of greater interest in schools on the part of school officers and parents.

A study of the records of the small towns now having school supervision shows the following interesting changes since 1903-4:

- 1 Proportion of register pupils attending school every day has risen from 77% to 82.7%.
- 2 The number of one-room schools in these towns has decreased from 537 to 481 or 10%.
- 3 The number of normal graduates employed as teachers in these towns has increased from 211 to 382 — an increase of 55%.

4 The number of pupils attending high schools from these towns has increased from 1131 to 2004 or 77%.

Perhaps one of the most significant results of supervision has been the elimination of waste effort and lost time in the school-room. The gain in efficiency by these economies is making possible the more rapid advancement of pupils. Already a reduction of the elementary school course from the traditional nine years to eight has been effected in schools under state supervision. The gain through economy of time and better organization of work will eventually mean the completion in the early years of the course of the necessary training in fundamental operations with numbers and in the mechanics of reading and penmanship. One or two years in the latter part of the course may be then devoted to practical studies directly helpful to pupils soon to leave school for work. There can also be lines of special preparation for pupils fortunate enough to be able to continue their studies in higher schools.

SCHOOL PROVISION

Perhaps the fact that people in the United States generally, including those in Connecticut, do not yet take the matter of public education very seriously, is best demonstrated by the shortness and uncertainty of the so-called school year. Under the statutes schools must be maintained for thirty-six weeks. But just what is meant by the word week is uncertain. That is to say, just how many days school shall be kept doesn't appear. By common consent it is generally understood that a school week consists of five days. There is less agreement as to what constitutes a day, the practice probably varying from three hours a day to six. This schedule seems to many persons interested in education rather absurdly short. It is notorious that Americans, who have been accustomed to boast of their public schools and who are to be credited with early theoretical recognition of the desirability of compulsory education, are nevertheless content with an amount of schooling per year very much less than the amount which is enjoyed by the children of other leading nations.

What with Saturdays and Sundays, with various holidays, with few hours per day devoted to school work, with excessively long vacations, it is difficult indeed to teach the children much before they are fourteen years old.

To a considerable extent this is the fault of the general public and of parents in particular. The idea that school is a good place for children when there is nothing else for them to do still prevails, it must be feared, to a considerable extent, and among very many responsible people.

It would seem possible that the time is here or at hand when some far-reaching reform may be instituted. There seems no very good reason why schools should not be in continuous session, offering four terms of three months each with legal provision that each individual child may be absent from school one of these four terms. This would however give an unnecessary amount of vacation. Perhaps five terms of ten weeks each, allowing a week recess at Christmas and another, perhaps, the first week in July, with legal provision for one term's absence for each pupil would be a better arrangement. Provision would also have to be made for one term's absence each year for each teacher.

The particular difficulties in organizing and administering a schedule of this sort are great, undoubtedly, but not insuperable. If any such plan as this were put in operation it should be combined with pretty strict regulations preventing schools from undertaking to teach children too many subjects at one time. This would be necessary in order to make each term a unit by itself.

It is the opinion of many competent judges that some arrangement like that suggested would solve many present problems. It would make the demand for the raising of the maximum school age from fourteen to sixteen years less pressing. It would probably insure better teaching and more effective work. It would certainly leave ample time for the children to play. If it be associated with a definition of the school day which will prevent too long confinement for the younger children and insure for the older ones sufficient opportunity to prepare as well as to recite their lessons, a great step forward will be taken.

If the future citizens of our country and of our state are to be satisfactorily trained for their duties and prepared to do the work which society is going to demand of them, some arrangement whereby they shall have ample schooling is imperatively demanded. If the continuous school session above suggested is at present impracticable it would seem that at least the school year should be lengthened to forty or forty-two weeks and the

school day defined so as to insure an increased amount of training for the boys and girls. It is incredible that the American people shall much longer continue indifferent to the education of their children.

CHILD LABOR

The law relating to employment of children has been in operation since September 1, 1911.

Certificates have been issued as follows:

Number of appli- cations received	NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS REJECTED							Number of certifi- cates issued	Number notices to attend school	Number state- ments of age to applicants over 16
	illiteracy	poor health	lack of evidence of age	under age	lack of work	case continued	other causes			
17715	2588	9	1589	495	502	224	327	11978	1021	274

The principle upon which the law has been administered is that:

1 Children should be at school as the attendance law requires (Sec 2116 G S).

2 Or should be at work as the employment law prescribes.

Without doubt this legislation has signally accomplished these purposes.

An investigation was instituted and completed to ascertain how many children were actually employed in the industries enumerated in the law. In the course of this investigation it was found that there was much negligent and unintentional violation of the law.

It was also found that the occupations in which children are engaged do not lead to skill or to permanent employment. They are children's occupations from which they must soon pass to other unskilled occupations.

The evidence is conclusive that education to 14 is defective and that the two years to 16 do not fit for wage earning or for good citizenship.

The law above referred to runs as follows:

Public Acts of 1911

CHAPTER 119

An act concerning the employment of children

SECTION 1 No child under fourteen years of age shall be employed in any mechanical, mercantile, or manufacturing establishment. Every

person, whether acting for himself or as agent for another, who shall employ or authorize or permit to be employed any child in violation of the provisions of this section shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars.

SEC 2 No child under sixteen years of age shall be employed in any mechanical, mercantile, or manufacturing establishment unless the employer of such child shall have first obtained a certificate, signed by the secretary or an agent of the state board of education, or by a school supervisor, school superintendent, supervising principal, or acting school visitor designated by said board, stating the date of the birth of such child, showing that such child is over fourteen years of age, and stating that such child is able to read with facility, to legibly write simple sentences, and to perform the operations of the fundamental rules of arithmetic with relation both to whole numbers and to fractions, and does not appear to be physically unfit for employment. Such certificate shall be in the form prescribed and upon a blank furnished by the state board of education, and shall be issued in triplicate; and one copy thereof shall be delivered to the parent or guardian of such child, one copy shall be delivered to the employer, and one copy shall be deposited in the office of the state board of education. Copies of such certificate shall be obtainable from the state board of education, upon application, at any time. The copy of such certificate delivered to the parent or guardian of the child may be accepted by the employer as a temporary certificate, good for one week, after which time it shall be returned to the parent or guardian of such child. Every person, whether acting for himself or as agent for another, who shall employ or shall authorize or permit to be employed any child in violation of the provisions of this section, shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars. The secretary or the agent of the state board of education or the school supervisor, school superintendent, supervising principal, or acting school visitor to whom application shall be made for a certificate as provided in this section, shall have power to require all statements of fact offered in support of such application to be made under oath, and such oath may be administered by said secretary, or such agent, school supervisor, school superintendent, supervising principal, or acting school visitor, and said secretary, or any such agent, school supervisor, school superintendent, supervising principal, or acting school visitor may cause any child to be examined by a reputable physician, for the purpose of aiding him in determining whether such child is physically fit for employment, and may charge the expense of such physical examination against the state as a part of his expenses.

SEC 3 Every employer receiving a certificate issued under the provisions of this act shall promptly notify the state board of education, in writing, in the form prescribed and upon a blank furnished by said board, of the time of commencement of the employment of any child thereunder and, whenever such employment terminates before such child attains the age of sixteen years, of the time of the termination of such

employment. Every person violating any provision of this section shall be fined not more than ten dollars.

SEC 4 The provisions of sections two and three of this act shall not apply to employers of children over fourteen years of age in cases in which the employment commenced prior to the date on which this act shall take effect and in which the employer has also complied with the requirements of the statutes in force at the time of the commencement of such employment.

SEC 5 Every employer or other person having control of any establishment or premises where children under sixteen years of age are employed who shall neglect to have and keep on file the certificate described in section two of this act or to show the same, with a list of the names of such children so employed, to the secretary or an agent of the state board of education, when demanded during the usual business hours, shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars.

SEC 6 The provisions of section 4707 of the general statutes shall be applicable to sections one, two, and three of this act. Sections 4704, 4705, and 4706 of the general statutes, chapter 75 of the public acts of 1903, chapter 115 of the public acts of 1905, and chapter 123 of the public acts of 1909 are hereby repealed.

SEC 7 This act shall take effect September 1, 1911.

TRADE EDUCATION

1 *The field for industrial education* The school registration in Connecticut shows that there are approximately 35,000 children on an average for every year of age between six and fourteen. If we assume that all children between fourteen and eighteen years of age should be reached by some form of original or supplementary vocational training we have the astounding figure of 140,000 children as included within the whole field. A very considerable percentage of these could not be reached by any vocational training now within the scope of public control, but the enforcement of the child labor laws shows that we are issuing approximately 10,000 certificates a year to children who are going to work, and if 140,000 is the maximum number of pupils, 40,000 is demonstrated to be the minimum. The latter figure does not contain the very large number of girls who should be prepared for their permanent vocations of housekeeping and motherhood. An arbitrary figure of 60,000 children as now requiring a training for their vocations is surely an under rather than an over statement and can be used for the purposes of general estimates with perfect safety.

The state is practically expending outside of its appropriation for the experimental schools nothing for these 60,000 children. It

is expending for the high schools \$775,080.71 for 15,322 pupils. which amounts to an expenditure of 20% of the total expenditures on account of schools for 7% of the total pupils. This expenditure is wisely approved by the state and local communities, but no system of education can be called truly democratic which so liberally provides for those who are the better able to take care of themselves and does nothing for the very much larger group whose individual need is infinitely greater.

It is hardly necessary to enumerate the causes which now make it impossible, well nigh, for these 60,000 pupils to receive any adequate training for the vocation they are entering upon. In the field of agriculture intensive and scientific measures are everywhere supplanting the haphazard or uneconomical system which heretofore prevailed. In the mechanical trades and industries we do not have to look beyond the specialized and intensive organizations of industry to account for the destruction of the apprenticeship system. It is a matter of chance to a very large degree as to in what industry or department of it a boy or girl finds himself employed. It is a matter of economic compulsion which prevents his natural progress in it. Both conditions would be relieved by a trying out period before going to work on the various principles and practices in which employment was possible.

In the vocations of home-keeping, the living conditions in our industrial centers and the temporary employment of girls in industry for the few years between the time they leave school and that at which they assume the care of families precludes the possibility of any adequate preparation in this most important of all vocations. A large part of this work is of a pre-vocational nature and is capable of adaptation to a general educational scheme for children under fourteen years of age.

2 The essentials necessary to a training in mechanical trades and industries The above has indicated very briefly the field and the demand for a broad system of vocational training. The two state trade schools have now been in full operation for two years. They were avowedly established only as experiments for the comparatively narrow field of the mechanical trades even justified as such. Their continuance must be justified on broader lines of public policy and on a plan that is adapted to similar conditions wherever they arise and not to individual communities.

The conduct of these schools has made clear the following conditions as essential to an effective training in the mechanical trades and industries.

- 1 Instructors trained and experienced in the trades they are to teach.

- 2 Actual commercial work to practice upon suited to the capacities of the pupils, varied and progressive in character. It must be commercial work for instruction, and only for construction incidentally.

- 3 Courses of instruction strictly adapted to the trade requirements of the particular locality.

- 4 Tools and equipment sufficient in number to meet the demands of the large evening school classes and modern enough in character to do the work under approximately the same conditions as now rule in the industries for which the training is to be given.

- 5 Buildings of mill construction, well-lighted and ventilated, large enough to accommodate present estimated needs, situated in proximity to the working centers.

- 3 *Classes of trade schools necessary to meet the demands of different groups in the population* The activities which a trade school for industrial work may successfully pursue and all of which may legitimately be included under one scheme are as follows:

- 1 All day trade schools for apprentices over fourteen years of age who have had no experience in the trades.

- 2 Evening schools for maturer pupils over eighteen years of age already engaged in the industries, consisting of short courses of seventy-six sessions designed to make good individual deficiencies.

- 3 Continuation schools for pupils between fourteen and sixteen years of age to whom work is a necessity, of five hours a week in the theory and character of the trades in which they are employed.

- 4 Part time or coöperative schools for pupils of some maturity and experience and to whom employment for at least a part of the time is a necessity, consisting of alternating periods in commercial shops and trade schools, one supplying the actual practice and the other the theory and technique of the trade.

4 *The cost of maintaining trade schools* The cost of maintaining trade schools must depend largely upon the number of pupils and the facilities for obtaining the proper kind of commercial work. The cost per pupil hour should not be more and may be considerably less than the cost per pupil hour in a high school of the same size. The progress made in the state trade schools in the last year makes it seem not improbable that a school, large enough to efficiently carry its overhead charges, may pay for all such charges and all materials used out of its products and that the expenses may be limited to the cost of teaching and supervision which such a trade shop requires in excess of a commercial shop. Though a tuition fee would greatly reduce the number attending, the expense can be wholly or partially met by such a charge.

5 *Control and direction of vocational education* The control and direction of vocational education whether exercised by the state or by individual localities should rest in boards or committees of boards containing an adequate representation of the industries involved. The hearty coöperation of employers and employees is even more necessary than that of the school authorities. Supervision or instruction by school men will be impracticable until the latter have been trained not only in the practices and theories but in the traditions of the trades.

6 *Necessity for state aid for vocational education* Local communities are now carrying all of the appropriations for maintenance of the common schools and high schools that a fixed system of taxation on grand list alone will allow. Large grants for vocational education could not be obtained without imperiling the money already being expended on the general schools. On the other hand the condition of labor in all vocations is now so shifting and fluid that any locality will hesitate in undertaking a burden of which other localities will reap the benefit to a much larger extent than is true of our elementary and secondary education. Further, it is generally recognized that whatever redounds to the economic benefit of a portion of a state is to the benefit of the whole state in so far as it helps increase the productivity of the state as a whole.

The following proposed law embodies the above suggestions :

An act relating to the establishment and maintenance of schools for instruction in trades useful occupations and vocations.

SECTION 1 The state board of education town school committees and district boards of education may establish and maintain schools or courses of instruction in distinct trades useful occupations and avocations. The said courses may be organized into day or evening or continuation or part time classes. Said committees or district boards of education may appoint advisory committees to consult with and advise them in respect of the conduct of said schools or courses.

SECTION 2 Whenever any day schools or courses shall have been established under the provisions of section one in any town or school district and in such schools the courses are directly connected with and so taught as to illustrate and actually promote proficiency in the trades useful occupations and avocations in which the children attending are employed, the parents of all children over fourteen and under sixteen years of age who are not attending any other school as required in section 2116 of the general statutes shall cause them to regularly attend such schools two hundred and forty hours in each school year and not less than six hours each week. The provisions of section 2117 shall be applicable to failure of parents to comply with the provisions of this section.

SECTION 3 Whenever schools or courses shall be organized and maintained under the provisions of section one and the courses of study the instruction and the equipment shall be approved by the state board of education, said board may make application to the comptroller who shall draw an order on the state treasurer for one-half of the expenses of instruction not to exceed in any case \$50 per scholar in average attendance and not to exceed the amount expended for such instruction by the said district boards of education or school committees. Whenever schools are organized and conducted by the state board of education said board may make application to the comptroller who shall draw an order on the state treasurer for the total expenses of maintenance of said schools provided that no money be expended by said state board of education unless the town or city in which the school or courses are organized shall furnish the buildings and equipment necessary to the operation of said courses or school.

WILLIAM H PALMER
SCHUYLER MERRITT
CHARLES F SMITH
HOWELL CHENEY
EDWARD D ROBBINS

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY

To the Board of Education of the State of Connecticut

Your secretary respectfully submits his twenty-fifth annual report.

This covers the period from July 14 1910 to July 14 1912.

The report is arranged under the following heads:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1 Towns in order of</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">ii population 1910</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">iii grand list 1911</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">iv enumeration grant 1912</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">v enumeration 1911</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">vi cost per child enumerated 1912</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">vii average attendance 1912</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">viii cost per child in average attendance 1912</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">ix enrollment 1912</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">x number teachers employed 1912</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">xi average monthly wage of teachers</p> <p>2 General statistics</p> <p>3 Financial statement</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">i receipts</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">ii expenditures</p> <p>4 Enumeration registration attendance</p> <p>5 Attendance and labor</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">i reports of agents</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">ii statistical tables</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">iii prosecutions</p> <p>6 Teachers</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">i teachers' wages</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">ii teachers' meetings</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">iii teachers' library</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">iv state examinations</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">v supervision</p> <p>7 Schools</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">i school year</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(a) diagram</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">ii normal schools</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(a) attendance</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(b) entering classes</p> | <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(c) graduates</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(d) teachers</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(e) expenses</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(f) towns represented</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(g) reports of principals</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">1 New Britain</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">2 Willimantic</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">3 New Haven</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">4 Danbury</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">iii high schools</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(a) statistics</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(b) state grant for</p> <p style="padding-left: 60px;">1 tuition fee</p> <p style="padding-left: 60px;">2 conveyance</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">iv evening schools</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(a) statistics</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">v kindergartens</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(a) statistics</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">vi special subjects</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(a) drawing</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(b) singing</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(c) domestic science</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(d) manual training</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">vii schools at temporary homes</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">viii arbor and bird day</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">ix private schools</p> <p>8 Schoolhouses and libraries</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">i statistics</p> <p>9 Town management</p> <p>10 Free text-books</p> <p>11 Conveyance of children</p> <p>12 Temporary homes</p> <p>13 School documents issued</p> <p>13 School documents issued 1910-12</p> <p>14 Trade schools</p> |
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- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| 15 Average attendance grant | 20 Employment of children—
statement of procedure |
| 16 Health legislation | 21 Comparative educational
view of New England
States |
| 17 Danbury summer school | |
| 18 Supervision accomplishment | |
| 19 Course of study | |

The appendix contains

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 Statistical tables 1910-11 and
1911-12 | 2 Report of Connecticut public
library committee with
statistical tables |
| i receipts | 3 Questions used at state teach-
ers' examinations |
| ii expenses | 4 Outlines of courses in history
and civics for elementary
and secondary schools of
Connecticut |
| iii scholars | 5 Pensions for teachers |
| iv teachers | |
| v schools | |
| vi schoolhouses and libra-
ries | |

The arrangement of this report follows in the main the lines of the previous reports.

The usual analysis of educational statistics of the current year is preceded by eight tables which summarize a part of the general statistics. (Appendix)

The first is an index giving the rank of towns in the following tables. By this introductory table comparison of the towns in respect of resources, attendance, cost of schools, etc., may be readily made.

It is worthy of note that some towns having a small valuation and population take high rank in expenditure.

TABLE I

Alphabetical list of towns

showing ranks as exhibited in tables ii-xi, pages 38 to 47

town	rank in population	rank in grand list	rank in amount received from state enumeration grant	rank in enumeration 1911	rank in cost per scholar enumerated	rank in average attendance	rank in cost per scholar in average attendance	rank in registration	rank in number of teachers employed	rank in average wages of women teachers
TABLE	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi
Andover	166	165	166	166	47	166	22	166	167	60
Ansonia	15	17	13	13	152	15	140	16	16	5
Ashford	146	152	138	138	20	128	56	134	122	112
Avon	109	113	105	105	28	98	66	99	97	107
Barkhamsted	133	147	131	131	85	121	115	120	98	161
Beacon Falls	116	125	123	123	127	113	158	115	146	61
Berlin	53	66	55	55	57	54	65	55	63	50
Bethany	160	130	158	158	23	153	26	160	159	145
Bethel	52	62	54	45	64	47	128	50	53	51
Bethlehem	155	127	150	150	89	149	81	153	134	129
Bloomfield	93	93	98	99	93	96	95	88	99	137
Bolton	164	159	162	162	52	157	49	159	163	90
Bozrah	134	131	133	133	153	132	134	137	123	164
Branford	35	43	36	36	100	29	152	28	29	56
Bridgeport	2	3	2	2	157	3	159	3	4	3
Bridgewater	149	144	153	153	87	154	53	154	147	8
Bristol	17	14	16	17	101	17	107	17	17	27
Brookfield	120	121	121	121	107	124	83	122	135	92
Brooklyn	90	85	88	88	88	125	2	126	107	102
Burlington	110	138	102	102	83	89	136	100	100	71
Canaan	143	134	148	148	14	144	28	144	148	121
Canterbury	132	145	139	139	32	138	37	136	124	159
Canton	70	64	68	68	72	53	162	60	60	77
Chaplin	163	167	159	159	98	165	25	165	164	122
Chatham	74	87	71	71	22	70	41	73	69	118
Cheshire	82	74	95	95	25	106	6	106	101	66
Chester	107	102	104	104	43	93	100	102	108	70
Clinton	112	83	129	129	168	168	4	168	165	123
Colechester	80	103	66	66	49	57	116	51	54	87
Colebrook	153	141	164	164	13	155	32	149	149	124
Columbia	148	156	140	140	24	139	33	135	150	157
Cornwall	126	117	119	119	60	133	17	128	102	138
Coventry	101	100	100	100	117	99	118	95	92	109
Cromwell	77	88	69	69	118	67	149	68	75	69
Danbury	10	16	10	10	129	12	64	13	13	10
Darien	49	33	58	58	9	65	12	63	64	45
Derby	25	23	24	24	160	31	102	33	31	11
Durham	128	123	132	132	130	130	106	131	151	155
Eastford	159	164	151	151	56	146	74	151	125	132
East Granby	140	116	126	126	74	134	30	129	136	101
East Haddam	73	104	79	79	62	75	68	75	65	104
East Hartford	27	31	25	25	104	21	153	21	22	93
East Haven	94	71	83	83	21	82	23	76	103	23
East Lyme	86	82	94	94	134	88	154	86	104	117
Easton	123	119	125	125	140	135	84	124	109	142
East Windsor	60	65	48	48	148	56	97	57	61	125
Ellington	81	96	76	76	136	77	126	81	85	74
Enfield	22	22	22	22	154	23	141	24	26	39
Essex	69	59	78	78	42	60	145	69	70	47
Fairfield	34	30	31	30	115	30	139	31	39	29
Farmington	58	56	60	60	30	48	122	52	49	32
Franklin	158	146	161	161	2	163	1	161	137	149
Glastonbury	43	52	43	43	96	41	123	45	35	97
Goshen	145	132	145	145	58	143	61	140	126	158
Granby	108	111	109	109	102	107	112	109	93	144
Greenwich	14	7	11	11	27	13	11	10	11	8
Groton	47	60	51	51	51	49	59	48	42	115
Groton	33	34	35	35	123	33	125	32	36	67
Guilford	66	78	72	72	54	63	138	62	50	98

town	rank in population	rank in grand list	rank in amount received from state enumeration grant	rank in enumeration 1911	rank in cost per scholar enumerated	rank in average attendance	rank in cost per scholar in average attendance	rank in registration	rank in number of teachers employed	rank in average wages of women teachers
TABLE	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi
Haddam	84	105	75	75	151	78	146	77	72	114
Hamden	36	39	34	34	112	32	120	30	38	68
Hampton	150	149	163	163	3	152	10	155	160	134
Hartford	3	2	3	3	6	2	8	2	2	1
Hartland	156	158	154	154	75	148	96	147	127	165
Harwinton	106	122	96	96	82	85	114	84	76	130
Hebron	130	133	117	117	131	112	156	110	119	146
Huntington	31	27	28	28	19	25	48	27	27	21
Kent	118	118	118	118	44	118	40	118	86	140
Killingly	30	40	39	39	26	38	51	38	34	34
Killingworth	147	151	137	137	94	131	99	142	138	126
Lebanon	104	101	103	103	17	110	7	104	73	153
Ledyard	122	136	124	124	50	117	67	113	87	156
Lisbon	139	153	120	120	122	119	124	132	128	83
Litchfield	65	51	61	61	15	59	27	58	51	78
Lyme	142	140	141	141	113	145	57	145	139	135
Madison	103	75	108	108	73	111	63	108	94	95
Manchester	16	12	17	16	45	14	101	12	14	12
Mansfield	83	107	87	87	59	94	36	92	95	110
Marlborough	168	168	168	168	133	167	135	167	166	160
Meriden	6	8	6	6	110	7	50	7	7	4
Middlebury	136	115	144	144	35	147	21	148	161	113
Middlefield	124	128	130	130	76	123	88	123	140	81
Middletown	11	13	15	15	55	11	72	11	12	28
Milford	45	29	47	47	135	43	157	44	45	44
Monroe	127	139	135	135	125	126	151	130	141	141
Montville	68	92	64	64	114	71	90	70	77	57
Morris	144	124	147	147	68	142	108	141	142	131
Naugatuck	18	19	18	18	92	19	91	20	19	14
New Britain	5	5	5	5	149	5	94	5	5	19
New Canaan	55	32	57	57	48	61	34	56	58	64
New Fairfield	154	143	160	160	144	160	117	150	129	133
New Hartford	79	89	80	80	158	102	58	96	78	143
New Haven	1	1	1	1	36	1	77	1	1	2
Newington	97	80	84	84	31	90	18	91	105	89
New London	12	11	12	12	90	10	92	14	10	15
New Milford	40	55	38	38	156	37	166	34	40	111
Newtown	64	70	70	70	70	66	119	59	55	154
Norfolk	102	48	99	97	10	100	13	98	88	48
No Branford	137	137	136	136	40	127	71	127	130	127
North Canaan	78	81	85	85	39	76	89	78	74	62
North Haven	75	73	77	77	128	79	109	74	79	99
No Stonington	121	129	115	115	150	122	111	119	110	152
Norwalk	9	9	9	9	132	8	148	8	9	31
Norwich	8	10	8	8	121	9	47	9	8	58
Old Lyme	115	108	112	112	37	108	70	111	131	49
Old Saybrook	105	97	111	111	71	103	127	107	132	59
Orange	20	18	20	21	86	20	144	19	20	22
Oxford	125	109	116	116	80	120	46	112	111	120
Plainfield	29	50	32	32	161	35	163	35	32	63
Plainville	67	68	67	67	65	58	130	64	80	73
Plymouth	39	57	40	40	126	36	161	37	41	88
Pomfret	91	76	91	91	41	92	35	89	106	116
Portland	59	63	50	50	164	64	150	65	66	76
Preston	85	120	127	127	159	116	167	121	120	167
Prospect	157	162	165	165	137	158	165	163	162	148
Putnam	28	47	33	33	66	42	16	40	43	24
Redding	100	72	122	122	11	136	5	133	152	40
Ridgefield	62	37	65	65	108	72	76	66	67	82
Rocky Hill	114	112	113	113	95	109	133	116	133	35
Roxbury	135	135	134	134	166	129	168	125	121	166
Salem	162	161	155	155	61	156	42	157	153	150
Salisbury	57	61	56	56	119	68	55	67	56	94
Saybrook	87	94	81	81	99	74	137	79	96	54
Scotland	161	163	156	156	5	151	9	162	168	7
Seymour	44	44	42	42	116	39	155	41	44	37
Sharon	88	69	89	89	1	86	3	87	81	79

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF TOWNS

37

town	rank in population	rank in grand list	rank in amount received from state enumeration grant	rank in enumeration 1911	rank in cost per scholar enumerated	rank in average attendance	rank in cost per scholar in average attendance	rank in registration	rank in number of teachers employed	rank in average wages of women teachers
TABLE	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii.	ix	x	xi
Sherman	151	150	152	152	141	164	38	156	143	163
Simsbury	72	53	73	73	8	62	54	61	57	33
Somers	98	110	90	90	25	81	75	85	89	53
Southbury	113	114	114	114	91	115	69	114	112	147
Southington	32	38	36	31	69	24	143	26	25	55
South Windsor	76	79	80	86	12	84	24	90	82	52
Sprague	71	95	62	62	167	91	98	93	113	75
Stafford	38	45	44	44	81	44	80	42	37	100
Stamford	7	6	7	7	33	6	52	6	6	13
Sterling	111	126	107	107	63	101	105	101	114	86
Stonington	23	25	23	23	77	22	79	22	21	72
Stratford	37	35	29	29	103	28	132	25	33	25
Sufield	51	41	53	53	18	51	39	49	59	43
Thomaston	56	54	59	59	106	50	160	54	62	36
Thompson	42	58	37	37	163	55	82	53	52	85
Tolland	117	142	110	110	16	114	20	117	115	105
Torrington	13	15	14	14	142	16	110	15	15	16
Trumbull	99	106	101	101	155	104	147	103	116	103
Union	167	166	167	167	34	162	86	164	154	162
Vernon	24	21	27	27	138	27	131	29	24	17
Voluntown	141	160	142	142	84	137	104	139	155	41
Wallingford	21	20	19	19	53	18	93	18	18	20
Warren	165	155	157	157	79	159	43	158	156	139
Washington	95	77	97	98	7	97	14	97	117	46
Waterbury	4	4	4	4	111	4	60	4	3	6
Waterford	63	67	63	63	147	73	121	71	71	106
Watertown	50	46	49	49	124	52	103	47	47	65
Westbrook	129	99	143	143	38	141	44	143	157	151
West Hartford	41	24	45	45	4	40	19	39	30	26
Weston	138	148	149	149	165	161	142	152	158	168
Westport	46	36	46	46	78	45	78	46	48	18
Wethersfield	61	84	74	74	143	69	164	72	68	84
Willington	119	157	106	106	120	105	129	105	118	96
Wilton	96	91	82	82	105	83	73	82	90	80
Winchester	26	26	26	26	146	34	62	36	28	38
Windham	19	28	21	20	139	26	29	23	23	9
Windsor	48	42	41	41	145	46	113	43	46	42
Windsor Locks	54	49	52	52	162	80	31	80	83	30
Wolcott	152	154	146	146	97	150	45	146	144	91
Woodbridge	131	86	128	128	46	140	15	138	145	128
Woodbury	89	90	92	92	67	87	85	83	91	119
Woodstock	92	98	93	93	109	95	87	94	84	136

TABLE II

Towns of the state in order
determined by
population census of 1910

rank	town	popul'n	rank	town	popul'n	rank	town	popul'n
1	New Haven	133,605	57	Salisbury	3,522	113	Southbury	1,233
2	Bridgeport	102,054	58	Farmington	3,478	114	Rocky Hill	1,187
3	Hartford	98,915	59	Portland	3,425	115	Old Lyme	1,181
4	Waterbury	73,141	60	East Windsor	3,362	116	Beacon Falls	1,160
5	New Britain	43,916	61	Wethersfield	3,148	117	Tolland	1,126
6	Meriden	32,066	62	Ridgefield	3,118	118	Kent	1,122
7	Stamford	28,836	63	Waterford	3,097	119	Willington	1,112
8	Norwich	28,219	64	Newtown	3,012	120	Brookfield	1,101
9	Norwalk	24,211	65	Litchfield	3,005	121	No Stonington	1,100
10	Danbury	23,502	66	Guilford	3,001	122	Ledyard	1,079
11	Middletown	20,749	67	Plainville	2,882	123	Easton	1,052
12	New London	19,659	68	Montville	2,804	124	Middlefield	1,036
13	Torrington	16,840	69	Essex	2,745	125	Oxford	1,020
14	Greenwich	16,463	70	Canton	2,732	126	Cornwall	1,016
15	Ansonia	15,152	71	Sprague	2,551	127	Monroe	1,002
16	Manchester	13,641	72	Simsbury	2,537	128	Durham	997
17	Bristol	13,502	73	East Haddam	2,422	129	Westbrook	951
18	Naugatuck	12,722	74	Chatham	2,390	130	Hebron	894
19	Windham	12,604	75	North Haven	2,254	131	Woodbridge	878
20	Orange	11,272	76	South Windsor	2,251	132	Canterbury	868
21	Wallingford	11,155	77	Cromwell	2,188	133	Barkhamsted	865
22	Enfield	9,719	78	North Canaan	2,171	134	Bozrah	861
23	Stonington	9,154	79	New Hartford	2,144	135	Roxbury	837
24	Vernon	9,087	80	Colchester	2,140	136	Middlebury	836
25	Derby	8,991	81	Ellington	1,999	137	North Branford	833
26	Winchester	8,679	82	Cheshire	1,988	138	Weston	831
27	East Hartford	8,138	83	Mansfield	1,977	139	Lisbon	824
28	Putnam	7,280	84	Haddam	1,958	140	East Granby	797
29	Plainfield	6,719	85	Preston	1,917	141	Voluntown	779
30	Killingly	6,564	86	East Lyme	1,916	142	Lyme	746
31	Huntington	6,545	87	Saybrook	1,907	143	Canaan	702
32	Southington	6,516	88	Sharon	1,880	144	Morris	681
33	Groton	6,495	89	Woodbury	1,860	145	Goshen	675
34	Fairfield	6,134	90	Brooklyn	1,858	146	Ashford	668
35	Branford	6,047	91	Pomfret	1,857	147	Killingworth	660
36	Hamden	5,850	92	Woodstock	1,849	148	Columbia	646
37	Stratford	5,712	93	Bloomfield	1,821	149	Bridgewater	600
38	Stafford	5,233	94	East Haven	1,795	150	Hampton	583
39	Plymouth	5,021	95	Washington	1,747	151	Sherman	569
40	New Milford	5,010	96	Wilton	1,706	152	Wolcott	563
41	West Hartford	4,808	97	Newington	1,689	153	Colebrook	557
42	Thompson	4,804	98	Somers	1,653	154	New Fairfield	551
43	Glastonbury	4,796	99	Trumbull	1,642	155	Bethlehem	550
44	Seymour	4,786	100	Redding	1,617	156	Hartland	544
45	Milford	4,366	101	Coventry	1,606	157	Prospect	539
46	Westport	4,259	102	Norfolk	1,541	158	Franklin	527
47	Griswold	4,233	103	Madison	1,534	159	Eastford	513
48	Windsor	4,178	104	Lebanon	1,528	160	Bethany	495
49	Darien	3,946	105	Old Saybrook	1,516	161	Scotland	476
50	Watertown	3,850	106	Harwinton	1,440	162	Salem	443
51	Suffield	3,841	107	Chester	1,419	163	Chaplin	435
52	Bethel	3,792	108	Granby	1,383	164	Bolton	433
53	Berlin	3,728	109	Avon	1,337	165	Warren	412
54	Windsor Locks	3,715	110	Burlington	1,319	166	Andover	371
55	New Canaan	3,667	111	Sterling	1,283	167	Union	322
56	Thomaston	3,533	112	Clinton	1,274	168	Marlboro	302

TABLE III

Towns of the state in order
determined by
valuation of property 1911

rank	town	grand list	rank	town	grand list	rank	town	grand list
1	New Haven	\$126,804,456	57	Plymouth	2,295,387	113	Avon	642,879
2	Hartford	91,118,506	58	Thompson	2,220,515	114	Southbury	625,325
3	Bridgeport	89,834,601	59	Essex	2,179,655	115	Middlebury	618,765
4	Waterbury	63,654,011	60	Griswold	2,136,418	116	East Granby	606,472
5	New Britain	39,367,672	61	Salisbury	2,098,382	117	Cornwall	605,804
6	Stamford	35,130,320	62	Bethel	2,000,350	118	Kent	571,155
7	Greenwich	26,549,822	63	Portland	1,987,775	119	Easton	547,754
8	Meriden	22,224,157	64	Canton	1,933,051	120	Preston	535,932
9	Norwalk	20,248,296	65	East Windsor	1,904,654	121	Brookfield	529,734
10	Norwich	17,252,397	66	Berlin	1,843,641	122	Harwinton	529,668
11	New London	16,627,369	67	Waterford	1,840,251	123	Durham	526,234
12	Manchester	16,246,477	68	Plainville	1,800,934	124	Morris	496,568
13	Middletown	11,498,422	69	Sharon	1,687,986	125	Beacon Falls	494,651
14	Bristol	10,481,212	70	Newtown	1,676,895	126	Sterling	484,730
15	Torrington	10,435,205	71	East Haven	1,604,103	127	Bethlehem	474,175
16	Danbury	10,429,738	72	Redding	1,590,070	128	Middlefield	473,023
17	Ansonia	10,246,977	73	North Haven	1,569,152	129	No Stonington	469,663
18	Orange	9,905,269	74	Cheshire	1,565,211	130	Bethany	461,216
19	Naugatuck	9,684,393	75	Madison	1,541,607	131	Bozrah	460,480
20	Wallingford	8,532,297	76	Pomfret	1,514,232	132	Goshen	457,493
21	Vernon	6,329,862	77	Washington	1,446,488	133	Hebron	451,817
22	Enfield	6,219,460	78	Guilford	1,434,389	134	Canaan	444,619
23	Derby	6,217,443	79	South Windsor	1,367,922	135	Roxbury	437,042
24	West Hartford	5,961,154	80	Newington	1,318,403	136	Ledyard	436,408
25	Stonington	5,766,216	81	North Canaan	1,318,272	137	North Branford	432,556
26	Windsor	5,671,079	82	East Lyme	1,230,653	138	Burlington	421,377
27	Huntington	5,399,299	83	Clinton	1,212,173	139	Monroe	414,381
28	Windham	5,284,207	84	Wethersfield	1,211,492	140	Lyme	411,815
29	Milford	5,255,039	85	Brooklyn	1,189,343	141	Colebrook	384,366
30	Fairfield	5,105,210	86	Woodbridge	1,170,185	142	Tolland	362,793
31	East Hartford	5,007,074	87	Chatham	1,160,165	143	New Fairfield	356,051
32	New Canaan	4,665,349	88	Cromwell	1,135,343	144	Bridgewater	335,266
33	Darien	4,579,435	89	New Hartford	1,119,382	145	Canterbury	330,914
34	Groton	4,518,919	90	Woodbury	1,104,082	146	Franklin	318,971
35	Stratford	4,444,812	91	Wilton	1,086,883	147	Barkhamsted	318,970
36	Westport	4,438,155	92	Montville	1,083,089	148	Weston	313,502
37	Ridgefield	4,362,836	93	Bloomfield	1,068,944	149	Hampton	312,201
38	Southington	4,324,865	94	Saybrook	1,050,501	150	Sherman	309,654
39	Hamden	4,046,126	95	Sprague	1,029,811	151	Killingworth	309,388
40	Killingly	4,016,726	96	Ellington	1,006,923	152	Ashford	305,363
41	Suffield	3,856,867	97	Old Saybrook	954,199	153	Lisbon	286,774
42	Windsor	3,740,761	98	Woodstock	909,328	154	Wolcott	278,339
43	Branford	3,571,899	99	Westbrook	893,596	155	Warren	267,950
44	Seymour	3,570,608	100	Coventry	868,401	156	Columbia	267,667
45	Stafford	3,543,784	101	Lebanon	863,659	157	Willington	267,235
46	Watertown	3,538,909	102	Chester	852,728	158	Hartland	244,229
47	Putnam	3,434,959	103	Colchester	836,440	159	Bolton	240,877
48	Norfolk	3,328,853	104	East Haddam	800,327	160	Voluntown	235,246
49	Windsor Locks	3,099,348	105	Haddam	794,828	161	Salem	230,484
50	Plainfield	3,048,797	106	Trumbull	761,925	162	Prospect	206,644
51	Litchfield	3,048,579	107	Mansfield	754,362	163	Scotland	203,388
52	Glastonbury	2,939,191	108	Old Lyme	725,719	164	Eastford	186,163
53	Simsbury	2,700,260	109	Oxford	714,453	165	Andover	185,941
54	Thomaston	2,519,304	110	Somers	712,853	166	Union	177,703
55	New Milford	2,403,950	111	Granby	672,476	167	Chaplin	169,271
56	Farmington	2,368,838	112	Rocky Hill	647,345	168	Marlboro	144,004

TABLE IV

Towns of the state in order
determined by
enumeration grant
received from state treasury for teachers' wages
(\$2.25 per enumerated person, see table v)

rank	town	amount received from state	rank	town	amount received from state	rank	town	amount received from state
1	New Haven	\$69,142.50	57	New Canaan	1,667.25	113	Rocky Hill	569.25
2	Bridgeport	51,664.50	58	Darien	1,554.75	114	Southbury	567.00
3	Hartford	50,980.50	59	Thomaston	1,550.25	115	No Stonington	558.00
4	Waterbury	45,780.75	60	Farmington	1,536.75	116	Oxford	553.50
5	New Britain	25,110.00	61	Litchfield	1,480.50	117	Hebron	531.77
6	Meriden	16,944.75	62	Sprague	1,460.25	118	Kent	531.00
7	Stamford	14,629.50	63	Waterford	1,428.75	119	Cornwall	508.50
8	Norwich	13,191.75	64	Montville	1,399.50	120	Lisbon	504.00
9	Norwalk	11,884.50	65	Ridgefield	1,386.00	121	Brookfield	499.50
10	Danbury	11,020.50	66	Colchester	1,343.25	122	Redding	499.50
11	Greenwich	10,356.75	67	Plainville	1,305.00	123	Beacon Falls	497.25
12	New London	9,814.50	68	Canton	1,298.25	124	Ledyard	497.25
13	Ansonia	9,263.25	69	Cromwell	1,291.50	125	Easton	468.00
14	Torrington	9,094.50	70	Newtown	1,269.00	126	East Granby	461.25
15	Middletown	8,754.75	71	Chatham	1,215.00	127	Preston	461.25
16	Bristol	7,175.25	72	Gulford	1,197.00	128	Woodbridge	459.00
17	Manchester	7,164.86	73	Simsbury	1,185.75	129	Clinton	454.50
18	Naugatuck	7,051.50	74	Wethersfield	1,172.25	130	Middlefield	454.50
19	Wallingford	6,252.75	75	Haddam	1,170.00	131	Barkhamsted	450.00
20	Orange	6,205.50	76	Ellington	1,158.75	132	Durham	445.00
21	Windham	6,000.75	77	North Haven	1,131.75	133	Bozrah	443.25
22	Enfield	4,837.75	78	Essex	1,127.25	134	Roxbury	438.75
23	Stonington	4,794.75	79	East Haddam	1,107.00	135	Monroe	423.00
24	Derby	4,668.75	80	New Hartford	1,093.50	136	North Branford	414.00
25	East Hartford	4,493.25	81	Saybrook	1,057.50	137	Killingworth	387.00
26	Winchester	4,185.00	82	Wilton	1,037.25	138	Ashford	375.75
27	Vernon	4,020.75	83	East Haven	1,032.75	139	Canterbury	373.50
28	Huntington	3,642.75	84	Newington	990.00	140	Columbia	362.25
29	Stratford	3,532.50	85	North Canaan	951.75	141	Lyme	357.75
30	Southington	3,478.50	86	South Windsor	918.00	142	Voluntown	353.25
31	Fairfield	3,443.72	87	Mansfield	913.50	143	Westbrook	346.50
32	Plainfield	3,352.50	88	Brooklyn	888.75	144	Middlebury	330.75
33	Putnam	3,307.50	89	Sharon	886.50	145	Goshen	321.75
34	Hamden	3,271.50	90	Somers	882.00	146	Wolcott	310.50
35	Groton	3,249.00	91	Pomfret	879.75	147	Morris	288.00
36	Branford	3,201.75	92	Woodbury	846.00	148	Canaan	285.75
37	Thompson	2,754.00	93	Woodstock	846.00	149	Weston	272.82
38	New Milford	2,628.00	94	East Lyme	821.25	150	Bethlehem	270.00
39	Killingly	2,481.75	95	Cheshire	801.00	151	Eastford	267.75
40	Plymouth	2,477.25	96	Harwinton	798.75	152	Sherman	267.75
41	Windsor	2,382.75	97	Washington	780.75	153	Bridgewater	256.50
42	Seymour	2,331.00	98	Bloomfield	776.25	154	Hartland	256.50
43	Glastonbury	2,299.50	99	Norfolk	761.70	155	Salem	245.25
44	Stafford	2,281.50	100	Coventry	755.12	156	Scotland	245.25
45	West Hartford	2,277.00	101	Trumbull	749.25	157	Warren	240.75
46	Westport	2,225.25	102	Burlington	735.75	158	Bethany	234.00
47	Milford	2,153.25	103	Lebanon	697.50	159	Chaplin	231.75
48	East Windsor	2,018.25	104	Chester	686.25	160	New Fairfield	231.75
49	Watertown	2,013.75	105	Avon	681.75	161	Franklin	222.75
50	Portland	2,000.25	106	Willington	659.25	162	Bolton	218.25
51	Griswold	1,991.25	107	Sterling	625.50	163	Hampton	218.25
52	Windsor Locks	1,975.50	108	Madison	621.00	164	Colebrook	207.00
53	Suffield	1,786.50	109	Granby	614.25	165	Prospect	184.50
54	Bethel	1,743.75	110	Tolland	589.50	166	Andover	173.25
55	Berlin	1,734.75	111	Old Saybrook	585.00	167	Union	162.00
56	Salisbury	1,676.25	112	Old Lyme	573.75	168	Marlboro	146.25

TABLE V

Towns of the state in order
determined by

enumeration of children between 4 and 16 years of age
(October 1911)

rank	town	enumer- ation	rank	town	enumer- ation	rank	town	enumer- ation
1	New Haven	30,730	57	New Canaan	741	113	Rocky Hill	253
2	Bridgeport	22,962	58	Darien	691	114	Southbury	252
3	Hartford	22,658	59	Thomaston	689	115	No Stonington	248
4	Waterbury	20,347	60	Farmington	683	116	Oxford	246
5	New Britain	11,160	61	Litchfield	658	117	Hebron	241
6	Meriden	7,531	62	Sprague	649	118	Kent	236
7	Stamford	6,502	63	Waterford	635	119	Cornwall	226
8	Norwich	5,863	64	Montville	622	120	Lisbon	224
9	Norwalk	5,282	65	Ridgefield	616	121	Brookfield	222
10	Danbury	4,898	66	Colchester	597	122	Redding	222
11	Greenwich	4,603	67	Plainville	580	123	Beacon Falls	221
12	New London	4,362	68	Canton	577	124	Ledyard	221
13	Ansonia	4,117	69	Cromwell	574	125	Easton	208
14	Torrington	4,042	70	Newtown	564	126	East Granby	205
15	Middletown	3,891	71	Chatham	540	127	Preston	205
16	Manchester	3,222	72	Guilford	532	128	Woodbridge	204
17	Bristol	3,189	73	Simsbury	527	129	Clinton	202
18	Naugatuck	3,134	74	Wethersfield	521	130	Middlefield	202
19	Wallingford	2,779	75	Haddam	520	131	Barkhamsted	200
20	Windham	2,667	76	Ellington	515	132	Durham	198
21	Orange	2,587	77	North Haven	503	133	Bozrah	197
22	Enfield	2,159	78	Essex	501	134	Roxbury	195
23	Stonington	2,131	79	East Haddam	492	135	Monroe	188
24	Derby	2,075	80	New Hartford	486	136	North Branford	184
25	East Hartford	1,997	81	Saybrook	470	137	Killingworth	172
26	Winchester	1,860	82	Wilton	461	138	Ashford	167
27	Vernon	1,787	83	East Haven	459	139	Canterbury	166
28	Huntington	1,619	84	Newington	440	140	Columbia	161
29	Stratford	1,570	85	North Canaan	423	141	Lyme	159
30	Fairfield	1,546	86	South Windsor	408	142	Voluntown	157
31	Southington	1,546	87	Manasfield	406	143	Westbrook	154
32	Plainfield	1,490	88	Brooklyn	395	144	Middlebury	147
33	Putnam	1,470	89	Sharon	394	145	Goshen	143
34	Hamden	1,454	90	Somers	392	146	Wolcott	138
35	Groton	1,444	91	Pomfret	391	147	Morris	128
36	Branford	1,423	92	Woodbury	376	148	Canaan	127
37	Thompson	1,224	93	Woodstock	376	149	Weston	125
38	New Milford	1,168	94	East Lyme	365	150	Bethlehem	120
39	Killingly	1,103	95	Cheshire	356	151	Eastford	119
40	Plymouth	1,101	96	Harwinton	355	152	Sherman	119
41	Windsor	1,059	97	Norfolk	349	153	Bridgewater	114
42	Seymour	1,036	98	Washington	347	154	Hartland	114
43	Glastonbury	1,022	99	Bloomfield	345	155	Salem	109
44	Stafford	1,014	100	Coventry	339	156	Scotland	109
45	West Hartford	1,012	101	Trumbull	333	157	Warren	107
46	Westport	989	102	Burlington	327	158	Bethany	104
47	Milford	957	103	Lebanon	310	159	Chaplin	103
48	East Windsor	897	104	Chester	305	160	New Fairfield	103
49	Watertown	895	105	Avon	303	161	Franklin	99
50	Portland	889	106	Willington	293	162	Bolton	97
51	Griswold	885	107	Sterling	278	163	Hampton	97
52	Windsor Locks	878	108	Madison	276	164	Colebrook	92
53	Suffield	794	109	Granby	273	165	Prospect	82
54	Bethel	775	110	Tolland	262	166	Andover	77
55	Berlin	771	111	Old Saybrook	260	167	Union	72
56	Salisbury	745	112	Old Lyme	255	168	Marlboro	65

TABLE VI

Towns of the state in order
determined by
cost per child enumerated

(See table v)

cost per scholar on basis of enumerat'n			cost per scholar on basis of enumerat'n			cost per scholar on basis of enumerat'n		
rank	town		rank	town		rank	town	
1	Sharon	39.16	57	Berlin	22.93	113	Lyme	19.36
2	Franklin	34.14	58	Goshen	22.78	114	Montville	19.36
3	Hampton	34.02	59	Mansfield	22.75	115	Fairfield	19.31
4	West Hartford	32.94	60	Cornwall	22.71	116	Seymour	19.29
5	Scotland	31.35	61	Salem	22.64	117	Coventry	19.22
6	Hartford	30.88	62	East Haddam	22.56	118	Cromwell	19.21
7	Washington	30.27	63	Sterling	22.54	119	Salisbury	19.10
8	Simsbury	29.75	64	Bethel	22.41	120	Willington	19.07
9	Darien	29.32	65	Plainville	22.37	121	Norwich	19.06
10	Norfolk	29.20	66	Putnam	22.21	122	Lisbon	19.04
11	Redding	28.51	67	Woodbury	22.14	123	Groton	18.89
12	So Windsor	28.39	68	Morris	22.11	124	Watertown	18.72
13	Colebrook	28.29	69	Southington	22.00	125	Monroe	18.63
14	Canaan	28.17	70	Newtown	21.94	126	Plymouth	18.63
15	Litchfield	28.02	71	Old Saybrook	21.93	127	Beacon Falls	18.37
16	Tolland	27.51	72	Canton	21.88	128	North Haven	18.37
17	Lebanon	27.33	73	Madison	21.86	129	Danbury	18.33
18	Suffield	27.13	74	East Granby	21.85	130	Durham	18.26
19	Huntington	26.91	75	Hartland	21.79	131	Hebron	18.23
20	Ashford	26.89	76	Middlefield	21.75	132	Norwalk	18.18
21	East Haven	26.72	77	Stonington	21.64	133	Milford	18.14
22	Chatham	26.55	78	Westport	21.61	134	East Lyme	17.96
23	Bethany	26.19	79	Warren	21.56	135	Milford	17.90
24	Columbia	26.08	80	Oxford	21.46	136	Ellington	17.79
25	Somers	25.95	81	Stafford	21.39	137	Prospect	17.67
26	Killingly	25.82	82	Harwinton	21.32	138	Vernon	17.66
27	Greenwich	25.78	83	Burlington	21.31	139	Windham	17.62
28	Avon	25.62	84	Voluntown	21.29	140	Easton	17.56
29	Cheshire	25.62	85	Barkhamsted	21.08	141	Sherman	17.53
30	Farmington	25.54	86	Orange	21.05	142	Torrington	17.48
31	Newington	25.25	87	Bridgewater	20.97	143	Wethersfield	17.47
32	Gantherbury	25.21	88	Brooklyn	20.94	144	New Fairfield	17.38
33	Stamford	25.05	89	Bethlehem	20.88	145	Windsor	17.31
34	Union	24.99	90	New London	20.78	146	Winchester	17.04
35	Middlebury	24.84	91	Southbury	20.64	147	Waterford	16.80
36	New Haven	24.59	92	Naugatuck	20.63	148	East Windsor	16.69
37	Old Lyme	24.53	93	Bloomfield	20.48	149	New Britain	16.63
38	Westbrook	24.52	94	Killingworth	20.47	150	No Stonington	16.56
39	North Canaan	24.34	95	Rocky Hill	20.45	151	Haddam	16.23
40	North Branford	24.28	96	Glastonbury	20.43	152	Ansonia	16.16
41	Pomfret	24.27	97	Wolcott	20.42	153	Bosrah	16.16
42	Essex	24.13	98	Chaplin	20.36	154	Enfield	16.07
43	Chester	23.92	99	Saybrook	20.32	155	Trumbull	16.03
44	Kent	23.89	100	Branford	20.26	156	New Milford	15.86
45	Manchester	23.86	101	Bristol	20.17	157	Bridgeport	15.58
46	Woodbridge	23.83	102	Granby	20.16	158	New Hartford	14.79
47	New Dover	23.81	103	Stratford	20.05	159	Freston	14.71
48	New Canaan	23.65	104	East Hartford	20.03	160	Derby	14.58
49	Colchester	23.58	105	Wilton	20.01	161	Plainfield	13.92
50	Ledyard	23.47	106	Thomaston	19.97	162	Windsor Locks	13.88
51	Griswold	23.43	107	Brookfield	19.93	163	Thompson	13.37
52	Bolton	23.28	108	Ridgefield	19.71	164	Portland	13.04
53	Wallingford	23.18	109	Woodstock	19.70	165	Weston	12.97
54	Guilford	23.04	110	Meriden	19.60	166	Roxbury	12.46
55	Middletown	23.00	111	Waterbury	19.51	167	Sprague	11.65
56	Eastford	22.96	112	Hamden	19.36	168	Clinton	6.35

TABLE VII

Towns of the state in order
determined by
average attendance in public schools
(School year July 14 1911 to July 14 1912)

rank	town	average attendance	rank	town	average attendance	rank	town	average attendance
1	New Haven	21,853	57	Colchester	456	113	Beacon Falls	155
2	Hartford	13,880	58	Plainville	438	114	Tolland	153
3	Bridgeport	13,679	59	Litchfield	435	115	Southbury	146
4	Waterbury	10,823	60	Essex	428	116	Preston	145
5	New Britain	5,658	61	New Canaan	427	117	Ledyard	144
6	Stamford	4,354	62	Simsbury	421	118	Kent	142
7	Meriden	3,937	63	Guilford	420	119	Lisbon	141
8	Norwalk	3,429	64	Portland	420	120	Oxford	139
9	Norwich	2,944	65	Darien	411	121	Barkhamsted	136
10	New London	2,746	66	Newtown	404	122	No Stonington	131
11	Middletown	2,529	67	Cromwell	395	123	Middlefield	130
12	Danbury	2,459	68	Salisbury	383	124	Brookfield	129
13	Greenwich	2,398	69	Wethersfield	376	125	Brooklyn	129
14	Manchester	2,395	70	Chatham	364	126	Monroe	127
15	Ansonia	2,290	71	Montville	362	127	North Branford	126
16	Torrington	2,251	72	Ridgefield	351	128	Ashford	121
17	Bristol	2,030	73	Waterford	349	129	Roxbury	117
18	Wallingford	1,960	74	Saybrook	327	130	Durham	114
19	Naugatuck	1,954	75	East Haddam	310	131	Killingworth	109
20	Orange	1,922	76	North Canaan	306	132	Bozrah	108
21	East Hartford	1,471	77	Ellington	305	133	Cornwall	108
22	Stonington	1,337	78	Haddam	299	134	East Granby	108
23	Enfield	1,198	79	North Haven	294	135	Easton	107
24	Southington	1,187	80	Windsor Locks	294	136	Redding	106
25	Huntington	1,148	81	Somers	292	137	Voluntown	105
26	Windham	1,131	82	East Haven	269	138	Canterbury	104
27	Vernon	1,065	83	Wilton	262	139	Columbia	102
28	Stratford	1,063	84	South Windsor	260	140	Woodbridge	100
29	Branford	1,054	85	Harwinton	244	141	Westbrook	97
30	Fairfield	1,024	86	Sharon	244	142	Morris	90
31	Derby	947	87	Woodbury	244	143	Goshen	89
32	Hamden	921	88	East Lyme	243	144	Canaan	85
33	Groton	907	89	Burlington	237	145	Lyme	83
34	Winchester	866	90	Newington	234	146	Eastford	78
35	Plainfield	846	91	Sprague	234	147	Middlebury	78
36	Plymouth	812	92	Pomfret	232	148	Hartland	76
37	New Milford	782	93	Chester	226	149	Bethlehem	73
38	Killingly	761	94	Mansfield	226	150	Wolcott	73
39	Seymour	745	95	Woodstock	219	151	Scotland	68
40	West Hartford	706	96	Bloomfield	216	152	Hampton	66
41	Glastonbury	686	97	Washington	216	153	Bethany	64
42	Putnam	686	98	Avon	215	154	Bridgewater	64
43	Milford	646	99	Coventry	213	155	Colebrook	63
44	Stafford	631	100	Norfolk	209	156	Salem	63
45	Westport	619	101	Sterling	197	157	Bolton	60
46	Windsor	590	102	New Hartford	194	158	Prospect	60
47	Bethel	582	103	Old Saybrook	191	159	Warren	59
48	Farmington	572	104	Trumbull	190	160	New Fairfield	58
49	Griswold	562	105	Willington	188	161	Weston	56
50	Thomaston	543	106	Cheshire	177	162	Union	53
51	Suffield	540	107	Granby	176	163	Franklin	52
52	Watertown	525	108	Old Lyme	176	164	Sherman	52
53	Canton	504	109	Rocky Hill	175	165	Chaplin	49
54	Berlin	488	110	Lebanon	168	166	Andover	40
55	Thompson	477	111	Madison	165	167	Marlboro	40
56	East Windsor	461	112	Hebron	164	168	Clinton	21

TABLE VIII

Towns of the state in order
determined by
cost per scholar in average attendance at public schools

(See table vii)

cost per scholar, on basis of average			cost per scholar, on basis of average			cost per scholar, on basis of average		
rank	town	attendance	rank	town	attendance	rank	town	attendance
1	Franklin	65.01	57	Lyme	37.09	113	Windsor	31.07
2	Brooklyn	64.11	58	New Hartford	37.05	114	Harwinton	31.02
3	Sharon	63.24	59	Griswold	36.89	115	Barkhamsted	31.00
4	Clinton	61.15	60	Waterbury	36.69	116	Colchester	30.87
5	Redding	59.72	61	Goshen	36.61	117	New Fairfield	30.86
6	Cheshire	51.54	62	Winchester	36.60	118	Coventry	30.68
7	Lebanon	50.43	63	Madison	36.57	119	Newtown	30.64
8	Hartford	50.41	64	Danbury	36.53	120	Hamden	30.57
9	Scotland	50.26	65	Berlin	36.23	121	Waterford	30.57
10	Hampton	50.00	66	Avon	36.11	122	Farmington	30.49
11	Greenwich	49.49	67	Ledyard	36.02	123	Glastonbury	30.43
12	Darien	49.30	68	East Haddam	35.81	124	Lisbon	30.24
13	Norfolk	48.76	69	Southbury	35.62	125	Groton	30.07
14	Washington	48.64	70	Old Lyme	35.55	126	Ellington	30.04
15	Woodbridge	48.61	71	No Branford	35.45	127	Old Saybrook	29.86
16	Putnam	47.59	72	Middletown	35.39	128	Bethel	29.85
17	Cornwall	47.52	73	Wilton	35.22	129	Willington	29.73
18	Newington	47.48	74	Eastford	35.04	130	Plainville	29.63
19	West Hartford	47.22	75	Somers	34.83	131	Vernon	29.63
20	Tolland	47.11	76	Ridgefield	34.59	132	Stratford	29.61
21	Middlebury	46.81	77	New Haven	34.58	133	Rocky Hill	29.57
22	Andover	45.84	78	Westport	34.54	134	Borrah	29.48
23	East Haven	45.59	79	Stonington	34.50	135	Marlboro	29.48
24	So Windsor	44.55	80	Stafford	34.38	136	Burlington	29.40
25	Chaplin	42.81	81	Bethlehem	34.33	137	Saybrook	29.20
26	Bethany	42.57	82	Thompson	34.31	138	Guilford	29.19
27	Litchfield	42.39	83	Brookfield	34.30	139	Fairfield	29.15
28	Canaan	42.09	84	Easton	34.15	140	Ansonia	29.05
29	Windham	41.55	85	Woodbury	34.12	141	Enfield	28.96
30	East Granby	41.48	86	Union	33.95	142	Weston	28.96
31	Windsor Locks	41.45	87	Woodstock	33.83	143	Southington	28.66
32	Colebrook	41.31	88	Middlefield	33.80	144	Orange	28.33
33	Columbia	41.17	89	North Canaan	33.65	145	Essex	28.25
34	New Canaan	41.04	90	Montville	33.27	146	Haddam	28.23
35	Pomfret	40.91	91	Naugatuck	33.10	147	Trumbull	28.11
36	Mansfield	40.87	92	New London	33.02	148	Norwalk	28.01
37	Canterbury	40.25	93	Wallingford	32.87	149	Cromwell	27.92
38	Sherman	40.12	94	New Britain	32.81	150	Portland	27.61
39	Suffield	39.89	95	Bloomfield	32.71	151	Monroe	27.58
40	Kent	39.70	96	Hartland	32.69	152	Branford	27.36
41	Chatham	39.39	97	East Windsor	32.48	153	East Hartford	27.20
42	Salem	39.19	98	Sprague	32.31	154	East Lyme	26.97
43	Warren	39.11	99	Killingworth	32.30	155	Seymour	26.83
44	Westbrook	38.93	100	Chester	32.28	156	Hebron	26.79
45	Wolcott	38.61	101	Manchester	32.10	157	Milford	26.52
46	Oxford	37.99	102	Derby	31.95	158	Beacon Falls	26.20
47	Norwich	37.96	103	Watertown	31.92	159	Bridgeport	26.16
48	Huntington	37.95	104	Voluntown	31.83	160	Thomaston	25.35
49	Bolton	37.63	105	Sterling	31.82	161	Plymouth	25.27
50	Meriden	37.50	106	Durham	31.72	162	Canton	25.05
51	Killingly	37.43	107	Bristol	31.69	163	Plainfield	24.52
52	Stamford	37.41	108	Morris	31.45	164	Wethersfield	24.20
53	Bridgewater	37.35	109	North Haven	31.43	165	Prospect	24.16
54	Simsbury	37.24	110	Torrington	31.39	166	New Milford	23.69
55	Salisbury	37.15	111	No Stonington	31.35	167	Preston	20.81
56	Ashford	37.11	112	Granby	31.28	168	Roxbury	20.77

TABLE IX

Towns of the state in order
determined by

registration in public schools

(School year July 14 1911 to July 14 1912)

rank	town	registra- tion	rank	town	registra- tion	rank	town	registra- tion
1	New Haven	26,228	57	East Windsor	599	113	Ledyard	222
2	Hartford	18,210	58	Litchfield	576	114	Southbury	220
3	Bridgeport	15,733	59	Newtown	576	115	Beacon Falls	216
4	Waterbury	13,520	60	Canton	573	116	Rocky Hill	207
5	New Britain	6,879	61	Simsbury	563	117	Tolland	207
6	Stamford	5,723	62	Guilford	556	118	Kent	202
7	Meriden	4,941	63	Darien	542	119	No Stonington	196
8	Norwalk	4,582	64	Plainville	540	120	Barkhamsted	195
9	Norwich	3,720	65	Portland	535	121	Preston	191
10	Greenwich	3,290	66	Ridgefield	524	122	Brookfield	187
11	Middletown	3,134	67	Salisbury	522	123	Middlefield	182
12	Manchester	3,121	68	Cromwell	519	124	Easton	180
13	Danbury	3,087	69	Essex	508	125	Roxbury	179
14	New London	3,069	70	Montville	498	126	Brooklyn	174
15	Torrington	2,776	71	Waterford	498	127	North Branford	172
16	Ansonia	2,759	72	Wethersfield	497	128	Cornwall	171
17	Bristol	2,679	73	Chatham	469	129	East Granby	166
18	Wallingford	2,524	74	North Haven	455	130	Monroe	164
19	Orange	2,411	75	East Haddam	417	131	Durham	165
20	Naugatuck	2,409	76	East Haven	384	132	Lisbon	163
21	East Hartford	1,900	77	Haddam	384	133	Redding	160
22	Stonington	1,716	78	North Canaan	383	134	Ashford	159
23	Windham	1,634	79	Saybrook	379	135	Columbia	154
24	Enfield	1,468	80	Windsor Locks	372	136	Canterbury	153
25	Stratford	1,427	81	Ellington	370	137	Bozrah	144
26	Southington	1,413	82	Wilton	370	138	Woodbridge	144
27	Huntington	1,398	83	Woodbury	369	139	Voluntown	142
28	Branford	1,395	84	Harwinton	362	140	Goshen	137
29	Vernon	1,333	85	Somers	355	141	Morris	136
30	Hamden	1,291	86	East Lyme	352	142	Killingworth	133
31	Fairfield	1,282	87	Sharon	339	143	Westbrook	129
32	Groton	1,263	88	Bloomfield	334	144	Canaan	128
33	Derby	1,147	89	Pomfret	334	145	Lyme	124
34	New Milford	1,125	90	South Windsor	334	146	Wolcott	124
35	Plainfield	1,107	91	Newington	326	147	Hartland	114
36	Winchester	1,059	92	Mansfield	322	148	Middlebury	110
37	Plymouth	1,057	93	Sprague	322	149	Colebrook	106
38	Killingly	1,034	94	Woodstock	305	150	New Fairfield	106
39	West Hartford	942	95	Coventry	303	151	Eastford	103
40	Putnam	935	96	New Hartford	298	152	Weston	101
41	Seymour	910	97	Washington	296	153	Bethlehem	99
42	Stafford	873	98	Norfolk	288	154	Bridgewater	98
43	Windsor	873	99	Avon	280	155	Hampton	97
44	Milford	849	100	Burlington	276	156	Sherman	97
45	Glastonbury	838	101	Sterling	274	157	Salem	96
46	Westport	827	102	Chester	271	158	Warren	92
47	Watertown	781	103	Trumbull	265	159	Bolton	88
48	Griswold	734	104	Lebanon	262	160	Bethany	87
49	Suffield	727	105	Willington	262	161	Franklin	84
50	Bethel	722	106	Cheshire	258	162	Scotland	83
51	Colchester	683	107	Old Saybrook	250	163	Prospect	78
52	Farmington	676	108	Madison	243	164	Union	76
53	Thompson	656	109	Granby	242	165	Chaplin	73
54	Thomaston	637	110	Hebron	236	166	Andover	65
55	Berlin	624	111	Old Lyme	234	167	Marlboro	62
56	New Canaan	621	112	Oxford	223	168	Clinton	35

TABLE X

Towns of the state in order
determined by
number of teachers employed

(School year 1912-1913)

rank	town	no teachers employed	rank	town	no teachers employed	rank	town	no teachers employed
1	New Haven	664	57	Simsbury	20	113	Sprague	9
2	Hartford	510	58	New Canaan	19	114	Sterling	9
3	Waterbury	374	59	Suffield	19	115	Toiland	9
4	Bridgeport	367	60	Canton	18	116	Trumbull	9
5	New Britain	177	61	East Windsor	18	117	Washington	9
6	Stamford	150	62	Thomaston	18	118	Willington	9
7	Meriden	145	63	Berlin	17	119	Hebron	8
8	Norwich	123	64	Darien	17	120	Preston	8
9	Norwalk	120	65	East Haddam	17	121	Roxbury	8
10	New London	101	66	Portland	16	122	Ashford	7
11	Greenwich	98	67	Ridgefield	16	123	Bozrah	7
12	Middletown	91	68	Wethersfield	16	124	Canterbury	7
13	Danbury	89	69	Chatham	15	125	Eastford	7
14	Manchester	85	70	Essex	15	126	Goshen	7
15	Torrington	82	71	Waterford	15	127	Hartland	7
16	Ansonia	70	72	Haddam	14	128	Lisbon	7
17	Bristol	70	73	Lebanon	14	129	New Fairfield	7
18	Wallingford	70	74	North Canaan	14	130	North Branford	7
19	Naugatuck	67	75	Cromwell	13	131	Old Lyme	7
20	Orange	58	76	Harwinton	13	132	Old Saybrook	7
21	Stonington	55	77	Montville	13	133	Rocky Hill	7
22	East Hartford	52	78	New Hartford	13	134	Bethlehem	6
23	Windham	48	79	North Haven	13	135	Brookfield	6
24	Vernon	45	80	Plainville	13	136	East Granby	6
25	Southington	44	81	Sharon	13	137	Franklin	6
26	Enfield	42	82	South Windsor	13	138	Killingworth	6
27	Huntington	37	83	Windsor Locks	13	139	Lyme	6
28	Winchester	37	84	Woodstock	13	140	Middlefield	6
29	Branford	36	85	Ellington	12	141	Monroe	6
30	West Hartford	36	86	Kent	12	142	Morris	6
31	Derby	35	87	Ledyard	12	143	Sherman	6
32	Plainfield	35	88	Norfolk	12	144	Wolcott	6
33	Stratford	35	89	Somers	12	145	Woodbridge	6
34	Killingly	34	90	Wilton	12	146	Beacon Falls	5
35	Glastonbury	33	91	Woodbury	12	147	Bridgewater	5
36	Groton	33	92	Coventry	11	148	Canaan	5
37	Stafford	33	93	Granby	11	149	Colebrook	5
38	Hamden	31	94	Madison	11	150	Columbia	5
39	Fairfield	30	95	Mansfield	11	151	Durham	5
40	New Milford	30	96	Saybrook	11	152	Redding	5
41	Plymouth	29	97	Avon	10	153	Salem	5
42	Griswold	26	98	Barkhamsted	10	154	Union	5
43	Putnam	26	99	Bloomfield	10	155	Voluntown	5
44	Seymour	26	100	Burlington	10	156	Warren	5
45	Milford	24	101	Cheshire	10	157	Westbrook	5
46	Windsor	24	102	Cornwall	10	158	Weston	5
47	Watertown	23	103	East Haven	10	159	Bethany	4
48	Westport	23	104	East Lyme	10	160	Hampton	4
49	Farmington	22	105	Newington	10	161	Middlebury	4
50	Guilford	22	106	Pomfret	10	162	Prospect	4
51	Litchfield	22	107	Brooklyn	9	163	Bolton	3
52	Thompson	22	108	Chester	9	164	Chaplin	3
53	Bethel	21	109	Easton	9	165	Clinton	3
54	Colchester	21	110	No Stonington	9	166	Marlboro	3
55	Newtown	21	111	Oxford	9	167	Andover	2
56	Salisbury	20	112	Southbury	9	168	Scotland	2

TABLE XI

Towns of the state in order

determined by

average monthly wages of women teachers

average monthly wages — women			average monthly wages — women			average monthly wages — women		
rank	town	teachers	rank	town	teachers	rank	town	teachers
1	Hartford	71.66	57	Montville	48.40	113	Middlebury	41.20
2	New Haven	71.51	58	Norwich	48.35	114	Haddam	41.12
3	Bridgeport	70.00	59	Old Saybrook	48.34	115	Griswold	40.98
4	Meriden	69.81	60	Andover	48.00	116	Pomfret	40.90
5	Ansonia	69.32	61	Beacon Falls	48.00	117	East Lyme	40.80
6	Waterbury	67.24	62	North Canaan	47.78	118	Chatham	40.66
7	Scotland	63.66	63	Plainfield	47.60	119	Woodbury	40.31
8	Greenwich	63.56	64	New Canaan	47.49	120	Oxford	40.22
9	Windham	63.21	65	Watertown	47.41	121	Canaan	40.00
10	Danbury	62.03	66	Cheshire	47.18	122	Chaplin	40.00
11	Derby	60.78	67	Groton	47.17	123	Clinton	40.00
12	Manchester	60.32	68	Hamden	47.17	124	Colebrook	40.00
13	Stamford	60.29	69	Cromwell	46.91	125	East Windsor	40.00
14	Naugatuck	60.14	70	Chester	46.89	126	Killingworth	40.00
15	New London	59.11	71	Burlington	46.52	127	No Branford	40.00
16	Torrington	58.70	72	Stonington	46.41	128	Woodbridge	40.00
17	Vernon	57.80	73	Plainville	46.36	129	Bethlehem	39.66
18	Westport	57.66	74	Ellington	46.00	130	Harwinton	39.66
19	New Britain	57.49	75	Sprague	46.00	131	Morris	39.33
20	Wallingford	56.71	76	Portland	45.92	132	Eastford	39.25
21	Huntington	56.45	77	Canton	45.81	133	New Fairfield	39.20
22	Orange	56.18	78	Litchfield	45.80	134	Hampton	39.00
23	East Haven	55.89	79	Sharon	45.50	135	Lyme	38.88
24	Putnam	55.78	80	Wilton	45.37	136	Woodstock	38.83
25	Stratford	55.68	81	Middlefield	45.33	137	Bloomfield	38.68
26	West Hartford	55.32	82	Ridgefield	45.31	138	Cornwall	38.66
27	Bristol	54.90	83	Lisbon	44.85	139	Warren	38.40
28	Middletown	54.87	84	Wethersfield	44.62	140	Kent	38.30
29	Fairfield	54.79	85	Thompson	44.55	141	Monroe	38.16
30	Windsor Locks	54.58	86	Sterling	44.50	142	Easton	37.87
31	Norwalk	53.84	87	Colchester	44.49	143	New Hartford	37.84
32	Farmington	53.33	88	Plymouth	44.21	144	Granby	37.77
33	Simsbury	52.83	89	Newington	44.14	145	Bethany	37.66
34	Killingly	52.38	90	Bolton	44.00	146	Hebron	37.55
35	Rocky Hill	52.17	91	Wolcott	44.00	147	Southbury	37.50
36	Thomaston	52.02	92	Brookfield	43.71	148	Prospect	37.33
37	Seymour	51.90	93	East Hartford	43.70	149	Franklin	36.00
38	Winchester	51.86	94	Salisbury	43.70	150	Salem	36.00
39	Enfield	51.23	95	Madison	43.69	151	Westbrook	36.00
40	Redding	51.20	96	Willington	43.55	152	No Stonington	35.55
41	Voluntown	51.10	97	Glastonbury	43.40	153	Lebanon	35.38
42	Windsor	50.83	98	Gulford	43.36	154	Newtown	35.20
43	Suffield	50.70	99	North Haven	43.35	155	Durham	35.00
44	Milford	50.66	100	Stafford	43.14	156	Ledyard	34.77
45	Darien	50.16	101	East Granby	42.66	157	Columbia	34.66
46	Washington	50.00	102	Brooklyn	42.28	158	Goshen	34.57
47	Essex	49.76	103	Trumbull	42.22	159	Canterbury	34.28
48	Norfolk	49.48	104	East Haddam	42.18	160	Marlboro	34.00
49	Old Lyme	49.46	105	Toiland	42.00	161	Barkhamsted	33.20
50	Berlin	49.29	106	Waterford	41.86	162	Union	32.00
51	Bethel	49.00	107	Avon	41.81	163	Sherman	31.93
52	So Windsor	49.00	108	Bridgewater	41.60	164	Boxrah	30.85
53	Somers	48.80	109	Coventry	41.45	165	Hartland	30.66
54	Saybrook	48.70	110	Mansfield	41.41	166	Roxbury	29.52
55	Southington	48.63	111	New Milford	41.38	167	Preston	28.25
56	Branford	48.57	112	Ashford	41.33	168	Weston	27.08

A table showing the towns of the state arranged by the number of days in the school year will be found under Schools

GENERAL STATISTICS

The following statistics are of general interest

	1911	1912
Population of Connecticut 1900	1,114,756	1,114,756
Number of children between 4 and 16 years of age		
October 1910 and 1911	248,595	255,692
Number of pupils enrolled in the common schools	193,055	197,852
increase	2,702	4,797
percentage of increase	1.41	2.48
per cent of enrollment to population	17.31	17.74
ratio of enrollment to enumeration	77.6	77.3
Average daily attendance	149,019	155,785
increase	1,829	6,716
percentage of increase	1.23	4.50
Number of schools	1,423	1,435
departments	5,040	5,149
Average number of days schools were kept	184.88	184.23
Number of schoolhouses	1,517	1,537
Value of all public school property	\$20,774,388.62	\$20,982,007.38
value per capita of population	\$18.63	\$18.82
value per capita of average attendance	\$139.40	\$134.72
Teachers, number men	366	361
women	5,097	5,130
total	5,463	5,491
Percentage of male teachers	6.6	6.5
Average monthly wages of teachers		
men	\$136.49	\$125.01
increase	13.49	† 11.48
women	55.45	57.87
increase	.94	2.42
Revenue from		
permanent funds	\$146,158.73	\$146,578.92
state taxes*	639,860.24	671,892.27
local taxes	4,701,682.17	5,000,281.44
other sources	435,886.56	221,379.40
total	\$5,923,587.70	\$6,040,132.03
percentage of revenue derived from		
permanent funds	2.47	2.42
state taxes	10.80	11.12
local taxes	79.37	82.79
other sources	7.36	3.67
Expenditure for		
new buildings	\$673,393.26	\$674,582.92
libraries and apparatus	26,900.19	35,111.41
running expenses, including salaries of teachers and		
superintendents	3,623,321.53	3,813,944.57
other expenses	1,453,538.41	1,598,728.40
total	\$5,777,153.39	\$6,122,367.30
running expenses per capita of population	3.25	3.42
daily cost of schooling per pupil for running expenses	.131	.112
all purposes	.209	.213
amount of permanent invested funds	\$3,048,934.87	3,046,388.61

* for items of this amount see page 51

† decrease

ANALYSIS OF STATISTICS

In the following pages the statistics for 1910-11 and 1911-12 are analyzed and compared as in former reports with previous returns

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Summary of statistics

	1911	1912
School fund		
income distributed	\$111,329.63	\$112,576.84
dividends per child	44.78 cents	44.02 cents

GENERAL STATISTICS

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	1911	1912
Grants from state treasury		
enumeration	447,501.25	462,945.40
high school tuition	37,210.56	42,968.83
high school transportation	14,213.83	16,237.80
supervision	8,675.55	7,700.00
average attendance grant	122,684.05	133,910.24
school library grant	9,575.00	8,130.00
total	\$639,860.24	\$671,892.27
Receipts		
by towns and districts for tuition fees	97,537.14	90,282.53
fund town deposit— income	26,656.91	26,803.59
local— income	8,172.19	7,198.49
tax, town for schools	3,778,576.35	3,945,996.26
increase for the year	319,429.55	167,419.91
tax, district for schools	923,105.82	1,054,285.18
increase for the year	17,242.64*	131,182.36
voluntary contributions	23,060.92	8,122.85
other sources	315,288.50	122,974.02
for public schools from all sources	\$5,923,587.70	\$6,040,132.03
increase for the year	517,006.23	116,544.33
Expenditure		
teachers' wages	3,083,574.53	3,250,671.59
increase for the year	164,132.65	167,097.06
fuel and incidentals	426,834.78	446,934.75
increase for the year	61,460.09	20,099.97
free text-books	112,912.22	116,338.23
repairs of school buildings	265,863.33	313,622.57
increase for the year	54,371.60	47,759.24
libraries and apparatus	26,900.19	35,111.41
increase for the year	2,641.86*	8,211.22
new schoolhouses	673,393.26	674,582.92
increase for the year	116,897.76	1,189.66
by towns for high school tuition	74,939.68	88,865.61
by towns for high school transportation	28,548.36	32,759.06
by towns for supervision	206,429.14	263,688.32
other school purposes	877,757.90	899,792.84
increase for the year	72,975.20	22,034.94
total for public schools	\$5,777,153.39	\$6,122,367.30
increase for the year	337,890.19	345,213.91
Estimated value of school property in state	20,774,388.62	20,982,007.38
School district indebtedness of the state	7,374,148.39	8,853,997.97
Cost of new schoolhouses completed during year	582,008.79	277,253.99
Number of districts that raised a tax during year	74	79

* decrease

RECEIPTS

The total sum received from all sources by the 168 towns of the state for public schools was in 1911, \$5,923,587.70; 1912, \$6,040,132.03.

The principal sources of income are

- (a) permanent investments
- (b) taxes
- (c) voluntary contributions

PERMANENT INVESTMENTS

Permanent investments include

- (a) school fund
- (b) town deposit fund
- (c) local funds

School fund—On the 30th of September, 1912, the principal of the school fund was invested as follows—

TABLE XII

bonds and mortgages . . .	\$1,749,439.25
real estate	29,601.14
bank stock	115,212.61
cash	114,712.24
total	<u>\$2,008,965.24</u>

The interest on this fund was \$112,576.84, which was distributed to schools under the provisions of section 2257 of the general statutes.

Of the \$2.25 per scholar divided and distributed to the towns the income of the school fund supplied 44 cents.

Local funds—The principal of local funds is returned in 1907 as \$282,451.03 and the income is \$7,198.49. In most cases the fund is a myth embalmed in a never-to-be-paid town order.

Town deposit fund—The amount deposited with the towns in 1837 was \$763,661.83; the amount now returned is \$754,972.34, and the interest for the year is given as \$26,803.59.

The waste of this fund has gone so far that in most towns the alleged interest is no longer a contribution to the support of schools. When the fund exists in a town order no tax is laid to meet the interest and the school resources are increased on paper only.

The amount of all permanent invested funds is \$3,046,388.61 and the income \$146,578.92.

In the following table is given the income of the school fund and the apparent income of the town deposit fund and local funds since 1900

TABLE XIII

year	school fund	*per cent	town deposit fund	local funds
1900	\$122,939.77	4.1	\$29,702.10	\$7,397.26
1901	121,231.52	3.9	30,828.76	5,053.99
1902	110,524.21	3.2	29,151.96	6,424.32
1903	106,838.22	3.0	28,086.35	5,930.70
1904	109,252.86	3.0	28,617.22	7,163.93
1905	109,579.27	2.9	28,399.28	7,221.91
1906	108,825.85	2.6	26,323.23	8,288.74
1907	109,700.43	2.5	26,989.66	7,240.42
1908	105,756.79	2.1	27,484.12	7,358.67
1909	106,372.05	2.1	26,018.41	9,814.25
1910	107,414.58	1.9	26,346.16	8,748.27
1911	111,329.63	1.8	26,937.76	7,987.38
1912	112,516.84	1.8	26,656.91	8,172.19
1913			26,803.59	7,198.49

*per cent which the income of school fund constitutes of the total receipts for schools

If we subtract from the income of town deposit fund not less than \$20,000 and from the income of local funds not less than \$5,000, the actual income will be approximately recorded.

TAXATION

State tax — From the state treasury there was paid to the towns \$2.25 for each enumerated person. The number enumerated in 1911 was 255,692, and the grant in 1911-12 amounted to \$575,522.24, an increase of \$16,691.36 over the year 1910-11.

There was also paid to towns for high school tuition \$42,968.83, for high school transportation, \$16,237.80, and for supervision \$7,700.00. The average attendance grant was \$133,910.24. The school library grant was \$8,130.00. The sum paid from the state treasury to the towns in the year 1911-12 was \$671,892.27.

The property upon which state taxes are incident and the specific income therefrom for the year are shown by the following statement from the report of the state treasurer

Automobile fees	\$254,296.43
Game fund	22,796.00
Interest school fund, transferred	112,576.84
Non-resident stock tax	210,819.58
Int. agricultural college fund	5,558.23
Military tax	168,602.71
Inheritance tax	1,080,482.20
Express companies, tax on	19,404.82
Telegraph and telephone companies, tax on	117,170.45
Rolling-stock companies, tax on	48.98
Fees, secretary's office	17,946.19
Insurance commissioner receipts	186,883.36
Avails of courts	87,316.42
Interest account	63,284.57
Miscellaneous receipts	35,037.09
National aid to state homes, D V S	45,851.42
Salary of bank commissioners	12,255.35
Salary of railroad commissioners	3,993.21
Salary gas inspector	193.66
Salary building and loan commissioner	478.04
Investment tax	161,385.25
Railroads, steam, tax on	1,157,534.64
Fees, executive secretary	555.50
Railroads, street, tax on	501,058.23
Escheated estates	418.18
Charter fees	58,132.00
Pharmacy commission	322.09
Itinerant vendors' license fees	100.00
Mutual fire insurance companies, tax on	6,831.12
Savings banks, tax on	660,194.97
Mutual life insurance companies, tax on	422,492.38
State police receipts	7,854.25
Corporation fees	35,667.50
Sheriffs' fees	837.01
Obligations	93,119.05
State bonds	4,000,000.00
Premium on bonds	63,920.00
Temporary loans	300,000.00
	\$9,915,417.72

Town tax — In the years under review the amount raised by town tax for school purposes in the one hundred sixty-eight towns of the state was — 1911, \$3,778,576.35 — 1912, \$3,945,996.26. This sum was in 1911, 63.7 per cent and in 1912, 65.3 per cent of the total revenue for schools.

District tax — In addition to the foregoing town tax, in 1911, 74 districts raised \$923,105.82; — in 1912, 79 districts raised \$1,054,285.18. In the current year there are 146 districts. Districts were consolidated by chapter 146 of the public acts of 1909.

Comparative table — Since 1900 the amounts received from taxation, together with the per cent which each constitutes of the total receipts for school purposes, are exhibited in the following table.

TABLE XIV

year	district tax	per cent	town tax	per cent	state tax	per cent
1900	\$328,015.78	27.8	\$1,499,243.42	50.1	\$315,360.23	10.6
1901	930,327.98	29.7	1,631,727.67	52.2	326,576.98	10.4
1902	659,248.06	19.1	2,104,120.34	61.1	348,448.79	10.1
1903	664,075.81	19.2	2,077,105.98	60.8	363,351.53	10.5
1904	641,854.42	17.0	2,252,557.98	59.7	399,131.35	10.5
1905	741,423.00	19.5	2,288,064.30	60.2	410,983.17*	10.8
1906	740,506.24	17.8	2,586,966.11	62.3	479,751.40	11.5
1907	786,789.60	18.1	2,717,022.31	62.7	495,167.27	11.4
1908	834,013.67	16.5	3,209,620.58	63.8	550,980.36	10.9
1909	821,368.89	16.2	3,225,305.83	63.8	580,639.07	11.5
1910	905,863.18	16.7	3,459,146.80	63.9	587,108.87	10.8
1911	923,105.82	15.5	3,778,576.35	63.7	639,860.24	10.8
1912	1,054,285.18	17.4	3,945,996.26	65.3	671,892.27	11.1

*average attendance grant not included

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS

The following table shows annual gifts since 1900

TABLE XV

report for year		per cent of total receipts	report for year		per cent of total receipts
1900	\$4,179.72	0.14	1907	\$6,605.51	0.16
1901	12,989.89	0.44	1908	4,825.23	0.11
1902	6,717.62	0.21	1909	58,998.96	1.17
1903	15,913.68	0.46	1910	3,384.86	.07
1904	6,255.79	0.18	1911	2,395.31	.04
1905	134,130.92	3.55	1912	23,060.92	.39
1906	40,835.94	1.08	1913	8,122.85	.13
Total			\$328,327.20		

TUITION FEES

The amount received by towns from tuition fees in the year 1911-12 was \$90,282.53. A part of this sum was received from the state treasury and appears under expenses paid by towns to other towns for high school tuition. In several towns parents living in one district must pay tuition fees to another district in the same town, while the town contributes money to both.

MISCELLANEOUS

From miscellaneous sources were received in 1911-12, \$122,-974.02.

SUMMARY

The following is a summary of receipts under the several heads, with the per cent which each bears to the total sum raised for school purposes:

TABLE XVI

	1910-11	per cent of total revenue	1911-12	per cent of total revenue
Permanent investments—				
school fund	\$111,329.63	1.88	\$112,576.84	1.86
town deposit fund	26,656.91	.45	26,803.59	.44
local funds	8,172.19	.14	7,198.49	.12
Taxation—				
town tax	3,778,576.35	63.79	3,945,996.26	65.33
district tax	923,105.82	15.58	1,054,285.18	17.46
state tax	639,860.24	10.80	671,892.27	11.12
Voluntary contributions	23,060.92	.39	8,122.85	.13
Tuitions	97,537.14	1.65	90,282.53	1.50
Other sources	315,288.50	5.32	122,974.02	2.04
Total	\$5,923,587.70		\$6,040,132.03	

EXPENDITURES

The amount expended by the towns and districts in the year 1911 was \$5,777,153.39;— in 1912 \$6,122,307.30.

School expenses are classed as follows:

- | | |
|--|----------------------------|
| 1 Administration | 4 Payments on indebtedness |
| 2 Maintenance or running ex-
penses | 5 Interest |
| 3 Permanent improvements, sites,
buildings, repairs | 6 Library and apparatus |

ADMINISTRATION

The amounts expended under this head by the towns were:— 1911, \$206,429.14 — 1912, \$263,688.32. This represents the cost of superintendence and such other official activities as are authorized or enjoined by law or local regulations.

If to the amount given above be added \$47,522.67 in 1911, and \$54,145.61 in 1912, the sums paid for supervision from the state treasury, the cost of administration in the state is \$253,951.81 for 1911, and \$317,833.93 for 1912.

TABLE XVII

report of	per cent of total cost of schools		report of	per cent of total cost of schools	
1900	1.6	\$52,001.37	1907	4.6	\$190,259.32
1901	1.7	53,714.52	1908	4.8	212,078.77
1902	1.7	54,050.48	1909	4.2	211,647.05
1903	1.5	52,239.57	1910	4.6	232,225.89
1904	1.5	53,446.55	1911	4.1	227,221.53*
1905	1.6	61,243.91	1912	3.5	206,429.14*
1906	1.7	65,249.58	1913	4.3	263,688.32*

*amount paid by state for supervision not included

MAINTENANCE

Maintenance comprises teachers' wages, fuel, and incidentals.

The amounts used for these purposes in the years we are considering were:— 1911, \$3,623,321.53 — which was 62.7 per cent; — in 1912, \$3,813,944.57 which was 62.2 per cent of the total expenses for schools.

The average cost of schooling a child, excluding all outlay except that classed under this head, is 13 cents a day.

The total daily cost of schooling a child is 21 cents.

PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS

Under this head are included sites, new schoolhouses, and repairs.

For these purposes was paid:

year	new fabrics and sites		repairs		total
1911	\$673,393.26	.	\$265,863.33	.	\$939,256.59
1912	674,582.92	.	313,622.57	.	988,205.49

Of the whole expenditure for schools, permanent improvements constituted 16%.

The number of new buildings completed in each year and the annual expenditure since 1900 is as follows:

*TABLE XVIII

report of	no of buildings	cost
1900	5	\$459,522.49
1901	15	414,078.32
1902	9	367,447.56
1903	13	283,475.00
1904	14	389,911.86
1905	11	490,522.89
1906	29	340,554.47
1907	16	453,373.90
1908	16	607,106.20
1909	39	859,564.32
1910	19	586,204.30
1911	18	799,291.02
1912	23	582,008.79
1913	14	277,253.99

* This table gives the expenditure or outlay in school year and not the actual cost of the buildings when completed.

LIBRARIES AND APPARATUS

This item includes the state grant of \$8,130.00.

TABLE XIX

report of	number of libraries	report of	number of libraries
1900	771	1907	937
1901	785	1908	928
1902	837	1909	973
1903	833	1910	1,017
1904	822	1911	1,016
1905	914	1912	1,041
1906	914	1913	1,095

INTEREST

There was paid in the year 1911-12 about \$352,559.91 for interest charges.

This is included in the amount designated below as "other objects."

SUMMARY

A summary of expenditures is as follows:

TABLE XX

	1911	1912
Administration . . .	\$206,429.14	\$263,688.32
Running expenses —		
teachers' wages . . .	\$3,083,574.53	\$3,250,671.59
fuel and incidentals . . .	426,834.78	446,934.75
free text-books . . .	112,912.22	116,338.23
	3,623,321.53	3,813,944.57
Permanent improvements —		
sites and buildings . . .	\$673,393.26	\$674,582.92
repairs . . .	265,863.33	313,622.57
	939,256.59	988,205.49
Library and apparatus . . .	26,900.19	35,111.41
Non-local high schools . . .	103,488.04	121,624.67
Payments on indebtedness . . .	† 275,937.90	† 573,628.46
Interest . . .	‡ 294,965.93	‡ 352,559.91
Other objects . . .	582,791.97	547,232.93
Totals . . .	\$5,777,153.39	\$6,122,367.30

† not included in total

‡ estimated in part

The ratio which each of these several items of expenditure bears to the total expenditure is exhibited in the following table:

TABLE XXI

	1911	1912
Administration	3.57	4.31
Running expenses —		
teachers' wages, etc	62.72	62.29
Permanent improvements	16.26	16.14
Library and apparatus	.46	.57
Non-local high schools	1.79	1.99
Interest	5.11	5.76
Other objects	10.09	8.94

The following items paid by the State should be added to the foregoing statement of expenses of towns in order to exhibit the expense of public education in the State.

Normal schools	\$186,030.22
Trade schools	65,175.95
Supervision	51,049.12
Enforcement of child labor law	18,477.52
State board of education administrative expenses	
teachers' meetings	3,445.74
printing and binding	2,161.56
general	19,625.49
	\$345,965.60
Expended by towns	\$6,122,367.30
Total	\$6,468,332.90

COMPARATIVE TABLE RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES

The following table compares the receipts and expenses for schools for thirteen years, 1900-1912, and gives the average cost of schooling children:

TABLE XXII

year	receipts	expenses	cost for each child enumerated	cost for each child registered	cost for each child in attendance
1900	\$2,969,396.54	\$3,189,248.89	\$14.24	\$17.87	\$24.87
1901	3,124,430.71	3,238,764.32	14.42	18.45	24.91
1902	3,443,944.13	3,556,442.30	14.80	18.68	25.57
1903	3,437,662.57	3,526,614.57	15.00	19.61	26.30
1904	3,773,049.68	3,736,259.71	15.51	20.25	26.79
1905	3,800,365.78	3,779,731.94	15.98	20.73	26.62
1906	4,146,407.83	4,062,902.73	16.27	20.74	27.18
1907	4,329,673.07	4,335,802.86	16.38	20.81	27.73
1908	5,027,877.50	4,968,699.95	17.55	22.35	29.42
1909	5,048,616.89	5,023,151.48	18.66	23.69	30.60
1910	5,406,381.47	5,439,263.20	19.15	24.42	31.58
1911	5,923,587.70	5,777,153.39	20.53	26.43	34.24
1912	6,040,132.03	6,122,367.30	21.30	27.53	34.98

The following table gives expenditures under the various heads for the years since 1900 and the per cent each constitutes of the total expenditure for schools:

TABLE XXIII

report of year	teachers' wages	per cent	fuel and incidentals	per cent	new buildings	per cent	repairs	per cent	other objects	per cent
1900	\$1,896,915.59	60.7	\$257,420.91	8.2	\$459,522.49	14.7	\$125,365.35	4.0	\$360,989.04	11.5
1901	1,966,727.72	61.6	245,566.01	7.7	414,078.32	12.9	142,417.55	4.5	394,188.46	12.4
1902	2,024,215.76	62.5	294,833.57	9.1	367,447.56	11.3	139,273.17	4.3	386,785.31	11.9
1903	2,084,366.07	58.6	305,525.12	8.6	537,359.56	15.1	156,315.95	4.4	439,341.85	12.4
1904	2,160,915.30	61.2	342,905.38	9.7	389,911.86	11.0	149,135.64	4.2	458,971.09	13.0
1905	2,229,627.42	58.7	325,664.30	8.5	490,522.89	12.9	209,458.38	5.5	516,978.96	13.6
1906	2,320,682.72	61.4	358,522.44	9.4	340,554.47	9.0	192,837.76	5.1	543,354.24	14.3
1907	2,295,595.98	56.5	334,182.29	8.2	453,373.90	11.1	178,818.17	4.4	770,008.21	18.6
1908	2,378,844.20	54.8	327,511.85	7.5	607,106.20	14.0	185,693.26	4.2	809,029.85	18.9
1909	2,588,639.32	52.1	396,958.68	7.9	859,564.32	17.2	227,787.56	4.6	866,180.97	17.4
1910	2,769,392.87	55.1	367,919.06	7.3	586,204.30	11.6	244,546.09	4.9	1,017,532.42	20.2
1911	2,919,441.88	53.6	365,374.69	6.7	790,291.02	14.5	211,491.73	3.8	1,152,663.88	21.1
1912	3,083,574.53	53.4	426,834.78	7.4	673,393.26	11.6	265,863.33	4.6	1,327,487.49	22.9
1913	3,250,671.59	53.1	446,934.75	7.3	674,582.92	11.0	313,622.57	5.1	1,436,495.47	23.5

INDEBTEDNESS

Towns and districts have availed themselves freely of the power of borrowing. To July 14th, 1912, the indebtedness was \$6,155,812.22. This does not include considerable sums which are included in general town indebtedness.

The sums reported under this head since 1900 are as follows:

TABLE XXIV

report of year	indebtedness	report of year	indebtedness
1900	\$3,180,459.95	1907	\$4,505,189.08
1901	3,110,209.73	1908	4,682,473.40
1902	3,755,386.23	1909	5,776,507.56
1903	4,282,575.61	1910	6,113,390.59
1904	4,143,612.56	1911	6,155,812.32
1905	4,265,453.05	1912	7,374,148.39
1906	3,772,357.84	1913	8,813,997.97

VALUE OF SCHOOL PROPERTY

The estimated value of school property is \$20,982,007.38.

The value of school property as returned for the years since 1900 is as follows:

TABLE XXV

report of year	estimated value	report of year	estimated value
1900 . . .	\$10,192,747.07	1907 . . .	\$14,864,010.97
1901 . . .	10,837,695.27	1908 . . .	15,585,202.03
1902 . . .	11,387,881.85	1909 . . .	16,582,824.90
1903 . . .	11,741,072.85	1910 . . .	17,418,004.82
1904 . . .	12,321,391.80	1911 . . .	18,869,430.63
1905 . . .	13,259,922.56	1912 . . .	20,774,388.62
1906 . . .	13,470,108.60	1913 . . .	20,982,007.38

AVERAGE ATTENDANCE AND EXPENSES

The increase in average attendance and the increase in expenditures for thirteen years are compared in the following table:

TABLE XXVI

year	per cent of increase in aver- age attendance	per cent of increase in ex- penses of schools	year	per cent of in- crease in average attendance	per cent of in- crease in expen- ses of schools
1900	1.4	0.3	1907	1.3	6.7
1901	3.3	1.5	1908	3.7	14.5
1902	2.4	9.8	1909	3.8	1.9
1903	1.0	*0.8	1910	1.5	8.2
1904	3.4	0.7	1911	1.9	6.2
1905	4.8	*0.4	1912	4.5	5.9
1906	2.7	7.5			

* decrease

The increase in average attendance has been 48.31 per cent, and in expenses 96.19 per cent.

The per cent of increase in population, 1900-1910, was 22.7 as compared with 45.8 in the years 1880-1900. The per cent of increase in average attendance, 1900-1910, was 31.9 and the per cent of increase in enumeration was 24.5.

The per cent of increase of average attendance exceeds the per cent of increase of enumeration and is evidence that the attendance laws are enforced.

ENUMERATION, REGISTRATION AND ATTENDANCE

Summary of statistics, 1910-1912

	1911	1912
Number of children between four and sixteen years of age enumerated in October, 1910 and 1911	248,595	255,692
increase for the year	5,933	7,097
Number of enumerated children in schools other than public schools	37,083	37,092
increase for the year	572	9
Number of school children between four and sixteen years of age in no school, reported by school visitors	36,414	37,940
increase for the year	2,846	1,526
Number of school children between four and sixteen years of age in no school as shown by enumeration of October	39,850	40,236
increase for the year	3,186	386
Average registration of scholars	173,866	177,676
increase for the year	3,309	3,810
Registration of scholars over sixteen years of age	8,543	8,562
increase for the year	1,011	19
Registration of different scholars in public schools	193,055	197,852
increase for the year	2,702	4,797
Percentage of registration to enumeration	77.65	77.37
Percentage of enumerated children registered in public and private schools	92.57	91.88
Average attendance in public schools	149,019	155,735
increase for the year	1,829	6,716
Percentage of registration to average attendance	85.70	87.65
increase for the year	*.50	1.95
Percentage of average attendance to enumeration	59.94	60.90
increase for the year	*.71	.96
Number of districts in which the average attendance for the year ending July 14, was eight or less	122	120

* decrease

ENUMERATION

The following table gives the October count of persons between 4 and 16 years of age for thirteen years beginning with 1900 and the annual increase for the same years:

TABLE XXVII

year	enumeration	increase
1900	194,800	5,083
1901	199,026	4,226
1902	203,992	4,966
1903	209,006	5,014
1904	213,014	4,008
1905	215,217	2,203
1906	221,761	6,544
1907	227,547	5,786
1908	234,117	6,570
1909	237,701	3,584
1910	242,662	4,961
1911	248,595	5,933
1912	255,692	7,097

Average annual increase, 5,075

The following comparative table shows the annual increase in enumeration, enrollment, and attendance for the thirteen years beginning 1900:

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY

TABLE XXVIII

year				increase in enumeration	increase in enrollment	increase in attendance
1900	.	.	.	5,083	3,903	1,613
1901	.	.	.	4,226	351	3,700
1902	.	.	.	4,966	5,966	2,792
1903	.	.	.	5,014	1,610*	1,175
1904	.	.	.	4,008	3,206	4,086
1905	.	.	.	2,203	5,638	5,940
1906	.	.	.	6,544	5,194	3,520
1907	.	.	.	5,786	5,204	1,825
1908	.	.	.	6,570	4,608	5,044
1909	.	.	.	3,584	3,431	5,317
1910	.	.	.	4,961	3,137	2,227
1911	.	.	.	5,933	2,702	1,829
1912	.	.	.	7,097	4,797	6,716
Total				65,975	46,527	45,784

* decrease

The following table shows by counties increase of enumeration, registration, and attendance for 1911-12.

TABLE XXIX

[illegible]

	WINDHAM			LITCHFIELD			MIDDLESEX			TOLLAND		
	enumeration	registration	attendance	enumeration	registration	attendance	enumeration	registration	attendance	enumeration	registration	attendance
Increase.....	41	51		176	406	298	301	34	216	38	.....	97
Decrease..	125	.....		.....	.....		.....	.....		59	.....	

	STATE		
	enumeration	registration	attendance
Increase	7,222	4,856	6,716
Decrease	125	59	.....
Total increase	7,097	4,797	6,716

ENUMERATION, REGISTRATION AND ATTENDANCE

The following table gives enumeration, registration and attendance since 1900, with percentages:

TABLE XXX

report of the year	average length of schools in days	enumerated	REGISTERED		different scholars registered	per cent registered	no in both public and private schools	per cent in all schools	ATTENDANCE		per cent of average attendance
			winter	summer					winter	summer	
1900	189.15	189,717	134,535	129,732	151,325	79.76	178,384	94.02	111,227	108,676	57.95
1901	189.01	194,800	137,299	130,455	155,228	79.68	183,136	94.01	114,859	108,270	57.26
1902	189.53	199,026	139,832	134,155	155,579	78.17	184,171	92.53	116,979	113,569	57.91
1903	188.89	203,992	142,909	137,560	161,545	79.17	192,046	94.14	120,555	115,557	57.87
1904	188.83	209,006	145,214	138,183	159,935	76.52	189,483	90.65	121,722	116,740	57.04
1905	189.08	213,014	148,174	143,748	163,141	76.58	193,245	90.71	124,877	121,848	57.89
1906	188.73	215,217	153,632	147,857	168,779	78.42	199,641	92.76	130,602	127,913	60.05
1907	187.13	221,761	154,962		173,973	78.45	205,221	92.54	132,777		59.87
1908	186.01	227,547	158,502		179,177	78.74	211,257	92.84	134,602		59.15
1909	186.73	234,117	161,943		183,785	78.51	219,536	93.77	138,646		59.64
1910	184.55	237,701	167,199		187,216	78.76	221,350	93.12	144,963		60.98
1911	184.70	242,662	170,557		190,353	78.44	226,864	93.48	147,190		60.65
1912	184.88	248,595	173,866		193,055	77.65	230,138	92.57	149,019		59.94
1913	184.23	255,692	177,676		197,852	77.37	234,944	91.88	155,735		60.90

LABOR AND ATTENDANCE

During the year 1911-12 the following agents of the board have enforced the labor and attendance laws

	report page
S P Willard	Colchester ..
W S Simmons	Central Village 64
C N Hall	New Milford 62
M D Marks	North Haven 65
Henry J Potter	Putnam 70
R C Deming	New Haven 68

On August 1 1912 Mr W S Simmons retired from the service of the State. He entered upon its work on November 3 1894 and has performed efficient service in enforcing the attendance and child labor laws.

The detailed reports of agents are given below.

REPORT OF C N HALL

To Mr CHARLES D HINE

Secretary Connecticut state board of education

Sir Herewith is the tabulated report of my work for the year ending July 31, 1912; under the three divisions of attendance, labor, certificates:

ATTENDANCE		
Towns visited	30	
Schools visited	404	
Families visited	811	
Attendance cases investigated	1,453	
Found to be legally excused	559	
Found to be illegally absent, and sent to school	894	
		1,453
Letters written and notices sent	11,596	
Prosecutions	12	
Paid fine and costs	4	
Placed on probation	2	
Sent to Connecticut school for boys	3	
Sent to Connecticut school for girls	1	
Sent to temporary home	1	
Suspended sentence	1	
		12
Cases investigated in canvass of towns (not included above)	336	

During the year 13 towns were canvassed for average attendance and report made on each.

Since July 15, 1911, perfect attendance certificates for yearly attendance have been issued as follows: each certificate representing the perfect attendance of some child for the entire school year:

Covering the year 1910-11, 739 certificates in 36 towns.

Covering the year 1911-12, 1,007 certificates in 38 towns.

It is my belief that school attendance was better, as to regularity, during the current year than in any previous year of the state's history.

The new certificate law which establishes a leaving grade throughout the state is in effect a most active attendance law and if carefully enforced will do more to promote education than any other of the attendance measures.

During the year perfect attendance certificates for terms have been issued as below:

Number of certificates issued	742
Number of individual cases of perfect attendance	4,831
Number of towns covered	41

LABOR	
Towns visited	10
Establishments inspected	
manufacturing	110
mercantile	220
mechanical	13
other occupations	13
total	356
Number employed between ages of 14 and 16	
boys	237
girls	286
total	523
Number having town clerks' certificates	66
Number having school certificates	253
Number having state certificates	196
Number having no certificates	8
	523
Number of letters written regarding labor cases	3,680
Total number of employment cases receiving attention	7,316

In addition to the work above tabulated special agents appointed by you made a very thorough inspection of establishments in this territory with the following results.

Number of establishments inspected:

Bridgeport	1,431
Danbury	289
Bethel	40
Greenwich	119
New Hartford	22
Norwalk	271
Stamford	342
Torrington	149
Winchester	125
Total establishments	2,788
Number of children employed between ages of 14 and 16	1,800
Number with legal certificates properly filed	1,475
Number with legal certificates but not on file	18
Number with old law certificate—not legal	5
Number employed out of school hours only—no certificates	101
Number of newsboys out of school hours only—no certificates	15
Number regularly employed—no certificates	186
	1,800
Number employed under age of 14 years all after school hours only	59

This special canvass brought the facts of the certificate law of 1911 to the attention of all persons interested: employers, parents, and school officers, by the method of personal visitation and explanation and accomplished results not to have been accomplished by any other method. The figures show for themselves the magnitude of the work done: a work whose importance to this state is far above any measure of dollars and cents.

CERTIFICATES

Number of towns visited	28	
Number of applications acted upon		5,058
Number of certificates issued	3,587	
Number refused for lack of scholarship	384	
Number refused for lack of age evidence	472	
Number refused for lack of stated employment	253	
Number refused being under age	244	
		1,353
Number of cases continued past end of year	118	
		5,058

The tabulated report is misleading in that it names illiteracy as one of the causes of refusal; but no illiterate has ever applied for a certificate.

The underlying principle of this law is valuable in that it practically establishes a grade below which children may not leave school, and because of this fact the new certificate law is a most effective attendance agency. In fact it is an educational, rather than a labor, law and was so classified by the legislature of 1911.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES N HALL

REPORT OF W S SIMMONS

MR CHARLES D HINE

Secretary of state board of education
Hartford Conn

Sir The following is the report of work done in this district for the state board of education for the twelve and one half months ending July 31, 1912.

SCHOOL WORK

Number of towns visited	17
Number of schools visited	90
Number of families visited	50
Number of cases investigated	148
Number absent under legal excuses	
mental or physical disability	28
lack of clothing	5
at work	5
Number at work illegally	2
Number absent illegally	40
Number sent to school	40
Prosecution of parent for failure to send child to school	18
Sent to Connecticut school for boys	0
Sent to Industrial school for girls	0
Sent to temporary home	0
Number of letters to teachers for delayed reports	54
Number of notices to parents when children were reported absent	
10% or more without legal excuse	1,074
Correspondence—letters written	4,101
Number of perfect attendance notices issued	782
Number of children ordered into school under chapter 36 acts of 1905	346

FACTORY WORK

Number of towns visited	17
Number of establishments visited	181
Number of children 14-16 years of age employed at time of visit	953
Number of boys	472
Number of girls	481
Number working on town clerk's certificate	248
Number working on teacher's certificate	290
Number working on state certificates	386
Number working without legal certificates	29
Number of illiterates	0
Number of children under 14 employed	1
Prosecutions for employing without certificates	13
Prosecution for employing child under 14 years	1
Number of age certificates issued	1,076

Respectfully submitted,

W S SIMMONS

REPORT OF M D MARKS

MR CHARLES D HINE

Secretary of the state board of education

Sir I submit herewith my report as agent of the State board of education for the year ending July 31, 1912

ATTENDANCE

Towns visited	34
Schools visited	256
Families visited	137
Attendance cases investigated	967
Absent through disability	54
Absent through lack of clothing	3
Absent because legally at work	28
Absent for other causes: removed etc	69
Illegally absent	813
	967
Sent to school	812
Number of letters and notices sent	7,454
Prosecutions	7

EMPLOYMENT

Towns visited	23
Establishments inspected	157
Number of children under 14 years of age employed	3
Number between 14 and 16 employed	
boys	585
girls	599
	1,184
Number having town clerk's certificate	75
Number having teacher's certificate	366
Number having agent's certificate	699
Number without certificates of age	44
	1,184
Prosecutions for employment without certificate of age	2
Prosecution for employing child under 14 years of age	1

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY

STATE CERTIFICATES OF AGE

(chapter 115 public acts 1905)

Number of applications	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	156
Number of certificates issued	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	104
Number of applications rejected	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	52

EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES

(chapter 119 public acts 1911)

Number of applications	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5,053
Number of certificates issued	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3,279
Number of applications rejected	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,774
Number of notices to attend school chapter 36 public acts 1905	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	118
Statements of age to applicants over 16	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	73

M D MARKS

North Haven August 1912

CERTIFICATES OF AGE

Chap 119 Pub Acts of 1911

Counties	AMERICAN BORN			FOREIGN BORN			TOTAL			no notices to attend school chap 36 acts 1905	CERTIFICATES OF AGE	
	applied	issued	rejected	applied	issued	rejected	applied	issued	rejected		on file	required prosecutions
Hartford.....	11	6	5	7	2	5	18	8	10	13	...	...
New Haven.....	3,434	2,414	1,020	961	443	518	4,395	2,857	1,538	101	821	28
New London....	338	242	96	83	28	55	421	270	151	11	102	5
Fairfield.....	113	80	33	29	10	19	142	90	52	4	153	7
Litchfield.....	55	45	10	22	9	13	77	54	23	2	49	4
Totals.....	3,951	2,787	1,164	1,102	492	610	5,053	3,279	1,774	118	1,127	44

HARTFORD COUNTY	AMERICAN BORN			FOREIGN BORN			TOTAL			no notices to attend school chap 36 acts 1905	CERTIFICATES OF AGE	
	applied	issued	rejected	applied	issued	rejected	applied	issued	rejected		on file	required prosecutions
Towns												
Berlin	8	3	5	7	2	5	15	5	10	..	13	..
New Britain ...	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Southington....	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
Totals.....	11	6	5	7	2	5	18	8	10	..	..	..

CERTIFICATES OF AGE

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NEW HAVEN COUNTY	AMERICAN BORN			FOREIGN BORN			TOTAL		no notices to attend school chap 36 acts 1905	CERTIFI- CATES OF AGE		
	applied	issued	rejected	applied	issued	rejected	applied	issued		on file	required	prosecu- tions
Towns												
New Haven.....	2,105	1,452	653	697	325	372	2,802	1,777	1,025	57	550	18 2
Ansonia.....	207	139	68	53	34	19	260	173	87	7	....	.. ..
Beacon Falls...	1	1	....	2	....	2	3	1	2	....	8	.. ..
Branford.....	23	19	4	9	6	3	32	25	7	....	19	.. ..
Derby.....	155	110	45	70	26	44	225	136	89	9	....	.. ..
East Haven.....	3	2	1	4	....	4	7	2	5	1	....	.. ..
Guilford.....	11	7	4	....	....	....	11	7	4	2	....	.. ..
Hamden.....	57	34	23	6	2	4	63	36	27	7	14	1 ..
Madison.....	5	4	1	....	....	....	5	4	1	1	1	1 ..
Meriden.....	547	404	143	50	16	34	597	420	177	8	175	2 1
Milford.....	3	1	2	1	....	1	4	1	3	2	1	.. ..
No. Branford..	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	.. ..
No. Haven.....	16	14	2	4	3	1	20	17	3	1	3	.. ..
Orange.....	89	70	19	6	2	4	95	72	23	....	17	.. ..
Oxford.....	3	2	1	....	....	....	3	2	1	....	....	.. ..
Seymour.....	67	54	13	14	7	7	81	61	20	1	33	6 ..
Wallingford...	138	97	41	45	22	23	183	119	64	5	....	.. ..
Wolcott.....	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	.. ..
Cheshire.....	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	.. ..
Naugatuck.....	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	.. ..
Totals.....	3,434	2,414	1,020	961	443	518	4,395	2,857	1,538	101	821	28 3

NEW LONDON COUNTY	AMERICAN BORN			FOREIGN BORN			TOTAL		no notices to attend school chap 36 acts 1905	CERTIFI- CATES OF AGE		
	applied	issued	rejected	applied	issued	rejected	applied	issued		on file	required	prosecu- tions
Towns												
New London...	154	103	51	32	13	19	186	116	70	3	1	.. ..
East Lyme.....	17	13	4	....	....	....	17	13	4	1	9	.. ..
Groton.....	9	8	1	4	2	2	13	10	3	1	....	2 ..
No. Stonington	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	.. ..
Old Lyme.....	2	1	1	....	....	....	2	1	1	....	....	.. ..
Stonington.....	147	110	37	47	13	34	194	123	71	6	92	3 ..
Waterford.....	8	6	2	....	....	....	8	6	2	....	....	.. ..
Totals.....	338	242	96	83	28	55	421	270	151	11	102	5 ..

FAIRFIELD COUNTY	AMERICAN BORN			FOREIGN BORN			TOTAL			no notices to attend school chap 36 acts 1905	CERTIFI- CATES OF AGE	
	Towns	applied	issued	rejected	applied	issued	rejected	applied	issued	rejected	on file	required prosecu- tions
Huntington		100	70	30	27	9	18	127	79	48	3	135 6 ..
Westport		13	10	3	2	1	1	15	11	4	1	20 1 ..
Totals.....		113	80	33	29	10	19	142	90	52	4	155 7 ..

LITCHFIELD COUNTY	AMERICAN BORN			FOREIGN BORN			TOTAL			no notices to attend school chap 36 acts 1905	CERTIFI- CATES OF AGE	
	Towns	applied	issued	rejected	applied	issued	rejected	applied	issued	rejected	on file	required prosecu- tions
Thomaston		35	26	9	4	1	3	39	27	12	1	17
Watertown		20	19	1	18	8	10	38	27	11	1	32 4 ..
Totals.....		55	45	10	22	9	13	77	54	23	2	49 4 ..

M D MARKS

North Haven August 1912

REPORT OF R C DEMING

New Haven August 24 1912

MR CHARLES D HINE

Secretary of the state board of education

Sir My report as special agent of the state board of education from December 1 1911 to August 1 1912 is hereby respectfully submitted. During the period above mentioned my work fell into three different divisions which might be classified as follows—(1) Investigating non-attendance-at-school complaints (2) Ascertaining the occupation of children whose termination-of-employment blanks had been returned to this office (3) Compelling employers to obtain the required certificates of employment and especially in regard to filling out the commencement and termination-of-employment notices.

In regard to the first classification I would say that by far the greater or majority of the cases of non-attendance was due to a combination of causes that could not be called strictly illegal. An ailing child inclement weather and a long distance to school is a common and just excuse and in such a case a remedy rather than a punishment is sought for. Poverty and the employment of the child at home is a frequent illegal excuse while truancy and inability to manage the child is rather uncommon.

My second classification of cases is merely a phase of the "Follow up" system and enables the board of education to ascertain whether a child is at school or employed; if not at school, why not; and if employed, why the employer has not obtained a certificate. The system appears to work out admirably and many cases of absence from school and illegal employment are discovered in this way.

The third classification is in itself self-explanatory but I would say in regard to this that for the enforcement of this law the time allowed for the filling out of the blanks and the return of them should be made definite and the word "promptly" in the reading of the law eliminated. It might be noted that in investigating these notices it is often found that a child has taken out an employment certificate and then never gone to work.

During the year a few children have been sent to the county home and a few to the Mystic Oral school for the deaf.

In all two hundred and seventy cases have been investigated, thirteen attendance-at-school notices issued and there have been ten prosecutions. The following is the list of cases prosecuted together with the amount of fines and costs.

		Fined	Costs
Middlebury		\$1 00	\$7 00
Winthrop		1 00	11 00
Fairfield		Judgment suspended	
		(guilty)	21 00
Waterford		1 00	7 00
Millstone		1 00	8 06
Montville		1 00	4 00
Goshen		2 00	6 00
Goshen		9 00	three counts plus costs, case appealed
Watertown		3 00	no costs

All of these cases were on non-attendance-at-school complaints. A manufacturing company was prosecuted for employing children without certificates. The company was adjudged guilty but judgment was suspended.

ROBERT C DEMING agent

REPORT OF H J POTTER
CERTIFICATES OF AGE

Chap 119 Pub Acts of 1911

Towns	AMERICAN BORN			FOREIGN BORN			TOTAL			no notices to attend school chap 36 acts 1905	CERTIFI- CATES OF AGE	
	applied	issued	rejected	applied	issued	rejected	applied	issued	rejected		continued	state prosecu- tions
Bolton.....	....	....	....	2	1	1	2	1	1	....	....	..
Bristol.....	190	148	42	32	20	12	222	168	54	6	2	4
Canton.....	3	3	....	....	....	....	3	3	....	....	....	..
Cheshire.....	5	5	....	....	....	....	5	5	....	....	....	..
Coventry.....	5	3	2	....	....	....	5	3	2	....	....	..
Ellington.....	4	4	....	....	....	....	4	4	....	....	....	..
Granby.....	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	..
Beacon Falls..	2	2	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	....	....	..
Berlin.....	7	6	1	....	....	....	7	6	1	....	....	..
Middlebury....	2	1	1	....	....	....	2	1	1	....	....	..
Norfolk.....	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	..
Plainville.....	11	11	....	....	....	....	11	11	....	....	....	..
Watertown....	8	5	3	....	....	....	8	5	3	1	....	..
Wolcott.....	2	2	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	....	....	..
Manchester....	44	36	8	6	4	2	50	40	10	2	....	..
" 9th dist.	121	109	12	29	23	6	150	132	18	....	4	1
Mansfield.....	2	2	....	1	1	....	3	3	....	....	....	..
Naugatuck....	205	155	50	24	11	13	229	166	63	16	5	1
New Britain....	337	277	60	60	37	23	397	314	83	8	11	34
Rocky Hill....	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	..
Scotland.....	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	..
Somers.....	2	2	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	....	....	..
Southington...	44	28	16	14	6	8	58	34	24	5	1	..
South Windsor	3	1	2	....	....	....	3	1	2	....	....	..
Tolland.....	3	3	....	....	....	....	3	3	....	....	....	..
Waterbury.....	801	608	193	154	100	54	955	708	247	48	4	34
Willington....	6	5	1	1	1	....	7	6	1	....	....	..
Totals.....	1,810	1,419	391	324	205	117	2,134	1,624	510	86	27	74

ATTENDANCE

From the tables printed in annual reports the following summary is compiled:

TABLE XXXI
SUMMARY FOR THIRTEEN YEARS

YEAR	number of cases of absence investigated	number of families visited	number of visits to schools	number of letters and notices to parents	RECOGNIZED EXCUSES			number absent illegally	number at work illegally	number sent to school	no notices to attend school	PROSECUTIONS		number of truants	number sent to Conn school for boys	number sent to industrial school for girls	number sent to temporary homes	towns canvassed	employing truant officers	grade fixed	probation
				disability	lack of clothing	at work legally					parents	employers									
1910....	3,937	2,502	1,325	6,770	431	130	714	2,500	190	2,410	...	125	15	89	12	3	14	..	..	..	..
1911....	3,052	2,265	1,496	7,781	415	119	974	2,363	91	2,355	...	122	7	92	22	3	27	..	..	..	..
1912....	3,237	2,052	1,592	5,926	400	75	479	2,327	164	2,337	...	71	7	100	13	5	8	..	..	..	..
1913....	2,941	1,782	1,342	7,639	345	61	160	2,256	71	2,235	...	62	3	28	13	2	10	..	..	..	..
1914....	3,645	1,485	1,883	7,180	355	93	685	2,299	280	2,141	...	89	1	46	7	2	4	..	..	..	..
1915....	6,042	2,044	3,290	10,597	1,375	131	446	3,025	227	2,954	...	68	4	42	11	3	5	..	..	..	..
1916....	6,109	3,726	3,290	13,621	1,013	241	510	3,381	375	3,248	148	88	12	83	4	4	3	..	..	..	..
1917....	4,971	1,782	2,428	12,556	549	66	237	3,604	46	3,625	175	80	7	78	4	..	7	..	..	..	..
1918....	6,603	2,050	2,417	12,753	1,364	91	385	3,735	187	3,622	225	93	8	68	6	1	6	14	18	46	..
1919....	9,211	2,069	2,977	15,337	1,655	127	1,943	4,368	503	3,663	45	73	5	68	6	4	1	24	20	47	..
1910....	8,983	2,141	2,820	16,519	1,617	86	1,597	4,391	416	4,653	540	84	3	71	3	2	10	17	24	46	..
1911....	8,023	2,048	2,145	16,242	1,188	66	850	4,052	414	4,051	537	67	7	..	7	2	23	36	29	46	1
1912....	5,773	1,319	1,121	26,203	694	25	869	3,296	293	3,351	424	42	3	..	3	1	1	..	10	23	2

INVESTIGATION

For the two years covered by this report the number of cases investigated by the agents has been as follows

1911	..	..	..	..	8023
1912	..	..	..	..	5773

The investigation includes the procedure by which attendance and age are decided.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY

TABLE XXXII

ENFORCEMENT OF LAW RELATING TO ATTENDANCE

1910-11

SUMMARY BY COUNTIES

COUNTIES	number of cases of absence investigated	number of families visited	number of letters and notices to parents	number of visits to schools	RECOGNIZED EXCUSES					number sent to school	number of notices to attend school	PRO- SECU- TIONS		number sent to Conn school for boys	number sent to indus- trial school for girls	number sent to tempo- rary home	towns canvassed	employing truant officers	grade fixed	probation
					number of cases of disability	number of cases of lack of clothing	number at work legally	number absent illegally	number at work illegally			parents	employers							
Hartford	2,382	783	4,247	468	501	12	261	1,063	196	1,080	238	..	..	..	..	..	6	5	12	..
New Haven.....	1,090	97	1,835	234	88	8	230	555	32	554	34	16	7	2	1	9	7	11	6	..
New London ..	811	155	1,533	315	45	5	6	542	1	541	97	15	..	2	..	5	6	2	2	..
Fairfield.....	1,513	567	2,317	409	164	13	230	591	5	595	10	14	..	2	1	4	6	8	10	..
Windham.....	488	110	935	133	93	6	15	210	43	210	125	9	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Litchfield	784	123	3,367	280	91	5	69	428	..	432	..	10	..	1	..	5	8	3	6	1
Middlesex.....	243	128	596	217	17	6	11	210	18	208	8	3	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..
Tolland	696	75	1,412	75	188	10	28	428	119	426	25	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..
Other states ...	16	10	....	14	1	1	..	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	8,023	2,048	16,242	2,145	1,188	66	850	4,052	414	4,051	537	67	7	7	2	23	36	29	46	1

1911-12

SUMMARY BY COUNTIES

COUNTIES	number of cases of absence investigated	number of families visited	number of letters and notices to parents	number of visits to schools	RECOGNIZED EXCUSES					number sent to school	number of notices to attend school	PRO- SECU- TIONS		number sent to Conn school for boys	number sent to indus- trial school for girls	number sent to tempo- rary home	employing truant officers	grade fixed	probation
					number of cases of disability	number of cases of lack of clothing	number at work legally	number absent illegally	number at work illegally			parents	employers						
Hartford	1,413	135	4,373	207	205	13	153	864	106	871	63	2	..	..	..	..	4	..	..
New Haven.....	1,459	87	5,984	138	75	..	544	473	101	488	101	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
New London ...	425	73	1,942	157	32	7	5	336	13	336	98	11	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Fairfield.....	900	707	7,171	320	156	2	92	618	..	618	4	7	..	2	1	..	7	6	2
Windham.....	246	44	967	48	38	1	4	141	21	141	156	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Litchfield	563	144	3,886	126	113	1	34	370	1	370	2	6	..	1	..	1	3	4	..
Middlesex	208	100	690	95	13	..	8	160	..	159	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	8	..
Tolland	468	28	1,190	30	62	1	29	334	51	368	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other states	1	1	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5,773	1,319	26,203	1,121	694	25	869	3,296	293	3,351	434	42	3	3	1	1	10	23	2

LABOR

The following table, compiled from the annual reports, summarizes the important features of the enforcement of the child labor law.

TABLE XXXIII
LABOR 1910-1911
SUMMARY BY COUNTIES

TOWNS	ESTABLISHMENTS		CHILDREN UNDER FOURTEEN YEARS OF AGE		CHILDREN FOURTEEN TO SIXTEEN YEARS OF AGE										school accommodations	evening schools
	visited	inspected	number employed	prosecutions for employing	NUMBER EMPLOYED			CERTIFICATES OF AGE				prosecutions for illegal employment	CAN NOT READ AND WRITE			
					boys	girls	total	town clerk's	teacher's	agent's	none		English	any language		
Hardord	179	353	.....	.....	570	588	1,158	282	535	272	68	.....	7	.....	11	3
New Haven..	122	288	1	1	893	869	1,762	144	1,210	316	91	.....	.....	1	2	7
New London	11	78	.....	.....	203	242	445	109	202	122	12	.....	.....	.....	6	1
Fairfield....	153	130	1	.....	557	424	981	99	724	134	24	.....	.....	.....	8	3
Windham....	4	53	.....	.....	168	144	312	86	149	71	6	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Litchfield ...	12	17	.....	.....	126	136	262	23	188	47	4	.....	.....	.....	3	1
Middlesex...	50	37	.....	.....	76	51	127	6	95	9	17	.....	1	.....	14	...
Tolland	24	41	.....	.....	76	97	173	63	79	17	14	.....	.....	.....	2	1
the state..	555	997	2	1	2,669	2,551	5,220	812	3,182	988	236	.....	10	1	46	15

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY

SUMMARY FOR NINETEEN YEARS

TABLE XXXIV

YEARS	ESTABLISH- MENTS			CHILDREN UNDER 14				CHILDREN 14 TO 16 YEARS OF AGE								number cannot read	
	visited	inspected	keeping record book	number employed having false certifi- cates	discharged	prosecutions for em- ployment	number employed*	certificates of age					prosecutions for em- ployment	English	any language		
								town clerk's	teacher's	agent's	none	under chap 119 and acts of 1911					
1900.....	626	542	...	75	...	75	15 3,358	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	322	....	
1901.....	637	522	...	36	...	36	7 4,162	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	140	....	
1902.....	651	548	...	24	...	24	7 5,660	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	320	....	
1903.....	792	640	382	24	2	24	3 5,372	2,159	3,224	2	26	....	....	....	178	....	
1904.....	799	661	450	5	1	....	1 5,355	1,750	3,243	22	284	....	....	....	339	10	
1905.....	1,023	851	478	17	1	....	4 5,993	3,489	2,492	54	230	....	....	....	124	59	
1906.....	686	562	366	26	....	....	3 4,726	1,166	3,127	193	199	....	....	9	104	30	
1907.....	511	612	304	30	2	....	5 5,109	887	3,240	465	517	....	....	2	151	12	
1908.....	782	862	396	19	1	....	.... 5,312	920	3,158	544	667	....	....	8	130	2	
1909.....	999	988	332	17	1	....	1 4,816	740	2,914	816	346	....	....	3	91	6	
1910.....	542	608	302	4	1	....	1 4,340	651	2,756	722	214	....	....	34	34	....	
1911.....	555	997	...	2	....	....	1 5,220	812	3,182	988	236	....	....	7	10	1	

*In the establishments visited

The foregoing table completes the record under the law of 1886 and its subsequent amendments.

Below is found the law relating to employment of children which went into effect on September 1 1911.

Public Acts of 1911

CHAPTER 119

An act concerning the employment of children

SECTION 1 No child under fourteen years of age shall be employed in any mechanical, mercantile, or manufacturing establishment. Every person, whether acting for himself or as agent for another, who shall employ or authorize or permit to be employed any child in violation of the provisions of this section shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars.

SEC 2 No child under sixteen years of age shall be employed in any mechanical, mercantile, or manufacturing establishment unless the employer of such child shall have first obtained a certificate, signed by the secretary or an agent of the state board of education, or by a school supervisor, school superintendent, supervising principal, or acting school visitor designated by said board, stating the date of the birth

of such child, showing that such child is over fourteen years of age, and stating that such child is able to read with facility, to legibly write simple sentences, and to perform the operations of the fundamental rules of arithmetic with relation both to whole numbers and to fractions, and does not appear to be physically unfit for employment. Such certificate shall be in the form prescribed and upon a blank furnished by the state board of education, and shall be issued in triplicate; and one copy thereof shall be delivered to the parent or guardian of such child, one copy shall be delivered to the employer, and one copy shall be deposited in the office of the state board of education. Copies of such certificate shall be obtainable from the state board of education, upon application, at any time. The copy of such certificate delivered to the parent or guardian of the child may be accepted by the employer as a temporary certificate, good for one week, after which time it shall be returned to the parent or guardian of such child. Every person, whether acting for himself or as agent for another, who shall employ or shall authorize or permit to be employed any child in violation of the provisions of this section, shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars. The secretary or the agent of the state board of education or the school supervisor, school superintendent, supervising principal, or acting school visitor to whom application shall be made for a certificate as provided in this section, shall have power to require all statements of fact offered in support of such application to be made under oath, and such oath may be administered by said secretary, or such agent, school supervisor, school superintendent, supervising principal, or acting school visitor, and said secretary, or any such agent, school supervisor, school superintendent, supervising principal, or acting school visitor may cause any child to be examined by a reputable physician, for the purpose of aiding him in determining whether such child is physically fit for employment, and may charge the expense of such physical examination against the state as a part of his expenses.

SEC 3 Every employer receiving a certificate issued under the provisions of this act shall promptly notify the state board of education, in writing, in the form prescribed and upon a blank furnished by said board, of the time of commencement of the employment of any child thereunder and, whenever such employment terminates before such child attains the age of sixteen years, of the time of the termination of such employment. Every person violating any provision of this section shall be fined not more than ten dollars.

SEC 4 The provisions of sections two and three of this act shall not apply to employers of children over fourteen years of age in cases in which the employment commenced prior to the date on which this act shall take effect and in which the employer has also complied with the requirements of the statutes in force at the time of the commencement of such employment.

SEC 5 Every employer or other person having control of any establishment or premises where children under sixteen years of age

are employed who shall neglect to have and keep on file the certificate described in section two of this act or to show the same, with a list of the names of such children so employed, to the secretary or an agent of the state board of education, when demanded during the usual business hours, shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars.

SEC 6 The provisions of section 4707 of the general statutes shall be applicable to sections one, two, and three of this act. Sections 4704, 4705, and 4706 of the general statutes, chapter 75 of the public acts of 1903, chapter 115 of the public acts of 1905, and chapter 123 of the public acts of 1909 are hereby repealed.

SEC 7 This act shall take effect September 1, 1911.

XXXV

Certificates of age 1911-12 Chap 119 pub acts 1911

APPLICATIONS														
NUMBER CERTIFICATES REJECTED														
HARTFORD COUNTY	TOWNS	no received	illiteracy	poor health	lack of evi- dence of age	under age	lack of work	case continued	other causes	town clerk's certificate en- dorsed July 15 1911-Sept 1	number certificates issued	number notices to attend school	number statements of age to applicants over 16	prosecutions
Hartford.....	1,742	164	2	235	32	82	62	...	2	1,163	85	51	..	
Avon.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	
Berlin.....	26	3	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	14	1	...	..	
Bloomfield.....	8	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	1	..	
Bristol.....	231	17	...	24	5	10	2	...	...	173	9	4	..	
Burlington.....	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	..	
Canton.....	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	..	
East Granby.....	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	
East Hartford.....	71	7	...	8	...	8	...	...	...	48	19	3	..	
East Windsor.....	31	8	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	21	1	...	..	
Enfield.....	252	125	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	124	10	9	..	
Farmington.....	16	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	14	1	...	..	
Glastonbury.....	51	6	...	7	...	3	1	...	...	34	2	2	..	
Granby.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	
Manchester.....	208	13	1	12	1	2	4	...	...	175	2	1	..	
New Britain.....	1,035	125	1	53	8	31	11	...	1	805	70	52	1	
Newington.....	7	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	..	
Plainville.....	31	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	25	3	...	..	
Rocky Hill.....	10	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	9	...	...	..	
Simsbury.....	15	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	13	...	...	..	
Southington.....	62	13	...	3	4	4	1	...	...	37	5	...	..	
South Windsor.....	6	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	..	
Suffield.....	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	..	
West Hartford.....	21	2	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	14	1	1	..	
Wethersfield.....	17	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	14	2	1	..	
Windsor.....	21	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	3	...	..	
Windsor Locks.....	52	17	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	33	...	4	..	
27 towns.....	3,928	514	4	365	55	144	82	...	3	2,761	215	129	1	

Certificates of age 1911-12 Chap 119 pub acts 1911

APPLICATIONS		NUMBER CERTIFICATES REJECTED										number certificates issued	number notices to attend school	number statements of age to applicants over 16	prosecutions
NEW HAVEN COUNTY	TOWNS	no received	illiteracy	poor health	lack of evidence of age	under age	lack of work	case continued	other causes	town clerk's certificate entered July 15 1911-Sept 1					
New Haven City.....		2,802	362	...	328	94	.....	241	.....	1,777	57	68	2		
Ansonia.....		260	32	...	46	5	.....	4	.....	173	7	...	...		
Beacon Falls.....		5	...	...	...	2	.....	...	...	3	...	...	...		
Branford.....		32	1	...	6	...	.....	...	...	25	...	...	...		
Cheshire.....		6	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	6	...	...	...		
Derby.....		225	44	...	30	3	.....	12	...	136	9	...	...		
East Haven.....		7	...	...	2	1	.....	2	...	2	1	...	...		
Guilford.....		11	1	...	3	...	.....	...	...	7	2	...	...		
Hamden.....		63	11	...	8	4	.....	4	...	36	7	...	...		
Madison.....		5	1	...	...	...	.....	...	...	4	1	...	...		
Meriden.....		597	71	2	54	29	.....	21	...	420	8	2	1		
Middlebury.....		2	1	...	...	...	.....	...	...	1	...	...	...		
Milford.....		9	3	...	...	...	.....	1	...	5	2	...	...		
Naugatuck.....		235	46	...	12	2	3	5	...	167	20	1	...		
North Branford.....		1	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	1	...	...	...		
North Haven.....		20	1	...	...	...	.....	2	...	17	1	...	...		
Orange.....		95	5	...	11	2	.....	5	...	72	...	...	...		
Oxford.....		3	...	...	1	...	.....	...	...	2	...	...	...		
Seymour.....		81	7	...	10	...	.....	3	...	61	1	1	...		
Wallingford.....		183	27	1	20	5	.....	11	...	119	5	...	...		
Waterbury.....		959	127	1	86	16	17	4	...	708	57	34	...		
Wolcott.....		3	...	...	1	...	.....	...	...	2	...	...	...		
22 towns.....		5,604	740	4	618	163	20	10	305	3,744	179	106	3		

NEW LONDON COUNTY
TOWNS

New London.....	186	38	...	21	4	...	7	...	116	3	...	...			
Norwich.....	472	164	1	10	2	22	2	...	271	49	1	...			
Bozrah.....	13	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...			
Colchester.....	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...			
East Lyme.....	17	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	1	...	...			
Griswold.....	97	27	...	9	...	3	...	...	58	...	...	...			
Groton.....	13	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	1	...	...			
Lebanon.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...			
Lisbon.....	9	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	7	...	...	...			
Montville.....	58	24	...	3	...	2	...	...	29	9	...	...			
North Stonington.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...			
Old Lyme.....	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...			
Preston.....	8	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...			
Sprague.....	100	44	...	2	...	2	2	...	50	14	...	...			
Stonington.....	194	41	...	16	8	...	...	6	123	6	...	...			
Voluntown.....	8	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	...	...			
Waterford.....	8	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...			
17 towns.....	1,192	354	1	66	14	29	5	13	710	85	1	...			

Certificates of age 1911-12 Chap 119 pub acts 1911

APPLICATIONS		NUMBER CERTIFICATES REJECTED										number certificates issued	number notices to attend school	number statements of age to applicants over 16	prosecutions
FAIRFIELD COUNTY	TOWNS	no received	illiteracy	poor health	lack of evidence of age	under age	lack of work	case continued	other causes	town clerk's certificate endorsed July 15 1911-Sept 1					
Bridgeport		3,054	254	...	355	203	204	70	...	...	1,968	179	17	...	...
Danbury		259	2	...	4	...	...	5	...	...	248	6	...	...	...
Bethel		14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...
Brookfield		1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Darien		8	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...
Fairfield		46	1	...	5	...	2	3	...	...	35	4	2	...	...
Greenwich		90	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	80	10	...	...	...
Huntington		137	31	...	14	8	...	...	5	...	84	3	1	...	...
Monroe		1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Canaan		8	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	6	...	...	...	...
Newtown		7	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
Norwalk		481	35	...	35	20	15	9	...	...	367	45	2	...	...
Ridgefield		3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
Stamford		392	50	...	42	12	22	17	...	...	249	49	2	...	...
Stratford		80	4	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	72	3	1	...	...
Trumbull		4	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Westport		36	1	...	1	1	...	1	2	...	30	1	...	...	...
Wilton		5	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
18 towns		4,626	378	...	476	239	245	109	7	....	3,172	380	25	..	..
WINDHAM COUNTY	TOWNS														
Brooklyn		12	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	...	...	...
Chaplin		2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Hampton		1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Killingly		109	40	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	65	16	1	...	...
Plainfield		190	51	...	1	2	8	...	...	...	128	34	2	...	...
Putnam		184	99	...	10	1	6	1	...	...	67	31	...	...	...
Scotland		3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
Sterling		14	5	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	7	5	...	...	...
Thompson		137	77	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	55	26	...	...	...
Windham		266	89	...	5	1	13	2	...	...	156	40	...	...	...
10 towns		918	368	...	20	5	34	3	...	....	488	156	3	..	..

Certificates of age 1911-12 Chap 119 pub acts 1911

APPLICATIONS														
NUMBER CERTIFICATES REJECTED														
LITCHFIELD COUNTY	TOWNS	no received	illiteracy	poor health	lack of evi- dence of age	under age	lack of work	case continued	other causes	town clerk's certificate on- sented July 15 1911-Sept 1	number certificates issued	number notices to attend school	number statements of age to applicants over 16	prosecutions
Litchfield	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Barkhamsted	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Bridgewater	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
Harwinton	16	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	13	...	...	...
Kent	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
New Hartford	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	26	...	...	...
New Milford	30	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	...	...
Norfolk	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
North Canaan	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
Plymouth	74	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69	...	...	...
Roxbury	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Salisbury	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Thomaston	39	8	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	27	1	...	...
Torrington	300	11	...	5	6	...	8	9	...	...	255	17	...	...
Watertown	46	7	...	11	...	...	...	...	1	...	32	2	...	...
Winchester	120	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	104	15	...	...
Woodbury	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...
17 towns	674	47	...	20	10	...	8	13	2	...	574	35	...	...

MIDDLESEX COUNTY									
TOWNS									
Middletown	246	64	6	4	172	3	6		
Haddam	12	1		1	10				
Chatham	25	2			23				
Chester	10				10				
Cromwell	8				8				
Durham	3				3				
Essex	21	1			20		2		
Middlefield	3				3				
Portland	51	4		1	46				
Saybrook	9		1		7				
Westbrook	2	1			1				
11 towns	390	74	7	6	303	3	8		

Certificates of age 1911-12 Chap 119 pub acts 1911

APPLICATIONS		NUMBER CERTIFICATES REJECTED										number certificates issued	number notices to attend school	number statements of age to applicants over 16	prosecutions
TOLLAND COUNTY	TOWNS	no received	illiteracy	poor health	lack of evidence of age	under age	lack of work	case continued	other causes	town clerk's certificate endorsed July 15 1911-Sept 1					
Tolland	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	
Andover	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	
Columbia	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	
Coventry	6	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	
Ellington	12	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	
Hebron	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	
Mansfield	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	
Somers	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	
Stafford	88	36	...	...	3	2	6	...	...	...	41	10	...	...	
Union	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	
Vernon	218	70	...	...	10	...	16	2	...	...	120	37	2	...	
Willington	11	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	
12 towns.....	383	113	...	...	17	3	22	2	...	...	226	48	...	...	

Certificates of age 1911-12 Chap 19 pub acts 1911

SUMMARY BY COUNTIES

APPLICATIONS														
COUNTIES	number received	NUMBER APPLICATIONS REJECTED										number certificates issued	number notices to attend school	number statements of age to applicants over 16
		illiteracy	poor health	lack of evidence of age	under age	lack of work	case continued	other causes	town clerk's certificate endorsed July 15 1911-Sept 1					
Hartford	3,928	514	4	365	55	144	82	.....	3	2,761	215	129		
New Haven	5,604	740	4	618	163	20	10	305	.....	3,744	179	106		
New London	1,192	354	1	66	14	29	5	13	.....	710	85	1		
Fairfield	4,626	378	.....	476	239	245	109	.....	.....	3,172	300	25		
Windham	918	368	.....	20	5	34	3	.....	.....	488	156	3		
Litchfield	674	47	.....	20	10	8	13	2	.....	574	35	.....		
Middlesex	390	74	.....	7	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	303	.....	.....		
Tolland	383	113	.....	17	3	22	2	.....	.....	226	48	2		
The state	17,715	2,588	9	1,589	495	502	224	327	3	11,978	1,021	274		

* in some towns this includes "lack of work" and "continued cases"

PROSECUTIONS

TABLE XXXVI

The following gives number of prosecutions in each year since 1900

year	parents' failure to cause child to attend	neglect	truancy	incor- rigible	illegal em- ployment	false cer- tificates	other causes	total
1900-1	75	17	30	..	7	..	..	129
1901-2	41	9	21	..	7	..	..	78
1902-3	41	2	19	..	3	..	..	65
1903-4	70	4	13	2	1	..	..	90
1904-5	48	2	17	1	4	..	..	72
1905-6	70	8	10	..	12	..	..	100
1906-7	60	9	11	..	7	..	..	87
1907-8	67	2	24	..	8	..	..	101
1908-9	65	..	8	..	5	..	..	78
1909-10	75	4	5	..	37	..	1	122
1910-11	57	10	..	..	7	..	..	74
1911-12	55	..	1	..	26	..	1	83

TABLE XXXVII—PROSECUTIONS DURING

town	child	age	nation- ality	person prosecuted	offense	circumstances of family
Bethel.....	girl	13	American	guardian	failure to send child to school	medium
Canterbury....	"	13	"	parent	failure to send child to school	
	boy	12	"	"	failure to send child to school	
	"	10	"	"	failure to send child to school	
	girl	8	"	"	failure to send child to school	
	boy	13	"	"	failure to send child to school	
	girl	8	"	"	failure to send child to school	
Chaplin.....	boy	8	"	"	failure to send child to school	poor
	"	13	French	"	failure to send child to school	"
	girl	10	German	"	failure to send child to school	fairly good
Derby	boy	13	American	employer	employing child under fourteen	
	"	14	Pole	"	employing with- out certificate	
	girl	14	"	"	employing with- out certificate	
	"	15	"	"	employing with- out certificate	
	"	14	"	"	employing with- out certificate	
	"	15	"	"	employing with- out certificate	
	"	15	"	"	employing with- out certificate	
East Haddam..	boy	14	"	parent	failure to send child to school	comfortable
East Haven....	"	13	Italian	"	failure to send child to school	"
	"	12	American	"	failure to send child to school	"
East Lyme....	"	13	Hungarian	"	failure to send child to school	"
	girl	13	"	"	failure to send child to school	"
	boy	12	American	"	failure to send child to school	"
	girl	13	"	"	failure to send child to school	"
Fairfield.....	boy	13	"	"	failure to send child to school	well-to-do
	girl	14	"	"	failure to send child to school	" " "
	"	12	"	"	failure to send child to school	" " "
	boy	10	"	"	failure to send child to school	" " "
Groton.....	"	14	"	"	failure to send child to school	comfortable
Haddam.....	"	12	German	"	failure to send child to school	
	"	12	Hebrew	"	failure to send child to school	
Hamden.....	"	11	American	"	failure to send child to school	"
	"	11	"	"	failure to send child to school	"
	"	13	Colored	"	failure to send child to school	poor
	girl	11	"	"	failure to send child to school	"

THE YEAR 1910-1911

days in school in 12 months	courts	results	town
....	justice	committed to Conn school for girls at Middletown	Bethel
....	"	pled guilty—fine and costs \$8.51 settled	Canterbury
....	"	pled not guilty—appealed	
....	"	" " " "	
....	"	" " " "	
....	"	pled guilty—fine and costs \$10.07 settled	
....	superior	appealed case pled guilty fine and costs \$18.34 settled	
....	justice	judgment suspended on 5 counts; fine of \$3.00 on one count and costs \$12.05	Chaplin
....	"	fine on one count \$3.00 and costs \$8.32 judgment suspended on 3 counts	
....	"	fine of \$3.00 on one count and costs \$6.82 judgment suspended on four counts	
....	city	found guilty—fine \$1.00 and costs \$8.51 settled	Derby
....	"	case nolle	
....	"	" "	
....	"	" "	
....	"	" "	
....	"	" "	
....	"	" "	
....	justice	fine \$5.00 and costs \$14.20	East Haddam
....	"	found guilty—fine \$1.00 and costs \$8.36	East Haven
....	"	boy committed to Conn school for boys	
....	"	fine \$1.00 and costs \$7.16 settled	East Lyme
....	"	fine \$1.00 and costs \$7.16 settled	
....	"	fine \$5.00 judgment suspended	
....	"	case dismissed	
125	"	fine \$5.00 on one count judgment suspended on 4 counts	Fairfield
....	"	fine \$5.00 and costs \$22.08	
....	"	" " " " "	
....	"	" " " " "	
....	town	boy committed to Conn school for boys	Groton
....	justice	fine \$1.00 and costs \$9.80	Haddam
....	"	not guilty, as town had refused transportation	
....	town	fine \$1.00 and costs \$9.00 settled	Hamden
....	"	" " " " "	
....	"	committed to temporary home	
....	"	" " " "	

TABLE XXXVII—PROSECUTIONS DURING

town	child	age	national- ality	person prosecuted	offense	circumstances of family
Hamden.....	boy	7	Colored	parent	failure to send child to school	poor
"	"	12	Italian	"	failure to send child to school	comfortable
Montville.....	"	11	American	"	failure to send child to school	"
Morris.....	"	11	French- American	"	failure to send child to school	comfortable
"	"	13	French- American	"	failure to send child to school	"
North Canaan.	girl	14	American	"	failure to send child to school	poor
"	"	13	"	"	failure to send child to school	"
"	"	12	"	"	failure to send child to school	"
"	"	11	"	"	failure to send child to school	"
"	boy	8	"	"	failure to send child to school	"
Norwalk.....	"	13	"	"	failure to send child to school	poor and intem- perate
"	"	13	"	child	child neglected	poor and intem- perate
"	girl	11	"	"	" "	poor and intem- perate
"	"	8	"	"	" "	poor and intem- perate
"	boy	5	"	"	" "	poor and intem- perate
Oxford.....	girl	13	"	parent	failure to send child to school	poor
Plymouth.....	boy	12	Slav	"	failure to send child to school	"
"	"	14	Pole	"	failure to send child to school	"
Salisbury.....	"	14	American	"	failure to send child to school	"
Seymour.....	girl	14	Italian	parents	failure to send child to school	comfortable
"	boy	13	Irish- French	child	child neglected, not sent to school regularly	poor, intemperate and shiftless
"	girl	12	Irish- French	"	child neglected, not sent to school regularly	poor, intemperate and shiftless
"	"	9	Irish- French	"	child neglected, not sent to school regularly	poor, intemperate and shiftless
"	boy	7	Irish- French	"	child neglected, not sent to school regularly	poor, intemperate and shiftless
"	girl	6	Irish- French	"	child neglected, not sent to school regularly	poor, intemperate and shiftless
"	boy	4	Irish- French	"	child neglected, not sent to school regularly	poor, intemperate and shiftless
Stonington....	"	13	Portuguese	parent	failure to send child to school	comfortable
"	"	15	"	"	failure to send child to school	poor
"	girl	12	American	"	failure to send child to school	"
"	boy	12	"	"	failure to send child to school	"
"	"	11	"	"	failure to send child to school	"

THE YEAR 1910-1911—Continued

days in school in 12 months	court	results	town
....	town	committed to temporary home	Hamden
....	town	boy sent to Conn school for boys	
....	superior	{ plea—not guilty found guilty fine and costs \$12.86	Montville
....	justice	appealed fined \$3.00 and costs \$6.50 paid	Morris
....	"	" " " " " "	
....	probate	committed to temporary home at Winsted	North Canaan
....	"	" " " " " "	
....	"	" " " " " "	
....	"	" " " " " "	
....	"	" " " " " "	
50	town	{ case continued; children committed to temporary	Norwalk
60	"	home child committed to temporary home	
....	"	" " " " " "	
65	"	" " " " " "	
....	"	" " " " " "	
....	justice	girl committed to industrial school for girls	Oxford
....	"	fined \$5.00 and costs \$8.21 paid	Plymouth
....	"	costs \$8.00 paid	
....	"	committed to Conn school for boys at Meriden	Salisbury
100	"	fined \$5.00 and costs \$12.00	Seymour
about ½ of term	probate	committed to temporary home	
about ½ of term	"	" " " " " "	
about ½ of term	"	" " " " " "	
about ½ of term	"	" " " " " "	
about ½ of term	"	" " " " " "	
about ½ of term	"	" " " " " "	
....	town	found guilty: fine \$2.00 and costs \$8.30 settled	Stonington
....	"	" " " " " " \$8.95 "	
....	probate	case continued	
....	"	committed to temporary home	
....	"	" " " " " "	

TABLE XXXVII—PROSECUTIONS DURING

town	child	age	nation- ality	person prosecuted	offense	circumstances of family
Stonington	boy	10	American	parent	failure to send child to school	poor
	girl	7	"	"	failure to send child to school	"
	boy	5	"	"	failure to send child to school	"
Stratford	girl	14	"	"	failure to send child to school	"
	"	14	"	"	failure to send child to school	"
	"	"	"	"	failure to send child to school	"
Voluntown	boy	10	"	"	truancy	fair
Westport	"	13	Hungarian	"	failure to send child to school	poor
Wilton	"	11	American	"	failure to send child to school	"

PROSECUTIONS

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THE YEAR 1910-1911—*Concluded*

days in school in 12 months	court	results	town
....	probate	committed to temporary home	Stonington
....	"	" " "	
....	"	" " "	
....	justice	judgment suspended	Stratford
....	"	" "	
....	"	sent to Conn school for boys	Voluntown
....	"	found guilty; fine \$20.00 on 4 counts and costs \$29.71 judgment suspended.	Westport
....	"	committed to Conn school for boys at Meriden	Wilton

SUMMARY

cause of prosecution	parent or guardian	child	employer
failure to cause child to attend.....	57	....	....
neglect .....	....	10	....
illegal employment.....	....	....	7

Total..... 74

TABLE XXXVII—PROSECUTIONS DURING

town	child	age	nation- ality	person prosecuted	offense	circumstances of family
Barkhamsted..	boy	12	Pole	parent	neglect to send child to school	poor
	girl	13	"	"	neglect to send child to school	"
Canaan.....	"	7	American	"	neglect to send child to school	"
Chatham.....	boy	11	German	"	failure to send child to school	comfortable
	"	9	"	"	failure to send child to school	"
Darien.....	"	14	Italian	"	failure to send child to school	"
East Haddam..	girl	13	Pole	"	failure to send child to school	"
East Lyme....	boy	14	American	"	failure to send child to school	poor
Fairfield.....	girl	9	"	"	failure to send child to school	comfortable
Glastonbury...	"	13	Pole	"	failure to send child to school	"
Goshen.....	"	10	American	"	failure to send child to school	"
	boy	10	"	"	failure to send child to school	"
Guilford.....	girl	14	Italian	"	failure to send child to school	fair
Hamden.....	"	14	American	"	failure to send child to school	well-to-do
Killingly.....	boy	10	"	"	failure to send child to school	
	"	10	"	"	failure to send child to school	
	"	13	"	"	failure to send child to school	
	"	12	"	"	failure to send child to school	
Lisbon.....	girl	14	"	"	failure to send child to school	
	"	10	"	"	failure to send child to school	
	"	11	"	guardian	failure to send child to school	
Meriden.....	boy	11	"	employer	loitering in pool room	
Middlebury....	girl	13	"	parent	failure to send child to school	
	"	13	German	"	failure to send child to school	comfortable
Milford.....	boy	9	American	"	failure to send child to school	fair
	"	11	"	"	failure to send child to school	"
Montville.....	"	11	"	"	failure to send child to school	
	girl	10	"	"	failure to send child to school	
Naugatuck.....	"	14	Pole	"	failure to send child to school	poor
	"	15	American	"	failure to send child to school	"
New Britain...	"	14	Russian	employer	employing with- out certificate	
	boy	14	American	"	employing with- out certificate	
	"	14	Italian	"	employing with- out certificate	
	"	14	American	"	employing with- out certificate	
	"	14-16	?	"	employing with- out certificate	
	"	15	Russian	"	employing with- out certificate	

PROSECUTIONS

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THE YEAR 1911-1912.

ccurt	results	town
justice	fine \$1.00 and costs \$10.00	Barkhamsted
"	" " " " "	
probate	committed to temporary home	Canaan
justice	} fine \$5.00 and costs judgment suspended	Chatham
"		
"	fine \$1.00 and costs \$11.00	Darien
"	\$5.00 and costs on one count judgment suspended on	East Haddam
"	two case continued	East Lyme
town	judgment suspended on 5 counts; paid costs \$21.00	Fairfield
justice	\$1.00 and costs judgment suspended	Glastonbury
"	fine \$2.00 and costs \$6.50	Goshen
"	nolled on terms paid costs \$11.87	
"	fine \$1.00 and costs \$6.35	Guilford
town	fine \$1 and costs	Hamden
police	found guilty; fine and costs \$5.07—settled	Killingly
"	" " " " " " "	
"	" " " " " \$11.34 "	
"	" " " " " 6.34 "	
justice	" " " " " 5.43 "	Lisbon
"	" " " " " 5.43 "	
"	" " " " " 3.00 "	
city	settled by payment of costs \$14.00	Meriden
justice	" " " " " 6.00	Middlebury
"	fine \$1.00 and costs \$6.00	
town	case continued	Milford
"	" "	
justice	adjourned to next term	Montville
"	fine \$1.00 and costs \$4.86	
town	fine and costs—paid	Naugatuck
"	" " " "	
city	found guilty; fine and costs \$5.00—settled	New Britain
police	judgment suspended	
"	" "	
"	" "	
"	" "	
"	" "	

PROSECUTIONS

TABLE XXXVII—PROSECUTIONS DURING

town	child	age	nation- ality	person prosecuted	offense	circumstances of family
New Britain	boy	14	American	employer	employing with- out certificate	comfortable
New Canaan ..	"	13	Italian	parent	failure to cause child to attend school	
	"	13	"	"	failure to cause child to attend school	
	"	13	American	"	failure to cause child to attend school	
	"	11	"	"	failure to cause child to attend school	
New Milford...	boy	10	Polish	guardian	failure to send child to school	comfortable
	"	9	American	parent	failure to send child to school	poor
New Haven....	girl	14	"	employer	employing with- out certificate	poor
	"	14	"	"	employing with- out certificate	
No Stonington..	"	10	"	parent	failure to send child to school	
	"	14	"	"	failure to send child to school	
	"	10	"	"	failure to send child to school	
	"	8	"	"	failure to send child to school	poor
	"	12	"	"	failure to send child to school	
Norwich	boy	15	Italian	employer	employing with- out certificate	
	girl	10	American	guardian	failure to send child to school	
	"	10	"	employer	employing child under fourteen	
Plainfield.....	boy	14	"	"	employing with- out certificate	comfortable
	girl	15	"	"	employing with- out certificate	
Plymouth.....	boy	12	Pole	parent	failure to send child to school	
Portland.....	"	13	Swede	"	failure to send child to school	
Putnam.....	"	14	American	"	failure to send child to school	
	"	14	"	"	failure to send child to school	poor
	"	14	"	employer	failure to send child to school	
	"	15	"	"	employing with- out certificate	
	"	15	"	"	employing with- out certificate	
	"	15	"	"	employing with- out certificate	
	"	15	"	parent	failure to send child to school	poor
Ridgefield	girl	14	Irish- American	"	failure to send child to school	
Saybrook	boy	14	American	"	failure to send child to school	
Simsbury	"	14	Pole	"	failure to send child to school	
Southington ...	girl	7	American	"	failure to send child to school	
	"	12	Swede	"	failure to send child to school	fair
Sterling.....	boy	15	American	employer	failure to send child to school employing with- out certificate	poor

PROSECUTIONS

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THE YEAR 1911-1912

court	results	town
police	judgment suspended	New Britain
justice	placed on probation	New Canaan
"	" " "	
"	committed to industrial school	
"	" " "	
probate	suspended sentence	New Milford
town	fine \$1.00 and costs=\$6.60	
city	fine \$5.00 and costs=\$9.35	New Haven
"	" " " " " "	
justice	found guilty: fine and costs \$2.19—settled	North Stonington
"	" " " " " " 7.21 "	
"	" " " " " " 2.20 "	
"	" " " " " " 2.20 "	
"	" " " " " " 7.21 "	
police	" " " " " " 13.32 "	Norwich
"	" " " " " " 10.78 "	
"	" " " " " " 14.28 "	
justice	" " " " " " 15.48—appealed	Plainfield
"	" " " " " " 12.57—settled	
"	committed to industrial school	Plymouth
"	adjourned to end of term	Portland
city	found guilty: fine and costs \$2.00—settled	Putnam
"	" " " " " " 5.00 "	
"	" " " " " " 5.00 "	
"	" " " " " " 3.00 "	
"	" " " " " " 3.00 "	
"	" " " " " " 5.00 "	
"	case withdrawn by city attorney	
justice	committed to industrial school	Ridgefield
"	fine \$1.00 cost \$11.00	Saybrook
"	Conn school for boys: judgment suspended: boy put	Simabury
town	on probation	
"	costs: found guilty	Southington
"	sentence suspended	
justice	found guilty: fine and costs \$4.00—settled	Sterling

PROSECUTIONS

TABLE XXXVII—PROSECUTIONS DURING

town	child	age	nation- ality	person prosecuted	offense	circumstances of family
Sterling	boy	14	American	employer	employing with- out certificate	
	"	14	Canadian	"	employing with- out certificate	
	girl	14	American	"	employing with- out certificate	
	boy	14	"	"	employing with- out certificate	
Thompson	"	11	"	guardian	truancy	
Waterford	girl	10	"	parent	failure to send child to school	comfortable
	boy	15	"	"	failure to send child to school	poor
Watertown	"	9	"	"	failure to send child to school	"
Westport	"	8	"	"	failure to send child to school	fair
Windsor Locks	"	12		employer	employing child under fourteen	
	"	13	Italian	"	employing child under fourteen	
	"	14	"	"	employing with- out certificate	
	"	15		"	employing with- out certificate	

PROSECUTIONS

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THE YEAR 1911-1912—concluded

court	results	town
justice	found guilty: fine and costs \$4.01—settled	Sterling
"	" " " " " " 7.01 "	
"	" " " " " " 7.01 "	
"	" " " " " " 7.01 "	
"	placed on probation	Thompson
"	fine \$1.00 costs \$7.00	Waterford
"	fine \$1.00 costs \$3.06	
"	fine \$1.00 no costs	Watertown
"	fine \$2.00 and costs = \$10.53	Westport
"	fine \$1.00 and costs	Windsor Locks
"	" " " " "	
"	" " " " "	
"	" " " " "	

SUMMARY

cause of prosecution	parent or guardian	employer
failure to cause child to attend.....	55	....
truancy	1	....
employing under fourteen.....	....	3
employing without certificate.....	....	23
loitering in pool room.....	....	1
total.....	56	27
grand total.....		83

TEACHERS

TEACHERS

The following table gives number of teachers, the amounts paid annually for wages, and facts relating to teachers' examinations and teachers' meetings:

TABLE XXXVIII

report of	NO OF TEACHERS				continuously employed	beginners	AVERAGE WAGES		amount paid for teachers' salaries	per cent of total expense of schools	teachers' meetings	EXAMINATIONS		
	winter	summer		men			women	no held				no candidates	no certificates	
men	women	men	women			men	women							
1900	387	3,692	357	3,735	3,809	432	89.87	43.61	1,896,915.59	60.7	53	36	490	149
1901	378	3,768	357	3,818	3,961	350	88.68	44.40	1,966,727.72	61.6	82	20	476	173
1902	356	3,872	343	3,909	3,973	399	96.12	45.32	2,024,215.76	62.5	63	21	456	183
1903	360	3,956	344	3,976	4,073	363	99.29	44.51	2,084,366.07	58.6	134	22	495	195
1904	344	4,099	329	4,115	4,193	373	102.44	45.26	2,160,915.30	61.2	78	44	637	203
1905	347	4,158	336	4,181	4,281	405	100.63	45.78	2,229,627.42	58.7	95	43	461	233
1906	325	4,269	319	4,278	4,379	379	108.97	46.67	2,320,682.72	61.4	77	91	562	244
1907	333	4,388	326	4,403	4,513	413	103.92	45.83	2,295,595.98	56.5	94	169	566	381
1908	332	.....	.....	4,552	4,472	457	108.19	47.38	2,378,844.20	54.8	131	153	733	423
1909	329	.....	.....	4,696	4,588	526	115.07	50.50	2,588,639.32	52.1	113	155	713	392
1910	363	.....	.....	4,816	4,788	492	121.21	52.64	2,769,392.87	55.1	101	162	854	375
1911	352	.....	.....	4,950	4,920	503	123.00	54.51	2,919,441.88	53.6	87	187	994	472
1912	366	.....	.....	5,097	5,129	492	136.49	55.45	3,083,574.53	53.4	87	160	874	532
1913	361	.....	.....	5,130	5,180	517	125.01	57.87	3,250,671.59	53.0	133	141	945	476

Summary of statistics, 1910-1912										1910-11	1911-12
Number of teachers											
men										366	361
women										5,097	5,130
total										5,463	5,491
increase											
men										14	*5
women										147	33
total increase										161	28
Number of teachers continued in same school										5,129	5,180
increase for the year										209	51
Number of teachers who never taught before										492	517
Average wages per month for men										\$136.49	\$125.01
increase for the year										13.49	*11.48
Average wages per month for women										55.45	57.87
increase for the year										.94	2.42
Number of teachers whose wages was from \$20 to \$25 per month											
women										9	1
Number of teachers who had attended a normal school										2,898	2,978
Number of teachers' meetings held during the year										87	133
Number of state certificates granted										532	476
Number of state certificates renewed										2,145	2,729
Number of state certificates in force										2,677	3,205

* decrease

From the foregoing table it appears that

1 The number of men teachers has decreased and the number of women teachers has increased.

2 The average wages of women teachers has increased in the past year from \$55.45 to \$57.87.

TEACHERS' MEETINGS

The following tables show the number of teachers' meetings from September 1 1910 to September 1 1912

[illegible]

The teachers' league has undertaken to supply a professional reading course. Upon the completion of three years of the professional reading a teacher may make application for state examination upon the reading accomplished.

The teachers' league library is explained by the following circular

PROFESSIONAL READING COURSE

1912-1913

Required books

Smith, W Hawley

All the children of all the people

Macmillan \$1.50

Strayer, George D

A brief course in the teaching process

Macmillan \$1.25

A first reading of any one of the following from former lists, may be substituted for any one of the above:

Adler	Moral instruction of children
Bagley	Classroom management
Bailey	The nature study idea
Baldwin	Industrial and social education
Burrage & Bailey	School sanitation and decoration
Butler	Meaning of education
Chubb	Teaching of English
Conn	Evolution of today
Dewey	School and society
Dopp	Industrial element in elementary education
Dutton	School management
Dutton	Social phases of education
Eliot	Educational reform
Fisher	Making life worth while
Froebel	Education of man
Gilbert	The school and its life
Griggs	Moral education
Gulick	The efficient life
Hamilton	The recitation
Hanus	Educational aims and values
Hall	Youth: Its education regimen and hygiene
Hyde	The teacher's philosophy
James	Talks on psychology
Judd	Genetic psychology for teachers
McMurry	General method
McMurry	Method of the recitation
Painter	History of education
Palmer	(i) Self cultivation in English
	(ii) Ethical and moral instruction in the schools
Rowe	Physical nature of the child
Sabin	Common sense didactics
Shreiner	Woman and labor
Thorndyke	Principles of teaching
Winterburn	Stockton methods in elementary schools

Please check the books on this list that you have read

Have you read alone or with others?

What book has been most helpful to you?

Has there been any difficulty in obtaining these books?

Have you suggestions for another year's work?

That the committee may be able to report on the work accomplished return postal cards for answers to the above questions will be sent out in February

Upon the completion of three years of the professional reading course of the teachers' league a teacher may make application to the secretary of the state board of education for an examination upon reading done, the examination to be conducted in the same manner as all other state examinations

At the annual renewal of certificates which comes first after the examination, teachers holding state certificates will be credited with work done

Teachers not holding state certificates will, after examination, be given a statement which will be accepted as equivalent to one preliminary paper when application is made for an elementary certificate

The professional reading course examinations will be made out by a committee composed of the secretary of the state board of education, a normal school teacher who is a member of the league, and the chairman of the reading course committee

Teachers who wish to do the reading and who can secure the books in no other way, may borrow them from the state board of education Apply to State board of education Hartford Conn

Committee on professional reading	{	JANE DARLINGTON
		MARY E BIDWELL
		MAUD E DAVIS
		MARY A MCFARLAND BENNETT

The record of the activities of the libraries is as follows

TEACHERS' LIBRARY					
REPORT				1910-11	1911-12
No of volumes accessioned	September 1	.	.	617	651
" " " "	during year	.	.	34	8
" " " "	August 31	.	.	651	659
Books withdrawn	.	.	.	66	84
Books belonging to library	August 31	.	.	585	575
Teachers requesting books	.	.	.	171	142
Books sent out	.	.	.	410	318
Teachers returning books	.	.	.	205	155
Books returned	.	.	.	474	340
Volumes in circulation	August 31	.	.	174	139
" " " "	" "	.	.	411	436

TEACHERS' LEAGUE LIBRARY					
REPORT				1910-11	1911-12
No of volumes accessioned	September 1	.	.	198	210
" " " "	during year	.	.	12	17
" " " "	August 31	.	.	210	227
Books withdrawn	.	.	.	2	7
Books belonging to library	August 31	.	.	208	220
Teachers requesting books	.	.	.	77	58
Books sent out	.	.	.	126	87
Teachers returning books	.	.	.	168	75
Books returned	.	.	.	193	117
Volumes in circulation	August 31	.	.	50	27
" " " "	" "	.	.	158	193

STATE EXAMINATIONS

The record covers the period from January 1, 1911, to January 1, 1913

	1911	1912
Number of examinations held	162	128
Number of different candidates	907	985
Number of examination papers	6,047	6,128
Number of preliminary papers	2,467	3,615
Number of certificates granted	469	512
Number of certificates renewed	1,855	2,621
Number of certificates in force	2,324	3,133

STATE TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES

State teachers' certificates originally issued and renewed in 1912 and in force January 1 1913

Elementary certificates originally issued	371
Elementary certificates renewed	2,232
Kindergarten certificates originally issued	11
Kindergarten certificates renewed	16
Statutory certificates originally issued	104
Statutory certificates renewed	255
Honor certificates originally issued	17
Honor certificates renewed	9
Certificates of special preparation originally issued	2
Certificates of special preparation renewed	1
Total	3,018
Number of persons counted twice	105
Number of different persons holding teachers' certificates	2,913

STATE SUPERVISORS' CERTIFICATES

State supervisors' certificates originally issued and renewed in 1912 and in force January 1 1913

State supervisors' certificates originally issued	7
State supervisors' certificates previously issued and still in force	37
Number of persons holding state supervisors' certificates	44
Number of persons holding state teachers' certificates	2,913
Total number of persons holding state certificates	2,957

It is worthy of note that the number of state certificates under a voluntary system now covers nearly one-half the teachers in the state.

SUPERVISION

We have reached a stage when there is a new functionary in all departments of service and labor and no less in education than elsewhere. Between science and the directors of productive arts there is a class—engineers whose high duty it is to organize the relations between theory and practice. Similarly there is an engineer of schools.

This word engineer is applied to all kinds of mechanical work with the implicit meaning that it represents the intelligent side of that work. The engineer intervenes between the laws of physics and the mechanic. The specialist in chimneys is now a ventilating engineer and not a chimney sweep. The intermediary

between psychology,—general human nature,—and the practical teacher is the supervisor. Even the supervisor need not be an intermediary. He may know practical principles and thus have the basis of clear thinking and planning as well as the ability to direct practice of the art of teaching. The supervisor is an educational scholar and expert.

In large systems he has little responsible teaching; he can only demonstrate. In our own system we find the intelligence of the class teacher trained by the larger practical knowledge of the educational engineer. This has and will produce increase of the effective power of the class teacher. A teacher sometimes says "tell me what you want done and I will do it." That is what the engineer is instructed and paid to do, prescribing what shall be accomplished and then seeing that it is done.

Whether this requires long or short range direction depends much upon the skill of the teacher. Those who have learned the aims and methods of schools do not require daily direction. The course of study will be explicit. Vague and general instruction will be replaced by definite and specific prescription, but there must be a margin of freedom.

The discipline is in the hands of the teacher. Can the teacher successfully teach who is merely carrying out the ideas of another? The engineer is director and may give inspiration as well; but the ideas of inspiration and engineering do not go well together. Our conclusion is that the engineer need not interfere with the inspiration of the teacher.

The prescriptive work of the supervisor needs careful attention because it involves a certain loss of initiative on the part of the direct teachers. Can the engineer in the background carry out his ideas without unduly limiting personality? The teachers carry on their work under a variety of restrictions. No one can be out and out himself. Everyone must work under the "dissembling of toleration." Will professional censorship interfere with the effectiveness of the teacher or may it come as a relief?

We may separate in thought the two functions of the teacher—the teaching and the resultant of the forces which constitute education. It is necessary for the engineer to insist upon uniformity of method. In our schools better teaching results will be obtained by the uniform adoption throughout the system of a distinct method than an inferior one. This is better than intro-

duction at different stages of several methods each intrinsically better than the one imposed from above. So far as his prescriptive power is concerned the engineer will develop his schools along the line of teaching. He will find it best on the inspirational side to depend upon his own initiative and as much as possible leave details to the teachers.

Education is the resultant of all the forces in the school. The teacher's personal influence appears everywhere. Restrictions as to subjects and methods are no doubt limits on the teacher, but in the last resort they are only the condition under which the teacher's activity is exercised and may emphasize the teacher's individuality and show his power. The same method of presenting a subject may prevail within a whole educational area with a great saving of time and energy that otherwise would with the best intentions in the world be scattered and misdirected. At the same time the visitor will find that there is the utmost possible variety in the way the methods are applied. Generally they will be used and applied in such a manner as to get the full benefit of the orderly arrangement of details. If the teacher be mechanical and without marked individuality he would better teach mechanically and without individuality by a good method than by a bad one; if the teacher possesses ability and resource he will get the full benefit of the prescribed method always using it in a manner to give full scope to his individuality. Direct education is going on all the time with indirect.

When we consider direct education the question arises is anyone fitted and worthy to be a model for the young — is anyone qualified to train them? We are consequently depressed by the exclusion of our ideals forgetting that what is wanted is not a body of almost perfect men and women. We dwell upon education or skill or both forgetting that the latter does not depend upon the former and is not coexistent with it. In the future as in the past we shall find that a state gets as good teachers as it deserves. Still a state must make every effort to get the best material available. What we want is good average human nature with good intellectual qualities and sound wearable virtues.

It is said that the foregoing outlines a machine — turning out machine made scholars and in the fullness of time machine made teachers. There are in this state 5,500 teachers, most working under engineers, and there are about 1,000 in our system. How

many teachers in this system come up to one's ideal? If we have an efficient school in mind we ask where shall we find more such teachers? For the moment the question is practically insoluble. The solution is conceivable only in terms of personality, — self education and self control. We may hope to escape from the machine, but the machine shows no signs of disappearing; the indications are all the other way. What we have in view is to improve the machine. In the educational engineer lies the immediate hope and to this end he must have a comparatively free hand. The ideal no doubt is a collection of efficient teachers. If we can discern in our range only one or two we can hardly hope for a speedy solution in that direction. The teaching body must be made up of average human beings. With the increasing control of the engineer there will be a tendency for this body to attract only average persons except the few who become qualified to become engineers themselves. Probably after a long course of engineers and average direct teachers the idea will prevail that only men and women of first rate calibre should be allowed to become direct teachers. If this standard ever be reached it will be only by a series of intermediate stages in which the number of engineers in proportion to the number of teachers will be gradually increased and a certain amount of teaching become in the immediate future a part of the engineer's work. At present we can only hope to secure men and women of a high level of intellectual and personal qualities, but without special initiative — directed by a body of specialized men and women of notably high capacity and attainments and with a full measure of initiative.

It is possible that the product of such a system may not be so attractive individually as useful to the state. We have already produced under the machine a type which is peculiar unless home influences have counteracted the school influences. The school is an institution and has produced the school type. Children have not come in contact with a powerful personality but generally with one class — women and often with quite young women. Under the authorized and established system this lack is likely to become more and more pronounced and by increasing the number thus deprived of special teaching gifts intensify the school type. The children in public schools are more and more reduced to a common pattern. The school is only a part of the whole social organism which is in process of standardization. This is the trend of our social conditions. The force of imitation is as

strong as ever, but the consolidation of interests and the ease of concentration have weakened and almost obliterated the initiative areas within which special and even provincial imitation developed and became strong to resist tendencies and ideas arising outside these areas. Men and women are becoming deindividualized all over the world.

Now a state system tends to standardize and deindividualize. Apart from methods under a centralized scheme the subject matter throughout the system is the same and at first there seems to be no harm in this uniformity. There is a great body of common knowledge about which there is no dispute and there can be no material advantage in teaching in different ways in different parts of the state. Take arithmetic for example—a perfectly innocuous subject—can there be any possible objection to every child learning it in the same way? Indeed for useful purposes for social communication there is a certain advantage in being sure that everybody knows exactly the same thing as every other person and in the same way. All this leads to the question of the advantage of standardization. Generally we regret the growing sameness in manners and dress and speech because individuality is repressed. This is really the question—are the differences really advantages or are they merely picturesque forms that are dearly bought at the price they involve of resistance to social progress? This is not our question now. We must consider the use we must make of the educational means at our disposal. We are in a position to standardize the results of schooling through the application of uniform teaching and courses of study. This is, however, merely an academic question until we come to matters on which there is violent difference of opinion. The question of subjects text books and even methods may become of real importance. Metric system never gets anywhere and why shall we teach it? History is a good illustration. The text books prescribed by the school bring whole generations of children to one way of thinking. In our schools there is little danger of undue manipulation of the facts for the press will proclaim the error. Moreover, there is now open to most children and found in schools a vast number of history books which in diverse ways state the whole truth. The reading of history as distinguished from the study of history opens the door. There is no way of manipulating the subject except by suppression. There is practically no danger of introducing into our schools

any innovations of thought or practice through this subject, which is the great character forming subject.

The school can propagate ideas not directly introduced in the course of study. There are many which have knocked at the door with insistence. Temperance, several kinds of hygiene and patriotism are examples. The flag-waving rites that are now so common are useful in districts where there are many immigrants.

We have found that we can reduce the time given to knife and fork studies. We have before us the problem of carrying on the other subjects in a more rational way. There will be more and more time for that specific instruction which the times demand. Here again it is necessary to engage in a conscious and deliberate pursuit of common ends.

Human nature is as selfish as it ever was. It is concerned with self-seeking, not always intelligent. Men now take systems deliberately in hand and try to make out of them what the times demand and something they have not hitherto been. Such organization accelerates progress.

Such an organization as ours may lead instead of follow. We are in a position to set out on a campaign of progressive education. We should know our general line of advance. We have knowledge acquired of experience and we see the way of development. It is true that advance has been intermitted and marked by stoppages and even retrogression. But our system gives us a point of observation and vantage. We can instantaneously change. What we need is to have distinct aims in view.

Often we hear that education must have a disinterested aspect — should be sought for its own sake and not for any material or social advantage. In fact education has always been sought for the advantage of the learner or for the benefit of society. No doubt learning has sometimes been sought for its own sake for the delight of scholarship for the joy of knowledge. But learning and a common school education are not to be confounded. Schools must have an end to serve and cannot be regarded as disinterested. The idea of school as a means of enabling a child to raise his social position to a higher level instead of making the most of himself in a special calling is not seriously considered now. Making due obeisance to the ideal of disinterestedness as a working principle it is not practicable. It assumes that there is an education exactly adapted to each social grade. That is the real

point and the contention begs the question. There is a certain amount of specific preparation necessary to make a child at home in the market place. The school is opportunity and there is no connection between knowledge intrinsically valuable and one's station.

The interested motive in education has always been of fundamental importance and it is now at its zenith.

In fine the supervisor is the engineer who mediates between the principles that underlie education and the direct and indirect teaching. He is the expounder and expositor of the system. He must supply initiative as well as method. He must be well acquainted with a plan. He cannot consider learning but simply a common school education.

LIST OF SUPERINTENDENTS 1912-13

At the beginning of the school year 1912-1913 the following superintendents were employed,—

town	name	address
Ansonia	T J Stevenson	
Ashford	F W Clapp	Willimantic 154 Pleasant
Avon	L S Mills	Plainville
Barkhamsted	W H Bliss	Winsted Park hotel
Beacon Falls	Gordon C Swift	Waterbury 44 Willow
Berlin	J W Dows	Kensington
Bethany	G C Swift	Waterbury 44 Willow
Bethel	Frank A Berry	
Bethlehem	H E Chittenden	Waterbury 44 Willow
Bloomfield	F L Tapley	Hartford 211 Garden
Bolton	A N Potter	Willimantic 146 Church
Bosrah	L T Garrison	Willimantic Godfrey
Branford	H S Lovejoy	
Bridgeport	C W Deane	
Bridgewater	H W Alger	Danbury 134 Deer hill ave
Bristol	Newell Jennings	
Brookfield	L K Chance	New Milford
Brooklyn	A S Ames	Danielson
Burlington	F L Tapley	Hartford 211 Garden
Canaan	G J Vogel	Canaan
Canterbury	J W Dows	Kensington
Canton	Harriet M Stone	New Hartford
Chaplin	George B Howard	
Chatham	W E Parker	Portland
Cheshire	D C Allen	Montwese
Chester	W S Dakin	Hartford 31 Norfolk
Colchester	J A Young	Colchester Box 132
Colebrook	W H Bliss	Winsted Park hotel
Columbia	L T Garrison	Willimantic Godfrey
Cornwall	L K Chance	New Milford
Coventry	G W Emerson	Willimantic 71 Chestnut
Cromwell	H O Clough	Deep River
Danbury	F R Browncombe	
Darien	James F Williams	
Derby	Edward Fitzgerald	
Durham	E B Stone	Hartford 33 Sumner
Eastford	Charles E Pratt	Putnam 16 Bradley
East Granby	N Searle Light	Suffield
East Hartford	J W Kratzer	
East Lyme	C E Wheeler	New London 63 Lincoln ave
Ellington	A N Potter	Willimantic 146 Church
Fairfield	G C Bowman	Westport
Farmington	L S Mills	Plainville
Franklin	G W Emerson	Willimantic 71 Chestnut
Glastonbury	L A Martin	

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY

town	name	address
Goshen	G C Swift	Waterbury 44 Willow
Granby	J B McLean	Simsbury
Greenwich	E C Andrews	
Guilford	Carll A Lewis	
Haddam	F W Shearer	Higganum
Hamden	Margaret L Keefe	
Hampton	J W Dows	Kensington
Hartford	Thomas S Weaver	Hartford 36 Pearl
supervising principals		
West Middle	W I Twitchell	
Brown	C L Ames	
Henry Barnard	S P Davis	
South	L H Stanley	
Northeast	F A Brackett	
Northwest	F O Jones	
Washington st	Elizabeth J Cairns	
Southwest	Fannie B Perry	
Arsenal	B N Strong	
Hartland	W H Bliss	Winsted Park hotel
Harwinton	H E Chittenden	Waterbury 44 Willow
Hebron	J A Young	Colchester Box 132
Huntington	Harry E Fowler	Shelton
Kent	L K Chance	New Milford
Killingly	A S Ames	Danielson
Killingworth	W W Evans	Norwich 454 West Main
Lebanon	G W Emerson	Willimantic 71 Chestnut
Ledyard	W W Evans	Norwich 454 West Main
Litchfield	I Z Allen	
Lyme	F W Shearer	Higganum
Madison	R C Deming	New Haven 245 Bradley
Manchester	A F Howes	
Ninth dist	F A Verplanck	South Manchester
Mansfield	F W Clapp	Willimantic 154 Pleasant
Marlboro	W E Parker	Portland
Meriden	David Gibbs	
Middlebury	H E Chittenden	Waterbury 44 Willow
Middlefield	E B Stone	Hartford 33 Sumner
Middletown — City	Wm A Wheatley	
Milford	H I Mathewson	
Montville	C E Wheeler	New London 63 Lincoln ave
Naugatuck	F W Eaton	
New Britain	Stanley H Holmes	
New Canaan	H W Saxe	
New Fairfield	H W Alger	Danbury 134 Deer hill ave
New Hartford	C L Warner	Salisbury
New Haven	F H Beede	
	Junius C Knowlton (assist supt)	
district superintendents		
Webster	J C McCarthy	
Wooster	F J Diamond	
Hamilton	Sister M Celestine Wall	
Dwight	C C Russell	
Lovell	E B Sellow	
Day	D D Lambert	
Welch	M Rachel Webster	
Strong	S I Graves	
Newington	F L Tapley	Hartford 2M Garden
New London	C B Jennings	
New Milford	John Pettibone	
Norfolk	Frank E Fisk	Winsted 128 Hinsdale ave
North Branford	D C Allen	Montowese
North Canaan	G J Vogel	Canaan
North Haven	D C Allen	Montowese
North Stonington	W W Evans	Norwich 454 West Main
Norwalk	Ira D Chapman	South Norwalk
Norwich	E J Graham	
supervising principals		
Mt Pleasant	J B Stanton	
Greenville	F P McNamara	
Broadway	F L Newton	
Old Lyme	F W Shearer	Higganum
Orange	Edgar C Stiles	West Haven
Oxford	G C Swift	Waterbury 44 Willow
Plainfield	J L Chapman	Central Village

town	name	address
Plymouth	A S Gaylord	Terryville
Pomfret	Frank W Clapp	Willimantic 154 Pleasant
Portland	W E Parker	
Prospect	G C Swift	Waterbury 44 Willow
Putnam	J E Wignot	
Redding	E W Ireland	Ridgefield
Ridgefield	E W Ireland	
Rocky Hill	W S Dakin	Hartford 31 Norfolk
Roxbury	E S Boyd	Woodbury
Salem	J A Young	Colchester Box 132
Salisbury	C L Warner	
Saybrook	H O Clough	Deep River
Seymour	Charles R Sumpf	
Sharon	E B Stone	Hartford 33 Sumner
Sherman	H W Alger	Danbury 134 Deer hill ave
Simsbury	J B McLean	
Somers	A N Potter	Willimantic 146 Church
Southbury	E S Boyd	Woodbury
Southington	E C Witham	
South Windsor	A F Howes	Manchester
Sprague	A L Young	Central Village
Stamford	Dr Watson E Rice (acting)	
Sterling	A L Young	Central Village
Stonington	W H Perry	Westerly R I
Stratford	W B Kelsey	
Suffield	N Searle Light	
Thomaston	E W Small	
Tolland	L T Garrison	Willimantic Godfrey
Torrington	E H Forbes	
Trumbull	R C Deming	New Haven 245 Bradley
Voluntown	A L Young	Central Village
Wallingford	A B Morrill	
Warren	L K Chance	New Milford
Washington	H M Gordy	Washington Depot
Waterbury	B W Tinker	
Waterford	C E Wheeler	New London 63 Lincoln ave
Watertown	J W Halliwell	
West Hartford	W H Hall	
Weston	H W Alger	Danbury 134 Deer hill ave
Westport	G C Bowman	
Wethersfield	Harriet M Stone	New Hartford
Willington	L T Garrison	Willimantic Godfrey
Wilton	E W Ireland	Ridgefield
Winchester	F E Fink	Winsted 128 Hinsdale ave
Windsor	Daniel Howard	Windsor Locks
Windsor Locks	Daniel Howard	
Wolcott	H E Chittenden	Waterbury 44 Willow
Woodbury	E S Boyd	Putnam 16 Bradley
Woodstock	C E Pratt	

The following towns have not superintendents under the provisions of chapter 225 public acts of 1909

town	no of teachers	town	no of teachers
Andover	2	New Haven — Westville dist	21
Clinton	3	Newtown	21
East Haddam	17	Old Saybrook	7
East Haven	10	Plainville	13
Easton	9	Preston	8
East Windsor	18	Scotland	2
*Enfield	42	Stafford	33
Essex	15	Thompson	22
Griswold	26	Union	5
Groton	33	Vernon	45
Lisbon	7	Westbrook	5
Middletown — town districts	29	Windham	30
Monroe	6	Woodbridge	6
Morris	6		

* voted to employ superintendent

1912-13

Below is a list of the towns which have formed districts under section 2 of chapter 225 public acts of 1909. The name and address of the superintendent is given.

town	superintendent	address
Brooklyn	A S Ames	Danielson
Killingly		
Fairfield	G C Bowman	Westport
Westport		
Manchester	A F Howes	Manchester
South Windsor		
Norfolk	Frank E Fisk	Winsted
Winchester		
Windsor	Daniel Howard	Windsor Locks
Windsor Locks		

The towns having twenty to thirty teachers are listed below. The names and addresses of superintendents appointed under section 5 are given.

town	name of supervising agent	address
Fairfield	(district with Westport)	
Griswold		
Guilford	John Rosaiter	Guilford
Hamden	Margaret L Keefe	
Litchfield	(employs its own supt)	
Milford	Herbert I Mathewson	Milford
New Milford	John Pettibone	New Milford
Newtown		
Plymouth	A S Gaylord	Terryville
Putnam		
Seymour	Charles R Sumpf	Seymour
Stratford	W B Kelsey	Stratford
Thompson		
Westport	(district with Fairfield)	
Windsor	(district with Windsor Locks)	

Below is given a list of towns having twenty teachers or less. If a town has petitioned the state board of education under section 7 the name and address of the supervising agent appointed is given. The state pays the salary.

town	name of supervising agent	address
Andover		
Ashford	F W Clapp	Willimantic 154 Pleasant st
Avon	L S Mills	Plainville
Barkhamsted	W H Bliss	Winsted Park hotel
Beacon Falls	Gordon C Swift	Waterbury 44 Willow
Berlin	J W Downs	Winsted
Bethany	G C Swift	Waterbury 44 Willow
Bethel	Frank A Berry	Bethel
Bethlehem	H E Chittenden	Waterbury 44 Willow
Bloomfield	F L Tapley	Hartford 211 Garden
Bolton	A N Potter	Willimantic 146 Church
Bozrah	L T Garrison	Willimantic Godfrey st
Bridgewater	H W Alger	Danbury 134 Deer hill ave
Brookfield	L K Chance	New Milford
Brooklyn	(district with Killingly)	
Burlington	F L Tapley	Hartford 31 Norfolk
Canaan	G J Vogel	Canaan

town	name of supervising agent	address
Canterbury	J W Dows	Kensington
Canton	Harriet M Stone	New Hartford
Chaplin	(employs its own supt)	
Chatham	W E Parker	Portland
Cheshire	D C Allen	Montowese
Chester	W S Dakin	Hartford 31 Norfolk
Clinton		
Colchester	J A Young	Colchester Box 132
Colebrook	W H Bliss	Winsted Park hotel
Columbia	L T Garrison	Willimantic Godfrey st
Cornwall	L K Chance	New Milford
Coventry	G W Emerson	Willimantic 71 Chestnut
Cromwell	H O Clough	Deep River
Darien	(employs its own supt)	
Durham	E B Stone	Hartford 33 Sumner
Eastford	Charles E Pratt	Putnam 16 Bradley
East Granby	N Searle Light	Suffield
East Haddam		
East Haven		
East Lyme	C E Wheeler	New London 63 Lincoln ave
Easton		
East Windsor		
Ellington	A N Potter	Willimantic 146 Church
Essex		
Farmington	L S Mills	Plainville
Franklin	G W Emerson	Willimantic 71 Chestnut
Goshen	G C Swift	Waterbury 44 Willow
Granby	J B McLean	Simsbury
Haddam	F W Shearer	Higganum
Hampton	J W Dows	Kensington
Hartland	W H Bliss	Winsted Park hotel
Harwinton	H E Chittenden	Waterbury 44 Willow
Hebron	J A Young	Colchester Box 132
Kent	L K Chance	New Milford
Killingworth	W W Evans	Norwich 454 West Main
Lebanon	G W Emerson	Willimantic 71 Chestnut
Ledyard	W W Evans	Norwich 454 West Main
Lisbon		
Lyme	F W Shearer	Higganum
Madison	R C Deming	New Haven 245 Bradley
Mansfield	F W Clapp	Willimantic 154 Pleasant
Marlboro	W E Parker	Portland
Middlebury	H E Chittenden	Waterbury 44 Willow
Middlefield	E B Stone	Hartford 33 Sumner
Monroe		
Montville	C E Wheeler	New London 63 Lincoln ave
Morris		
New Canaan	(employs its own supt)	
New Fairfield	H W Alger	Danbury 134 Deer hill ave
New Hartford	C L Warner	Salisbury
Newington	F L Tapley	Hartford 211 Garden
Norfolk	(district with Winchester)	
North Branford	D C Allen	Montowese
North Canaan	G J Vogel	Canaan
North Haven	D C Allen	Montowese
North Stonington	W W Evans	Norwich 454 West Main
Old Lyme	F W Shearer	Higganum
Old Saybrook		
Oxford	G C Swift	Waterbury 44 Willow
Plainville		
Pomfret	Frank W Clapp	Willimantic 154 Pleasant
Portland	W E Parker	Portland
Preston		
Prospect	G C Swift	Waterbury 44 Willow
Redding	E W Ireland	Ridgefield
Ridgefield	E W Ireland	Ridgefield
Rocky Hill	W S Dakin	Hartford 31 Norfolk
Roxbury	E S Boyd	Woodbury
Salem	J A Young	Colchester Box 132
Salisbury	C L Warner	Salisbury
Saybrook	H O Clough	Deep River
Scotland		
Sharon	E B Stone	Hartford 33 Sumner
Sherman	H W Alger	Danbury 134 Deer hill ave
Simsbury	J B McLean	Simsbury
Somers	A N Potter	Willimantic 146 Church
Southbury	E S Boyd	Woodbury

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY

town	name of supervising agent	address
South Windsor	(district with Manchester)	
Sprague	A L Young	Central Village
Sterling	A L Young	Central Village
Suffield	N Searle Light	Suffield
Thomaston	(employs its own supt)	
Tolland	L T Garrison	Willimantic
Trumbull	R C Deming	New Haven 245 Bradley
Union		
Voluntown	A L Young	Central Village
Warren	L K Chance	New Milford
Washington	H M Gordy	Washington Depot
Waterford	C E Wheeler	New London 63 Lincoln ave
Watertown	J W Halliwell	Watertown
Westbrook		
Weston	H W Alger	Danbury 134 Deer hill ave
Wethersfield	Harriet M Stone	New Hartford
Willington	L T Garrison	Willimantic
Wilton	E W Ireland	Ridgefield
Windsor Locks	(district with Windsor)	
Wolcott	H E Chittenden	Waterbury
Woodbridge		
Woodbury	E S Boyd	Woodbury
Woodstock	C E Pratt	Putnam 16 Bradley

TABLE XXXIX

GROWTH OF SUPERVISION

	Districts									
	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6	1906-7	1907-8	1908-9	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13
Number	4	5	10	10	8	5	6	6	6	5
Towns	8	10	21	21	17	10	12	12	12	10
Supervisors	4	5	10	10	8	5	6	6	6	5
Appointed by State board of education										
Towns	8	12	11	12	22	41	55	73	83	92
Supervisors	4	4	4	5	13	23	29	33	36	34

Under section 5 public acts of 1903 and section 7 public acts of 1909 the following towns having twenty teachers or less have petitioned the state board of education for the appointment of supervisors

1903-4	1907-8	1909-10	Brookfield	1911-12	Suffield	Ledyard
Beacon Falls Bethlehem Burlington Cheshire Cornwall Middlebury Morris New Hartford Newington North Canaan Old Saybrook Prospect Rocky Hill Saybrook Somers Sterling Washington Waterford Watertown Westport Wolcott 22	Avon Beacon Falls Bethlehem Burlington Cheshire Cornwall Middlebury Morris New Hartford Newington North Canaan Old Saybrook Prospect Rocky Hill Saybrook Somers Sterling Washington Waterford Watertown Westport Wolcott 22	Ashford Avon Barkhamsted Beacon Falls Berlin Bethlehem Brookfield Burlington Canton Chatham Chester Colchester Columbia Cornwall Cromwell Eastford East Granby Ellington Franklin Goshen Granby Hampton Hartland Hebron Kent Killingworth Lebanon Ledyard Lyme Mansfield Marlboro Middlebury Middlefield Montville New Hartford Newington North Canaan North Haven North Stonington Old Lyme Oxford Pomfret Portland Prospect Redding Ridgefield Rocky Hill Salem Salisbury Saybrook Sharon Simsbury Somers Sprague Sterling Tolland Volvntown Washington Waterford Watertown Willington Wilton Wolcott Woodstock 55	Burlington Canterbury Canton Chatham Chester Colchester Colebrook Columbia Cornwall Cromwell Eastford East Granby Ellington Franklin Goshen Granby Hampton Hartland Hebron Kent Killingworth Lebanon Ledyard Lyme Mansfield Marlboro Middlebury Middlefield Montville New Fairfield New Hartford Newington North Branford North Canaan North Haven North Stonington Old Lyme Oxford Pomfret Portland Prospect Redding Ridgefield Rocky Hill Salem Salisbury Saybrook Sharon Simsbury Somers Sprague Sterling Suffield Tolland Trumbull Volvntown Warren Washington Watertown Wethersfield Willington Wilton Wolcott Woodstock 73	Ashford Avon Barkhamsted Beacon Falls Berlin Bethany Bethel Bethlehem Bolton Bridgewater Brookfield Burlington Canterbury Canton Chatham Chester Colchester Colebrook Columbia Cornwall Coventry Cromwell Eastford East Granby Ellington Farmington Franklin Goshen Granby Hampton Hartland Hartwinton Hebron Kent Killingworth Lebanon Ledyard Lyme Madison Mansfield Marlboro Middlebury Montville New Fairfield Newington North Branford North Canaan North Haven North Stonington Old Lyme Oxford Pomfret Portland Prospect Redding Ridgefield Rocky Hill Roxbury Salem Salisbury Sherman Simsbury Somers Southbury Sprague Sterling Suffield Tolland Trumbull Volvntown Warren Washington Waterford Watertown Weston Wethersfield Willington Wolcott Woodbury Woodstock 92 towns	Suffield Tolland Trumbull Volvntown Warren Washington Waterford Watertown Weston Wethersfield Willington Wilton Wolcott Woodbury Woodstock 83	Ledyard Lyme Madison Mansfield Marlboro Middlebury Middlefield Montville New Fairfield New Hartford North Branford North Canaan North Haven North Stonington Old Lyme Oxford Pomfret Portland Prospect Redding Ridgefield Ridgefield Rocky Hill Roxbury Salem Salisbury Saybrook Sharon Sherman Simsbury Somers Southbury Sprague Sterling Suffield Tolland Trumbull Volvntown Warren Washington Waterford Watertown Weston Wethersfield Willington Wolcott Woodbury Woodstock 92 towns
1905-5	1908-9	1910-11				
Beacon Falls Bethlehem Burlington Cheshire Cornwall Eastford Ellington Franklin Goshen Granby Hampton Hartland Hebron Kent Killingworth Lebanon Ledyard Lyme Mansfield Marlboro Middlebury Middlefield Montville New Fairfield New Hartford Newington North Branford North Canaan North Haven North Stonington Old Lyme Oxford Pomfret Portland Prospect Redding Ridgefield Rocky Hill Salem Salisbury Saybrook Sharon Simsbury Somers Sprague Sterling Tolland Volvntown Washington Waterford Watertown Willington Wilton Wolcott Woodstock 55	Avon Beacon Falls Berlin Bethlehem Brookfield Burlington Canton Chatham Cheshire Chester Colchester Columbia Cornwall Cromwell Eastford East Granby Ellington Franklin Goshen Granby Hampton Hartland Hebron Kent Killingworth Lebanon Ledyard Lyme Mansfield Marlboro Middlebury Middlefield Montville New Fairfield New Hartford Newington North Branford North Canaan North Haven North Stonington Old Lyme Oxford Pomfret Portland Prospect Redding Ridgefield Rocky Hill Salem Salisbury Saybrook Sharon Simsbury Somers Sprague Sterling Tolland Volvntown Washington Waterford Watertown Willington Wilton Wolcott Woodstock 55	Ashford Avon Barkhamsted Beacon Falls Berlin Bethlehem Brookfield Burlington Canton Chatham Chester Colchester Colebrook Columbia Cornwall Cromwell Eastford East Granby Ellington Franklin Goshen Granby Hampton Hartland Hebron Kent Killingworth Lebanon Ledyard Lyme Mansfield Marlboro Middlebury Middlefield Montville New Fairfield New Hartford Newington North Branford North Canaan North Haven North Stonington Old Lyme Oxford Pomfret Portland Prospect Redding Ridgefield Rocky Hill Salem Salisbury Saybrook Sharon Simsbury Somers Sprague Sterling Suffield Tolland Trumbull Volvntown Warren Washington Watertown Wethersfield Willington Wilton Wolcott Woodstock 73				
1906-6						
Beacon Falls Bethlehem Burlington Cheshire Cornwall Eastford Ellington Franklin Goshen Granby Hebron Kent Killingworth Lebanon Ledyard Lyme Madison Mansfield Marlboro Middlebury Montville New Fairfield Newington North Branford North Canaan North Haven North Stonington Old Lyme Oxford Pomfret Portland Prospect Redding Ridgefield Rocky Hill Roxbury Salem Salisbury Sherman Simsbury Somers Southbury Sprague Sterling Suffield Tolland Trumbull Volvntown Warren Washington Waterford Watertown Weston Wethersfield Willington Wolcott Woodbury Woodstock 92 towns	Avon Beacon Falls Berlin Bethlehem Brookfield Burlington Canton Chatham Cheshire Chester Colchester Columbia Cornwall Cromwell Eastford East Granby Ellington Franklin Goshen Granby Hampton Hartland Hebron Kent Killingworth Lebanon Ledyard Lyme Mansfield Marlboro Middlebury Middlefield Montville New Fairfield New Hartford Newington North Branford North Canaan North Haven North Stonington Old Lyme Oxford Pomfret Portland Prospect Redding Ridgefield Rocky Hill Salem Salisbury Saybrook Sharon Simsbury Somers Sprague Sterling Tolland Volvntown Washington Waterford Watertown Willington Wilton Wolcott Woodstock 55	Ashford Avon Barkhamsted Beacon Falls Berlin Bethlehem Brookfield Burlington Canton Chatham Chester Colchester Colebrook Columbia Cornwall Cromwell Eastford East Granby Ellington Franklin Goshen Granby Hampton Hartland Hebron Kent Killingworth Lebanon Ledyard Lyme Mansfield Marlboro Middlebury Middlefield Montville New Fairfield New Hartford Newington North Branford North Canaan North Haven North Stonington Old Lyme Oxford Pomfret Portland Prospect Redding Ridgefield Rocky Hill Salem Salisbury Saybrook Sharon Simsbury Somers Sprague Sterling Suffield Tolland Trumbull Volvntown Warren Washington Watertown Wethersfield Willington Wilton Wolcott Woodstock 73				
1907-7						
Beacon Falls Bethlehem Burlington Cheshire Cornwall Eastford Ellington Franklin Goshen Granby Hebron Kent Killingworth Lebanon Ledyard Lyme Madison Mansfield Marlboro Middlebury Montville New Fairfield Newington North Branford North Canaan North Haven North Stonington Old Lyme Oxford Pomfret Portland Prospect Redding Ridgefield Rocky Hill Roxbury Salem Salisbury Sherman Simsbury Somers Southbury Sprague Sterling Suffield Tolland Trumbull Volvntown Warren Washington Waterford Watertown Weston Wethersfield Willington Wolcott Woodbury Woodstock 92 towns	Avon Beacon Falls Berlin Bethlehem Brookfield Burlington Canton Chatham Cheshire Chester Colchester Columbia Cornwall Cromwell Eastford East Granby Ellington Franklin Goshen Granby Hampton Hartland Hebron Kent Killingworth Lebanon Ledyard Lyme Mansfield Marlboro Middlebury Middlefield Montville New Fairfield New Hartford Newington North Branford North Canaan North Haven North Stonington Old Lyme Oxford Pomfret Portland Prospect Redding Ridgefield Rocky Hill Salem Salisbury Saybrook Sharon Simsbury Somers Sprague Sterling Tolland Volvntown Washington Waterford Watertown Willington Wilton Wolcott Woodstock 55	Ashford Avon Barkhamsted Beacon Falls Berlin Bethlehem Brookfield Burlington Canton Chatham Chester Colchester Colebrook Columbia Cornwall Cromwell Eastford East Granby Ellington Franklin Goshen Granby Hampton Hartland Hebron Kent Killingworth Lebanon Ledyard Lyme Mansfield Marlboro Middlebury Middlefield Montville New Fairfield New Hartford Newington North Branford North Canaan North Haven North Stonington Old Lyme Oxford Pomfret Portland Prospect Redding Ridgefield Rocky Hill Salem Salisbury Saybrook Sharon Simsbury Somers Sprague Sterling Suffield Tolland Trumbull Volvntown Warren Washington Watertown Wethersfield Willington Wilton Wolcott Woodstock 73				

The following table gives registration and attendance and number of teachers in the supervision towns at the close of the school year 1911-12

TABLE XL SUPERVISION 1911-1912														
supervisor	town	no visits	no regis- tered	SCHOOLS	average attend- ance	no teach- ers	no pupils	ex- cel- lent	TEACHING	GENERAL ESTIMATE	eff- icient	use- ful	SCHOOL doing some good	infe- rior
D C Allen	Ellington	9	213	296	265.5	12	7	5	10	2	1	9	2	..
	North Branford	5	105	141	114.3	6	3	3	5	1	..	5	1	..
	North Haven	7	231	378	296.7	13	10	3	12	1	..	11	..	..
	Watertown	9	630	666	533.886	24	12	12	13	11	..	14	..	..
I Z Allen F A Berry W H Bliss	Bethel	6	474	680	600.9	20	9	8	13	7	..	20	..	..
	Barkhamsted	10	187	165	130.823	10	8	7	8	2	..	5	1	..
	Colebrook	4	80	86	63.91	4	7	9	3	1	..	2	7	..
	Hartland	7	125	94	72.446	7	9	..	5	3	..	6	1	..
E S Boyd	Roxbury	7	68	174	115.751	8	..	1	3	4	..	10	1	..
	Woodbury	6	135	346	237.321	13	8	2	10	5	..	6	1	..
	Brookfield	6	92	155	123.827	6	9	4	6	3	..	10	1	..
	Cornwall	7	98	172	124.547	9	9	2	7	3	..	6	1	..
L K Chance	Kent	12	143	174	140.1	13	9	1	10	3	..	10	1	..
	Warren	5	64	88	58.252	5	8	1	3	4	..	3	3	..
	Bethlehem	6	101	90	74.704	6	9	..	1	1	..	4	2	..
	Harwinton	9	163	285	240.61	13	11	..	5	1	..	9	4	..
H E Chittenden	Middlebury	4	76	96	78.259	4	7	..	2	2	..	3	1	..
	Wolcott	6	100	98	71.057	6	7	..	3	3	..	5	1	..
	Mansfield	12	212	289	225.08	12	7	1	7	2	..	12	3	..
	Marlboro	3	44	62	40.42	3	7	..	1	1	..	3	1	..
F W Clapp	Pomfret	7	187	281	233.52	10	8	2	12	3	..	10	..	..
	Cromwell	3	291	505	397.564	13	9	2	8	1	..	8	..	..
	Killingworth	6	119	137	111.907	6	6	..	5	3	..	5	..	..
	Middlefield	4	119	161	131.362	6	9	..	3	1	..	4	..	..
W S Dakin	Saybrook	2	243	377	327.592	11	9	3	7	4	..	7	4	..
	Burlington	8	154	273	213.44	11	7	..	8	3	..	7	4	..
	Rocky Hill	3	80	203	155.071	6	6	2	4	2	..	3	2	..
	Somers	8	210	353	273.032	12	7	5	4	4	..	2	4	..
R C Deming J W Dows	Bolton	3	39	74	58.838	3	..	2	2	1	..	2	1	..
	Berlin	6	353	625	484.45	17	7	..	3	13	..	17	2	..
	Gaustbury	7	133	151	105.379	7	9	..	15	4	..	7	4	..
	Hampton	4	81	98	66.66	4	4	..	4	3	..	4	..	..

SUPERVISION — continued

superintendent	town	SCHOOLS			no visits	no regis- tered	average attend- ance	no tech- ners	no tech- meet- ings	TEACHING				MANAGEMENT				SCHOOL	
		no	no	no						good	fair	poor	good	fair	poor	effi- cient	use- ful	inef- fect- ent	
G W Emerson	Coventry	9	159	285	205.395	11	5	5	5	3	2	6	3	3	2	8	2	1	
	Franklin	5	101	79	52.666	5	9	9	9	2	2	1	1	2	2	8	2	1	
W W Evans	Lebanon	13	293	227	156.727	13	9	9	9	6	6	4	2	1	5	8	4	1	
	Ledyard	13	236	198	142.959	13	6	6	6	7	7	8	4	1	8	7	4	1	
	Madison	10	144	223	164.77	11	4	4	4	2	2	7	3	1	7	7	2	1	
L T Garrison	Weston	5	23	102	56.65	5	1	1	1	3	3	3	...	...	6	7	2	1	
	Columbia	7	121	153	91.366	7	8	8	8	1	5	7	1	...	7	7	2	1	
	Tolland	8	147	198	152.687	9	7	7	7	2	6	7	...	...	8	7	2	1	
	Willington	8	148	262	187.38	9	9	9	9	3	3	3	...	...	9	8	1	1	
W H Hall	Newington	4	198	289	236.768	9	9	9	9	3	3	3	...	...	9	9	1	1	
L D Higgins	New Fairfield	5	76	106	64.55	5	1	1	1	2	3	2	...	...	3	2	4	1	
E P Howard	Chester	1	148	269	226.519	9	12	12	12	2	7	...	...	...	3	7	1	1	
M H Hunt	New Hartford	10	317	268	185.986	13	12	12	12	3	9	1	1	1	12	3	2	1	
H A Kenny	Lyme	6	142	107	81.06	6	1	1	1	2	3	2	1	1	4	1	3	1	
	Trumbull	7	230	238	188.144	9	13	13	13	2	6	4	...	...	5	3	4	1	
T W King	Ashford	7	128	145	121.787	7	8	8	8	...	5	4	...	...	3	7	1	1	
	North Stonington	9	150	175	116.097	10	6	6	6	...	4	2	...	...	6	...	...	1	
N S Light	East Granby	5	108	156	106.4	6	3	3	3	2	14	4	...	...	17	...	...	1	
J B McLean	Suffield	11	391	605	455.19	19	10	10	10	2	7	2	...	...	9	...	...	1	
	Granby	10	177	208	172.08	11	8	8	8	2	7	2	...	...	20	...	...	1	
L S Mills	Simsbury	13	251	517	398.27	20	14	14	14	3	16	1	...	...	7	...	...	1	
	Avon	7	240	259	222.163	11	14	14	14	...	4	4	...	...	3	...	...	1	
S T Palmer	Farmington	5	569	675	572.49	20	39	39	39	3	13	4	...	...	16	...	...	1	
	Colchester	11	337	567	374.742	17	7	7	7	1	6	7	...	...	2	...	...	1	
	Hebron	8	194	224	149.659	9	7	7	7	2	2	2	...	...	3	...	...	1	
W E Parker	Redding	4	84	138	103.024	5	5	5	5	2	4	8	...	...	2	...	...	1	
	Ridgefield	12	286	462	333.586	16	11	11	11	3	6	4	...	...	12	...	...	1	
	Wilton	10	224	331	260.04	13	17	17	17	3	6	4	...	...	10	...	...	1	
A N Potter	Salem	5	78	85	67.703	5	8	8	8	...	1	4	...	...	5	...	...	1	
	Sprague	4	172	316	229.654	9	10	10	10	...	6	3	...	...	9	...	...	1	
	Sterling	6	152	244	197.858	9	8	8	8	1	6	3	...	...	8	...	...	1	
	Voluntown	2	59	138	105.115	4	7	7	7	...	1	1	...	...	4	...	...	1	
	Eastford	5	103	104	74.109	6	7	7	7	...	3	5	...	...	1	...	...	1	
C E Pratt	Woodstock	13	260	304	220.87	13	16	16	16	...	9	4	...	...	4	...	...	1	

SUPERVISION — concluded

superintendent	town	SCHOOLS			no visits	no regis- tered	average attend- ance	no teach- ers	no meet- ings	TEACHING			GENERAL ESTIMATE			SCHOOL use- ful	doing some good	inef- ficient	
		no	no	ex- cel- lent						good	fair	poor	good	fair	poor				effi- cient
A A Richards	Washington	2	281	257	209,825		9	10	1	3	3	2	4	3	2	2	5	2	..
F W Shearer	Old Lyme	2	176	231	167,872		6	12	1	5	..	..	5	1	..	..	6	..	..
L C Staples	Chatham	10	256	468	374,26		16	8	1	12	2	1	13	3	..	..	14	1	1
	Portland	6	247	525	425,83		17	9	2	13	2	..	14	2	1	2	15	..	..
H M Stone	Canton	6	187	553	501,422		13	18	1	8	4	..	11	1	1	..	11	2	..
	Wethersfield	7	181	425	374,918		12	10	..	8	4	..	11	1	..	..	11	1	..
G C Swift	Beacon Falls	2	102	328	221,711		5	9	..	3	2	..	5	..	..	..	4	1	..
	Bethany	4	71	81	58,73		4	10	..	1	3	..	1	2	1	..	3	1	..
	Gooden	7	120	112	80,60		7	8	..	3	4	..	5	4	..	..	6	1	..
	Oxford	9	157	196	137,315		9	9	..	3	6	..	5	1	..	..	7	2	..
G J Vogel	Prospect	3	53	69	54,399		3	11	..	2	..	1	1	1	..	..	2	1	..
	Bridgewater	4	38	98	59,88		5	5	..	3	2	..	4	1	..	..	3	2	..
	North Canaan	5	93	385	326,13		14	9	..	13	1	..	12	1	1	2	11	..	..
	Sharon	7	137	329	242,78		13	10	..	10	3	..	12	1	1	3	10	..	..
C L Warner	Salisbury	9	191	468	350,72		18	10	..	11	7	..	12	6	..	..	15	3	..
C E Wheeler	East Lyme	6	11	345	241,52		11	..	1	7	3	..	9	1	1	..	9	2	..
	Montville	6	237	533	357,49		13	9	2	10	1	..	11	2	2	..	2	11	..
	Waterford	10	280	512	353,098		15	9	1	13	1	..	13	2	..	1	13	1	..
		564	14634	22345	17170,382		834	716	66	463	287	18	596	214	23	85	630	112	6

AGES AND GRADES

The following tables give the number of children of each age in each grade of the schools under state supervision for the years 1910-1911 and 1911-1912.

The count was made from the registers and includes all who actually belonged to the school on the day of the count. Those previously registered but no longer members of the school were not included.

TABLE XLI
1910-1911
NUMBER IN EACH GRADE

Kinder- garten	Elementary									Secondary			
	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
236	2,719	2,137	2,170	2,147	1,929	1,771	1,290	998	224	220	137	84	59

NUMBER OF CHILDREN BY AGES IN EACH GRADE

Kinder- garten	Elementary																		Secondary
	3-4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19			
236	15	74	88	43	11	4	....	...	1	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	236	
i	53	546	1,014	733	245	67	37	8	10	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	2,719	
ii	..	23	298	693	622	302	106	49	31	9	4	...	..	..	..	..	..	2,137	
iii	..	...	25	250	720	590	326	140	71	29	13	5	1	..	..	..	..	2,170	
iv	..	...	...	25	245	555	559	369	197	137	43	15	1	1	..	..	..	2,147	
v	..	...	...	...	32	200	499	507	372	219	75	20	5	..	..	..	..	1,929	
vi	..	...	...	...	3	35	212	441	514	312	190	54	8	2	..	..	..	1,771	
vii	..	...	...	...	...	3	42	176	361	433	204	52	16	3	..	..	..	1,290	
viii	..	...	...	...	...	2	49	168	318	258	155	40	6	1	1	..	..	998	
ix	..	...	...	...	...	2	....	15	68	99	45	15	..	..	..	..	..	224	
total	68	643	1,425	1,744	1,878	1,756	1,785	1,739	1,740	1,528	867	348	86	12	1	1	15,621		
Secondary																			
i	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	26	72	68	42	10	..	..	..	220	
ii	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	21	51	37	20	6	1	..	137	
iii	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	18	31	22	4	5	..	84	
iv	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	22	19	11	..	59	
total	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	27	97	137	117	74	29	17	500		
grand total	68	643	1,425	1,744	1,878	1,756	1,785	1,739	1,742	1,555	964	485	203	86	30	18	16,121		

1911-1912
NUMBER IN EACH GRADE

Kinder- garten	Elementary									Secondary			
	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
102	2,894	2,796	2,046	2,198	2,093	1,759	1,458	1,074	120	333	169	136	87

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY

NUMBER OF CHILDREN BY AGES IN EACH GRADE
Elementary

Kinder- garten	3-4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
	15	42	35	8	2												102
i	98	697	1,103	692	212	44	23	11	9	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	2,894
ii	..	26	396	1,171	610	233	308	26	11	9	4	2	..	...	...	...	2,796
iii	..	...	32	293	660	561	304	112	54	26	...	2	2	...	...	...	2,046
iv	..	...	...	32	311	697	568	309	151	80	38	12	..	...	...	...	2,198
v	..	...	...	2	38	271	554	524	375	210	91	28	..	...	...	...	2,093
vi	..	...	...	...	4	34	236	493	471	335	141	45	..	...	...	...	1,759
vii	..	...	...	...	1	4	42	261	441	447	194	60	8	..	...	...	1,458
viii	..	...	...	...	...	...	4	60	194	387	295	114	16	4	..	...	1,074
ix	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	48	53	3	1	..	...	...	120
total	113	765	1,566	2,198	1,838	1,844	2,039	1,796	1,721	1,545	816	267	28	4	..	...	16,540

Secondary

i	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	15	61	127	79	36	8	5	..	333
ii	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	36	62	48	15	1	1	169
iii	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	5	39	48	29	8	1	136
iv	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	24	36	18	2	87
total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	16	72	168	187	156	88	32	4	725
grand total	113	765	1,566	2,198	1,838	1,844	2,039	1,798	1,737	1,617	984	454	184	92	32	4	17,265

REPORTS OF SUPERVISING AGENTS

Selections from reports of supervising agents are given on pages 116 to 155.

AGRICULTURE — TEACHING OF

If agriculture is to be introduced can it not best be done through directed home work? Should not such work be directed by specialists? The schoolhouse might be used as a place where the agricultural expert could meet the children and their parents for instruction and for the exhibit of products. The regular teacher can direct pupils to reading matter bearing on agriculture and can do more to correlate her language geography and arithmetic with it, but further than that it would not seem advisable to ask the elementary school to participate. Agricultural high schools are practicable, but the consideration of their possibilities does not come within the scope of this report.

In speaking of this matter much confusion has resulted from a divergence of opinion as to what constitutes agricultural instruction. To my mind nature study does not, nor does teaching of botany nor the perusal of a supplementary reader on farming. I would understand instruction in agriculture to mean the teaching of agriculture; the actual planting and growth of seeds and plants to be closely related to study and tests of soils, processes of cultivation, marketing, etc. It would deal primarily with things and only quite incidentally with books and figures.

BURLINGTON ROCKY HILL AND SOMERS — W S DAKIN

The attempt in nature study and elementary agriculture has been not only to interest and instruct the pupil but to stimulate in his family as well a greater interest in agriculture as a science and to increase the capacity for enjoyment of those forms of life closest at hand.

One of the outside primary schools has undertaken a small garden in which they are growing radishes and lettuce and onions to eat with their lunches. Other schools are growing flowers and vines.

After various and varied experiences with gardens connected with rural schools, I am convinced that neither the work nor the result appeals to the average country boy and little of real value from the viewpoint of agriculture is obtained.

In some schools experimental plots have been worked successfully, but the best results have been accomplished in work done at home through the interest and information gained in the schoolroom under the guidance of teachers who are interested and have had some preparation for teaching the subject.

Two hundred or more pupils are at present caring for vegetables and flowers in their own home gardens which they are looking forward to exhibiting in the fall when school again opens.

A number of the older boys who are accustomed to caring for larger crops have become sufficiently interested in corn raising to join the Boys' corn club of the state.

CANTON — MISS H M STONE

Feeling as I do, that some form of useful industrial occupation ought to be a part of the instruction during the last two years for both boys and girls in all the schools and that farming is the basis of our livelihood, agriculture appeals to me as being a very useful factor in modern education. If the public desire it for their children they should be willing to provide, at public expense, land adjacent to the school where available or in the immediate vicinity, and suitable tools wherewith to work it to advantage. There is no reason why salable products could not be raised and disposed of in the same way that useful things are made in good industrial schools. I have in mind some such method as that employed in the Agricultural high school at Petersham, Mass. Some provision should be made for the girls in the way of useful domestic acquirements to cover the same amount of time as is spent by the boys in the field. These two studies are to my mind the most valuable for grammar school work because they will be serviceable to all at some time in life.

CHESTER — E P HOWARD

In some schools definite lessons in agriculture are given. In others, books on agriculture are used as supplementary reading. In the greater number of schools pupils are encouraged to use the various library books on agriculture as books of reference for the purpose of making a study of the leading branches of agriculture that are pursued in their home districts. Many of the boys read these books with a great deal of interest and I am sure that some of them are able to apply in the home garden the principles thus learned.

It seems to me that in the truly rural districts the development of a plan to more fully correlate the theoretical work of the school with the practical work of the home garden is the best solution.

In Uncasville a school garden of 48 plats, each 5' by 15', and several experimental beds, was provided by a friend of the school. These plants were planted and are being cared for by the children under the direction of the owner. The pupils are certainly much interested in the work and we hope that the results will be worth while.

MONTVILLE AND WATERFORD — C E WHEELER

Most of the people in Salem are engaged in agriculture and if agriculture is to be taught in any of our schools it should by all means be introduced into the schools of Salem. Most of the teachers of Salem know something about the art of agriculture. They might profitably consider such topics as pests and blights to the crops together with such preventatives as may have come to their attention. The rotation of crops, fruit growing, and fertilizers are other subjects which might be made practical. Many of the boys are occupied on the farms while at home and the

supervisor has noticed that they have a lively interest in agricultural pursuits. These boys might take over certain portions of their fathers' farms if the parents and teachers will cooperate in the work. Children of school age delight in contests. Contests in raising garden truck could be fostered by the Grange society, which is active in Salem.

SALEM — A N POTTER

In 1911 school gardens were established in several districts and some simple instruction in the rudiments of agriculture was given by the teachers. Much interest was aroused, but with the close of school the work ended without really substantial results. This spring with the cooperation of a local organization, the "Social service league," a plan for home gardens was adopted and these gardens have been made by a large number of pupils. A system of inspection under the auspices of the local grange has been created and prizes are offered for the best specimens of certain vegetables and flowers. The gardens are usually about ten feet square and the children choose four or five vegetables or flowers to raise in their plots. It is too early to forecast the outcome of this movement, but it may at least prove useful, perhaps, as a tentative approach to regular instruction in agriculture. If such instruction is to be given solely or chiefly by grade teachers, some opportunity for training must be provided and a definite course of study in the subject must be prepared.

SALISBURY — C L WARNER

This subject has had considerable attention in all the schools. Several texts have been supplied and such phases of the subject as could be taught by the teachers have been taking up theoretically and experimentally.

The most practical and helpful study of the subject has been through the home gardens, planned and cultivated by the children. Many of these were very successful. Exhibits of the products were made at the local agricultural fairs and the school children won numerous prizes in competition with the farmers.

SIMSURY — J B McLEAN

It seems to me that we can gain more by promoting agriculture and arousing an interest in it than by actually teaching it.

Teachers know so little of the practical side of farming, and usually their knowledge comes from books. Much interest can be awakened through the grange. This organization can be aroused, I think, to offer prizes and promote contests between the different schools and pupils. Teachers can also arouse an interest by means of contests in raising crops. Seeds of different kinds can be experimented with. The value of using the best seed for planting can be shown by experiment. The effect of different soils and different fertilizers can be brought out in the same way.

Agricultural reading can be provided for the schools, which will be valuable as soon as interest is aroused.

WARREN — L K CHANCE

The plan adopted in Willington for the promotion of agriculture is to have pupils enter a corn and potato contest. There were seventy-six who entered the contest. Each member was given a certificate of membership of the club and the seed was furnished by the Willington grange. The seed was distributed and the planting day designated. Next fall prizes will be awarded to those who produce the best crops. Pupils are allowed the privilege of reading or obtaining information on cultivation of corn and potatoes from any source.

WILLINGTON — L T GARRISON

AGRICULTURE AND SEWING

This subject was not given a large place on program during the past year. One school took it up as a regular branch and gave perhaps fifty minutes per week to it. In this school sewing was also taught to a class of girls by an expert needle-woman who received the girls at her house once a week and gave them instruction free of charge. This generous donation of time and talent received the same adverse criticism that inevitably greets innovations of whatever nature.

BARKHAMSTED HARTLAND AND COLEBROOK — W H BLISS

ATTENDANCE

Attendance has steadily improved through a careful campaign of education among the parents. Early in the year a circular letter was sent to every home showing the money loss from poor attendance at school. The circular read:

Absence

A child absent from school costs the town for

1 day absence	\$.139
1 week absence	.69
1 month absence	2.77
1 year absence	25.00

Average attendance grant

Under the average attendance grant a town is allowed to give its children a \$25.00 schooling. If the town tax of two and a half mills does not produce enough money, the state will pay the balance.

By this arrangement every additional pupil entering our town schools brings to the town \$25.00 more in state money for every 180 days of attendance at school. A family with four children moving into town nets the town \$100.00 a year. It can readily be seen how fast the money counts up under this liberal grant.

But a pupil must attend school 180 days a year. Every day's absence is a loss of time from work. The state does not pay for lost time. It pays for working time. A town gets what its attendance is worth. If he children are out on the average a half day a week, the town is a 90% town and gets only 90 cents on the dollar. If it is a 60% town, it gets 60 cents.

If it is a 100% town, it gets 100 cents on the dollar.

The state wants 100% towns. It wants the children to get a whole year's schooling in a year's time.

We can easily figure where a boy stands who is absent one day every week. He loses one day in five, 20%. That boy loses two years before he is through grammar school. When he is sixteen years old he is studying with fourteen year old children, who have come to school every day. Why? Because they have done as much work in eight years as he has in ten.

Our town in the past has been a heavy loser from careless school attendance. This month it is drawing \$30.00 less than good attendance at school would net. One school lost \$20.00 last month. Aside from all this what scholarship can exist in a school where children attend only two days out of three? Even a child who is absent half a day a week is short one cent on every dime.

Each month's attendance is published in the newspapers. The school your child attends should rank 95%.

LET US WATCH THE ATTENDANCE

Supervisor of schools.

This circular has brought the matter of attendance to the standing of town business and careless attendance in a special school or family receives neighborhood disapproval.

BERLIN CANTERBURY AND HAMPTON — J W DOWS

In Sharon there has been an increase in the enumeration registration and average attendance which is very gratifying. In Canaan there has been an increase in the enumeration and average attendance and a slight decrease in registration. In Bridgewater there has been a very slight increase in enumeration and a great decrease in the average attendance. This town seems to be decreasing in population, which will probably account for this condition.

BRIDGEWATER NORTH CANAAN AND SHARON — G J VOGEL

Somers

	Registration	Average attendance	% of att based on enumeration
1907-08	309	253	65.7
1908-09	305	266	70.9
1909-10	306	266	69.9
1910-11	313	286	76.6
1911-12	316	290	74.

Rocky Hill

	Registration	Average attendance	% of att based on enumeration
1907-08	143	119	56.3
1908-09	155	131	59.8
1909-10	168	143	62.7
1910-11	179	160	66.4
1911-12	195	178	70.

Burlington

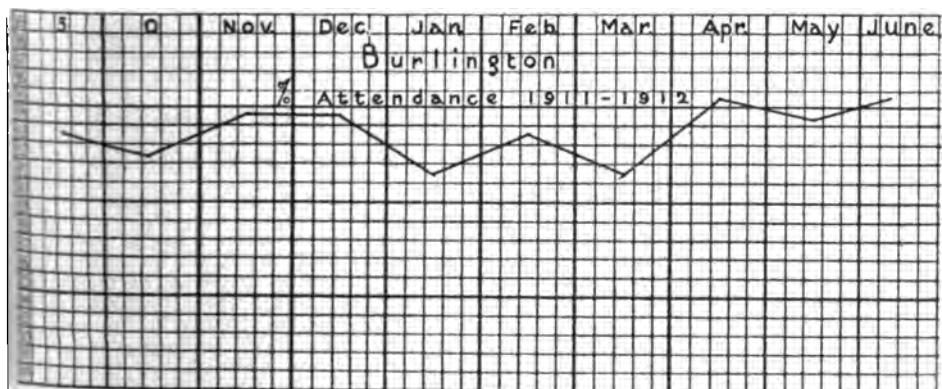
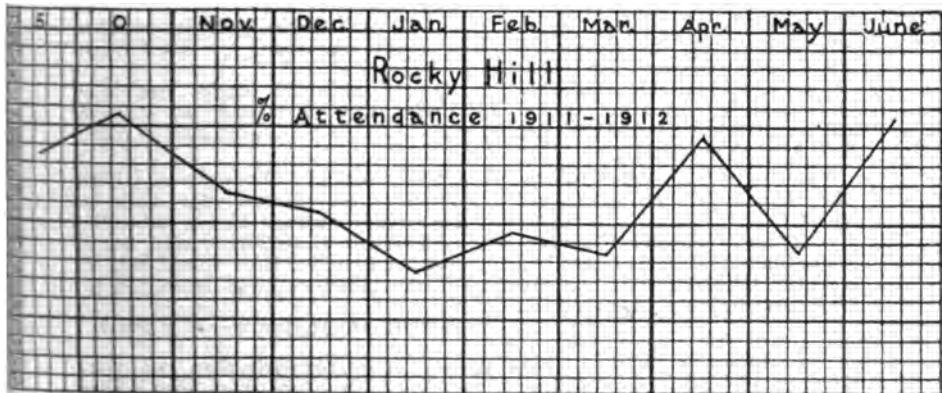
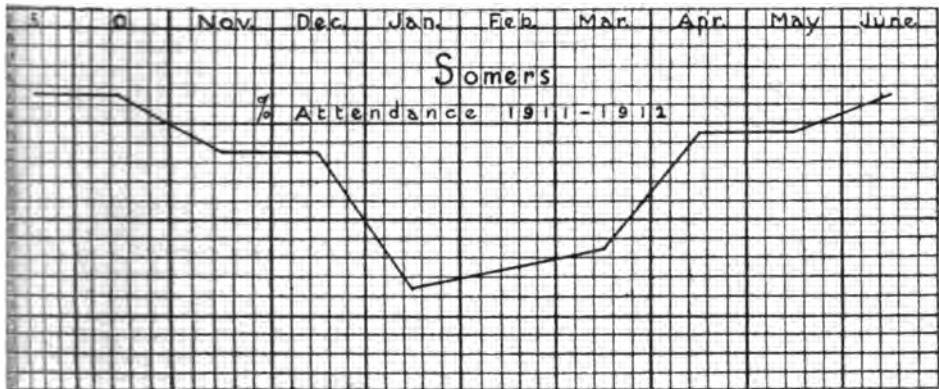
	Registration	Average attendance	% of att based on enumeration
1907-08	258	214	61.8
1908-09	254	222	67.8
1909-10	243	215	66.7
1910-11	---	224	68.4
1911-12	249	232	70.9

In studying the above table it will be noticed that the percentage of enumerated children found in average attendance has risen from 61 to 70 at Burlington, from 65 to 74 at Somers, and from 56 to 70 at Rocky Hill. Notice that although the registration at Burlington the past year has been less than it was five years ago, the average attendance has actually been greater. Of course a percentage of attendance based on the enumeration of all children from 4 to 16 years of age can never reach 100, but its increase and approach to that figure must mean that more and more of the child population is coming under the influence of the school.

BURLINGTON ROCKY HILL AND SOMERS — W S DAKIN

To show the fluctuations in attendance from month to month I have prepared some graphic charts of these variations, which are shown on an attached sheet. It will be noticed that in practically every case the attendance is best in the first and last parts of the school year. It declines pretty regularly from fall until spring and then with better weather and health conditions it rises steadily. All of the schools reached their lowest attendance mark in January. The sharp fluctuations at Somers and Rocky Hill were due to epidemics of mumps and diphtheria. At Burlington, where there were no epidemics, it will be noticed that the attendance was remarkably regular throughout the year and did not vary more than 4% from lowest to highest.

BURLINGTON ROCKY HILL AND SOMERS — W S DAKIN



Comparative Table for the Years 1907 to 1911

Year	Registered	Average Attendance	Tardy
1907	264	216	412
1908	271	214	398
1909	255	202	348 *
1910	250	217	218
1911	269	212	172

* includes dismissals

CHESTER — E P HOWARD

To secure this increased per cent of attendance the regularity of attendance had to be improved. It was improved and has continued to improve ever since supervision began as is indicated by my reports to my town school committees. In these reports I find that 13 pupils had perfect attendance the first year of supervision, 22 the second year, 27 the third year, and 26 the fourth year. This shows that the number of perfect attendance pupils has increased every year. The number who have had perfect attendance for each term has also increased each year.

In Woodstock, the number of tardy and dismissal marks per year has been decreased from 1,335 to 862, i e, 493 marks and the number of minutes lost on account of these marks has been decreased from 27,542 to 14,691, i e, 12,857 minutes or 4 days.

In Eastford, the number of tardy and dismissal marks has been decreased from 618 to 271, i e, 347 marks and the number of minutes lost on account of these marks has been decreased from 10,449 to 6,645, i e, 3,804 minutes or 1.15 days.

On my supervision cards no 12, for Eastford and Woodstock, I have the number of days each pupil has attended school each year since he entered my system. I have looked these cards through to see what the change in attendance has been with individuals since supervision began as compared with the years before supervision, and I have found that in a majority of cases the attendance of the individual was increased by ten days the very first year.

EASTFORD AND WOODSTOCK — C E PRATT

In two towns the pupils have attended more regularly than last year. In each of the towns of Ellington and North Branford there was a gain of 2%, 88 to 90 and 90 to 92 respectively.

In North Haven, the attendance fell off 6%, due to scarlet fever, measles, and whooping cough. The decrease was from 90 to 84%.

Good attendance is largely a question of attention. Regular examination of the registers by the supervisor talking with delinquents visiting homes and calling in the state agent as a last resource are effective means for improving attendance.

Comparatively monthly records of all schools placed on the blackboards and in local papers show graphically the standing of each school. In most schools there is a desire to excel, to do as well if not better than some other school.

ELLINGTON NORTH BRANFORD AND NORTH HAVEN — D C ALLEN

The average attendance for the month of January when I began my visits was 95.96. This seemed to me to be too small and I set to work upon an especial effort to secure better attendance by inquiries of the pupils and letters and visits to the parents. As a result the attendance steadily improved to the end of the school year and was 122.12 in June.

The average attendance for the year 1910-11 was 83.59, while that of the year 1911-12 was raised to 112.65.

ROXBURY — E S BOYD

The following table shows the total registration average attendance and per cent of attendance to registration for the past five years:

Year	1907-8	1908-9	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12
Registration	546.	532.	528.	529.	504.
Average attendance	376.	377.	379.	389.5	383.8
Per cent	68.8	70.8	71.7	73.6	76.1

These figures exhibit a decrease of 42 pupils in total registration and an increase in the ratio of average attendance to registration of 7.3%. While the improvement in regularity of attendance is not large nor startling it is nearly uniform from year to year and indicates a gradual betterment of conditions affecting attendance. Twenty-nine pupils nearly three times the number in 1910-11 were not absent throughout the year 1911-12.

SALISBURY — C L WARNER

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
Children of school age	757	753	794	865	868	895
Children registered during the year	695	722	670	655	685	710
Average attendance	400 *	507 *	444 *	483 *	459	573

* Estimated from town reports, not exact

WATERTOWN — I Z ALLEN

Although the school enumeration is somewhat smaller than that of the previous year the average registration and attendance are greater than ever before as shown by the following figures:

	enumeration	ave registration	ave attendance
1909-10	489	386.6	328.5
1910-11	525	417.3	357.2
1911-12	521	435.6	374.5

While the changing population in certain sections of the town causes some irregularity, the attendance on the whole has been increasingly regular and the schools have been in session a greater number of days. The per cent of attendance each month has been published and a silk banner kept in the primary school having the highest per cent. In the past, too large a per cent of the pupils have left school only a short time before completing the grammar grade work. As an experiment it was arranged to present a certificate at formal graduating exercises of eighth grade pupils. It is interesting to note that the 24 original members of the eighth grade were the 24 who received certificates in June, 20 of whom signified their intention of entering high school.

WETHERSFIELD — MISS H M STONE

By a more careful attention to the attendance, the average attendance has been raised from 235.82 last year to 247.44 this year, although the enrollment has not been larger.

WOODBURY — E S BOYD

COMPARISON OF COUNTRY AND CITY SCHOOLS

It has been the opinion of many, that pupils in rural schools usually excelled in arithmetic, but in many other subjects they would fall below the city pupils. During the past year pupils from several cities have entered schools in my towns, and it has been shown that the pupils coming in do not read as well, do not do as well in language, and they are not up with our pupils in arithmetic. Usually they do not write as well. So far as the essentials are concerned, the pupils in the rural

schools are being well equipped in most instances. Where the teachers and supervisor work together, a great deal of good may be accomplished.

COLUMBIA TOLLAND AND WILLINGTON — L T GARRISON

I believe, under our present system, the outlook for the future of the country school is bright and promising. Given a good teacher and a liberal equipment of books, maps, apparatus, seatwork, and supplies, the country school under skilled supervision becomes a highly efficient factor in education. I have in mind one of the rural schools of this town, which has been as effective as any graded room that I have seen anywhere.

The superiority of most city schools is a result of a liberal financial policy securing, first, a skilled and experienced teacher and, second, many material aids in the line of books and apparatus. Close supervision skillfully directs the work and the limited number of classes enables concentration of energy and more careful preparation of work.

All of these factors, except the limited number of classes, can figure in the country school, if the money is forthcoming. Furthermore, many pupils go from rural schools to high schools, where their record is as good as that of the child of the city school.

In my experience in both city and country schools, I have found that the city school has been better than the country only because the finances allowed it to be so.

MANSFIELD — F W CLAPP

The rural pupils in the grammar grades learn to work by themselves and when the course is finally completed, there is generally no question of their success in high school. They may not be so well informed as the city pupils, but they have learned the habits of industry. It may be more difficult for them personally to succeed, but nevertheless they do succeed as well.

Again, as the system of grading in the rural school is more flexible, a skillful teacher, especially if she remains in the same school for two or three years, can often promote an older pupil two grades in one year. This she can do, for she knows the weak spot and can attack it next year. On the other hand it is equally easy for a less skillful teacher to spend two or three years with the same pupils doing about the same grade of work. Supervision should be able to eliminate this difficulty.

The rural schools have possibilities of a favorable nature. The greatest problem is to prepare enough girls, who will be well qualified for these schools. I believe this can be done as suggested above under the subject of teachers. The country school well equipped with pleasant surroundings and with a first-class teacher, strong, well-developed, broad-minded, and sympathetic can accomplish much. I believe the towns will furnish the buildings and equipment if good teachers can be provided.

MONTVILLE AND WATERFORD — C E WHEELER

I wish to express here my faith in the possibilities of the rural schools. The pupils may be graded in the same manner as are the pupils of the city schools. The combinations or grouping of the grades make it possible to economize the time so that the pupils may cover the required studies of each grade. The pupils of the lower grades undoubtedly absorb a great deal of the work of the higher grades, through hearing the larger pupils recite which means another time saving device in a school of many grades. The management of the rural school undoubtedly requires the skill of a trained teacher. A strong effort should be made to increase the salaries of the teachers in these schools in order to retain good teachers in these positions. One difficulty is the isolation of the teacher in these rural communities, and I have no remedy for this other than the transportation of the teacher.

NORTH CANAAN — G J VOGEL

The country district schools have both advantages and disadvantages as compared with city schools. The teacher is handicapped by the demands of the very large number of classes. There is more individual fellowship, usually more knowledge of the pupils' home conditions. With a partial consolidation of the country schools, such as is being planned in two of my towns, the disadvantages can be largely eliminated. As a rule, I do not think pupils of the rural schools are much behind those of the city schools in scholarship, and they have a very practical school of manual training at home.

SIMSBURY — J B McLEAN

The country school has several advantages over the city school. Those brought to my attention by experience are: The country school has less machinery than the city school, consequently less time of the teacher is taken to perfect the system and more time is given to the pupils.

In the city school the children remain with one teacher but one year and often only five months, while in the country school the child is often with the same teacher throughout his primary and grammar school life and gets the benefit of her personality. This element must be largely lost in the city school. This is a decided advantage of the country school, as the teacher's personality does more to influence a child morally than almost any other factor.

The surroundings, too, of a country school, have a greater moral influence than those of a city school. The country child is brought in contact with nature rather than with the evils that menace the city boy and girl.

In the city, everything that a child wants can be supplied from the store, while in the country the child must depend, to a great extent, on his own ability to create. The multi-grades, too, in the country school, compel him to work for himself more, with the result that the country child becomes more self-reliant.

The chief advantages of a city school are: its better equipment and its trained teachers. If these two things can be supplied us, the advantages of the city school over the country become lessened and the city school will surpass us only in being able to group pupils of the same age and ability and do more concentrated work.

WARREN — L K CHANCE

CONSOLIDATION

Further consolidation does not seem practical at present.

BETHANY — G C SWIFT

The school districts of the town have been consolidated for several years and the schools are under the management of a town school committee.

BETHEL — F A BERRY

The question of consolidation comes right along with that of transportation. It seems feasible and possible to consolidate the Center, Kasson, Munger Lane, and South Carmel districts. This would make a school of about 60 at the center and that number could easily be accommodated in the present town hall, which will undoubtedly be given over to school purposes when the one now under construction is completed. Two teachers could then handle the work now done by four and we would have only two school buildings in use in town. It may be that all schools could be combined. There is considerable sentiment in the board and in the town, with regard to consolidation and something will probably be done another year along these lines.

BETHLEHEM — H E CHITTENDEN

In considering consolidation and transportation each case must be decided on its merits. The principle of closing all small rural schools is not universally applicable. Facts to be considered are: ages of children, kind of road to be traveled, transportation facilities available in the district, environment, and probable conditions at the central school, where pupils would have to attend.

BURLINGTON ROCKY HILL AND SOMERS — W S DAKIN

An educational feature of interest along the line of consolidation and transportation, presents itself in the opening and closing of schools on the alternate one or two years. To illustrate, Buckley Hill has a class of slow pupils. It had been closed for a year, but was reopened in September, 1910. With an excellent teacher they have done good work. As slow children it would be for their advantage the coming year to work with a bright class.

Comstock's Bridge had a large beginners' class of very young children. Transportation might have worked an injustice. The school had been closed for a year. It was reopened. In another year it will be quite possible, and for the best interests of these children, to consolidate with Westchester Center for a larger school. This and similar plans have proved a real education along lines of transportation and consolidation. Patrons learn to dread it less and when a somewhat larger salary is allowed for the combined schools, they realize the advantages of a better teacher.

Our acting school visitor, Mr. J J Sullivan, realizing the advantages of the larger classes, particularly for upper grades at his own expense, has transported two children, ten and twelve years of age, three miles. These children have a perfect attendance record.

COLCHESTER — MISS S T PALMER

Consolidation would be desirable in Columbia. It would be much better as I view the situation, if Columbia had one building at the Center. In my other towns, I don't believe it is best to consolidate at this time.

Where consolidation is attempted, I believe the town should own the wagons. Improper wagons are a great hindrance to the scheme.

COLUMBIA TOLLAND AND WILLINGTON — L T GARRISON

Little progress has been made toward consolidation during the past year. The people are beginning to see the advantages of fewer and larger schools.

Sentiment is growing in favor of closing the schools at Johnson Hollow and East Street and building a new school between these districts, and where it can be reached by children from the Plains.

Because of the geography of the town, consolidation other than that mentioned above seems impracticable, at least, for the present.

CORNWALL — L K CHANCE

A form of consolidation works well in my towns. The eighth grades, and sometimes the seventh, are taught in one or two central schools. This plan works very satisfactorily. There is one school closed in each of my three towns. At present it does not appear probable that other schools can be closed. The smallest registration in any one is thirteen.

ELLINGTON NORTH BRANFORD AND NORTH HAVEN — D C ALLEN

Consolidation is an exceedingly desirable thing and would help the New Hartford schools very much. While the schools at the center are nicely arranged for, those at the south part of the town suffer a great deal for want of transportation. There are six schools in the south part of the town and it would help matters very much if the children

in these schools could be transported to the Bakersville school, which seems to be the natural center for the people of this part of the town. As it is now the town is obliged to hire six teachers and in order that it may do so at rock-bottom prices it thereby cuts itself off from the possibility of hiring teachers who show any natural aptitude for the work, for such would in the natural course of events go to a town where more money could be paid. The town doesn't consider that it is necessary to have a trained teacher at the south part of the town, but with transportation to a central school, two good normal school teachers could be obtained.

The Bakersville School is a large building—an old academy of two floors. Two first-class schoolrooms could easily be made out of these, one to accommodate the first three or four grades, the other the rest. The registration in some schools is so low that the children naturally lose part of the enthusiasm which comes from working in a large class, where the child has someone with whom to compete.

NEW HARTFORD—M H HUNT

The number of buildings was reduced from twelve to eight. This was a saving which made it possible to increase the teachers' salaries, which are fifty dollars more than three years ago. The wages vary from \$7.50 a week to \$12.50.

NORTH STONINGTON—T W KING

There is no question of consolidation in town. Every school that could practically be closed, and the children transferred to the Graded school, has been closed. South Lyme has a one-room school.

OLD LYME—F W SHEARER

The schools of this beautiful town can never reach a very high degree of efficiency until the many schools can be consolidated. Consolidation of the outlying schools in a central school, with transportation from the outlying sections of the town, was considered at length in my report for 1910. The figures given then do not differ much from the figures which represent conditions at the present time.

RIDGEFIELD—W E PARKER

The number of pupils in district no 11 had so diminished in 1900-11, that two teachers seemed unnecessary and the two rooms were united under one teacher at the opening of the last school year. The work has not suffered by the change and the arrangement has proved satisfactory to the parents and a considerable saving to the taxpayers. No other consolidation was instituted, as the number of pupils in the three one-room schools—16 in no 1, 14 in no 3, 19 in no 9—was so large that it seemed inexpedient to close them. The general sentiment of the town is not favorable to consolidation but whenever the number of pupils in any district becomes too few to demand a teacher's services the school will not be continued. In district no 10 one efficient teacher could probably do the work as well as two, as the registration is small, but no change is contemplated at present. Consolidation is to be hoped for and to be labored for, but it is not to be forced rigidly upon the citizens against the will of a clear majority. This is the attitude of the town committee and it is to be commended for its wisdom and good sense.

SALISBURY—C L WARNER

It would be to the advantage of the children attending the Oneco and Bailey schools, if the Bailey school was discontinued and the children now attending that school were transported to Oneco. If such

a thing could be brought about and a two-room school be established in Oneco the consolidation would permit of closer organization and longer recitations for all the children concerned.

STERLING — A N POTTER

This is the second year of consolidation of the Washington schools. The good effects of the plan, which was beginning to bear fruit last year, are much more apparent this year. This is shown in the attendance of the pupils, in their neater and cleaner appearance, as well as in work accomplished. There is now very little opposition to the scheme in the community, and this opposition is based upon the expense involved in transportation. Statistics of this phase of the question were submitted in an earlier report. There can be no doubt that transportation is expensive and that for that reason not as much money can be spent as might otherwise be the case in salaries, etc.

WASHINGTON — E H CAMERON

The character and needs of the schools of the town have changed materially during recent years, without corresponding changes in accommodation and equipment. Some of the one-room mixed schools have a greater number of pupils than such schools should have. The high and grammar school building has been crowded to the extent of impaired usefulness with prospects of a large incoming class in September. These conditions have been presented and thoroughly discussed. A report on general conditions with recommendations for consolidation was presented to the annual town meeting. This report was referred to a special committee of prominent men who have reported as follows:—

"After giving careful consideration to the various sections of the town and believing that the situation requires prompt action would present the following—viz.: Erect a six-room building in a central location to accommodate the Broad and Main street districts and grades five and six from the present high school building. Second, Erect a two-room building in Griswoldville section so located as to accommodate Griswoldville, a part of South Hill, and also a part of West Hill, the remaining portions of these districts to be accommodated in the central six-room building."

This will leave the town with four school buildings instead of seven as at present, and provide suitable accommodation for all without transportation. At a recent special town meeting \$200 were voted for use in securing plans, etc. This consolidation of nearby schools will make possible better organization and equipment.

WETHERSFIELD — MISS H M STONE

COURSE OF STUDY

The courses of study issued by the State board of education has been used throughout the year. An attempt has been made to bring all grades up to standard and every pupil up to his grade according to age. In most cases we have been more or less successful in all five towns. In Beacon Falls the hours constituting a school day were lengthened by one half hour, school closing at 4.00 p m. This has enabled the teachers to accomplish much towards bringing their classes up to standard.

BEACON FALLS BETHANY GOSHEN OXFORD AND PROSPECT — G C SWIFT

ELIMINATION

There were many cases of elimination. It is surprising what a restlessness a close study of the registers reveals. There were fifty-seven cases of this nature in Barkhamsted, thirty-seven in Hartland, and about the same number in Colebrook. For instance, four or five children attend the fall term of school, then the family moves away. These children cannot be reckoned as possible attendants when the per cent of attendance

is found at the end of the school year. They are eliminated from any further relationship to the school. The same course must be pursued with those moving into a community and those who come into the school late in the year because they are too small to begin at the opening of the school. All these must be eliminated from consideration until they appear. I speak of this to explain in a measure the apparent disparity between the average attendance and the per cent of attendance given above. This must represent a certain phase of school mortality.

BARKHAMSTED HARTLAND AND COLEBROOK — W H BLISS

FREE TEXT BOOKS AND SUPPLIES

Textbooks were supplied as needed. Supplementary reading material was scarce. The buildings are in fine condition.

BETHANY — G C SWIFT

The three towns of Middlefield, Cromwell, and Saybrook, have been most generous in supplying these tools for good work in school. In neither town has anything needed for good work been refused me.

Particularly have the first two towns been generous in supplying supplementary reading material. Middlefield has spent about \$250 thus, and Cromwell over \$100 with a further appropriation of \$250 for fall supply.

Reading has thus been made a far more popular and valuable exercise in the schools.

The three above towns supply all necessary material for school work in generous amounts.

In Killingworth textbooks are free, but no supplies are furnished pupils by the committee except paper for writing practice.

CROMWELL KILLINGWORTH MIDDLEFIELD AND SAYBROOK — H O CLOUGH

The work of the schools would be made much more efficient if textbooks and supplies were furnished by the town. Ridgefield is one of the 40 towns in the state in which the parents must buy all books and supplies needed by their children. The remaining 128 towns of the state furnish the children in the schools with necessary books and other supplies. Many of the children in the schools of this town are without a full quota of textbooks. The average cost per scholar for free textbooks in the 122 towns in which they were furnished in the year 1909-1910 was \$0.78.

RIDGEFIELD — W E PARKER

HIGH SCHOOL — ATTENDANCE AT

Most of these children will enter high school in the fall. It is of interest to note that during the year arrangements have been made with the Danbury high school whereby pupils from the towns of Ridgefield, Wilton, and Redding, when recommended by the supervisor, may be admitted without the examinations heretofore required.

There have been registered in high school during the year, from the town of Ridgefield, 24 pupils. Of this number, 12 attended the Danbury high school and 12 the Norwalk high school. Two of these registered at Norwalk were graduated in June and three left school during the year.

REDDING RIDGEFIELD AND WILTON — W E PARKER

ORGANIZATION

The schools under my supervision are organized and graded so that pupils going from one school to another may go on with the work without interruption. A country school can be closely graded in my estimation. I have in mind several schools where there are five grades; the pupils are

up to grade and doing excellent work. I find that where grading is strictest best work is the result. In one of these schools where there are no Americans and the school is in charge of a teacher who hasn't graduated from a high school, the first grade pupils six years of age have learned fifteen hundred words and they have read two first readers together with fifteen jingles. Besides they have learned a number of memory gems and poems. All grades have done work equally well in this school. In another one-room school the first grade has learned about nine hundred words. The pupils of this school read well, do all written work in a neat manner, and they are very quick in the handling of numbers.

COLUMBIA TOLLAND AND WILLINGTON — L T GARRISON

The schools of Kent are systematized. They are graded and are using the state course of study which has been made more definite and detailed in some subjects.

The pupils are graded and the grades grouped into not more than four groups for convenience in handling. The different schools are doing practically the same work at the same time.

Our schools are doing both primary and grammar school work. Completion of this work is acknowledged by certificate, which will admit our pupils to New Milford high school without examination.

KENT — L K CHANCE

ORGANIZATION CLASSIFICATION AND GRADING

Our one-room schools of many grades are accomplishing the same work both as to quality and quantity as is accomplished in the so-designated graded schools and with the added asset of greater independence. Several cases, sufficient to make the following worthy of notice, have occurred where our rural school children have been admitted to advanced standing in the town schools and have made a successful record in the next higher grade of this school. So much for the independent habits gained in the one-room school. Yet there are reasons for doubt as to whether or not pupils in grades seven and eight do their best work or the most of which they are capable in the class of one, two or three members. There is lacking the necessary stimulation and the incentive and power to excel large numbers which a child needs as a part of his equipment for life. And again, it is a constant temptation for the teacher to give these small upper-grade classes an undue proportion of time.

It has been found that the age of the upper grade pupil in the rural school often exceeds that of the graded school pupil. At the present rate of progress of the first three grades it would seem that the fact just stated was retardation due to lack of supervision.

To further illustrate the effectiveness of the one-room rural school may I mention the matter of primary reading? It has frequently come within my observation that our country school children of the first grade know more words and have a better command of reading matter than the child trained in the town school.

HEBRON — MISS S T PALMER

PROMOTIONS

In Avon 197 children out of a possible 243 were promoted. Outside of grade one very few pupils failed of promotion. Grade one was required to complete the thirty state selections before promotion. In the no 5 school, primary, we had a poor teacher in the fall term and did not get started, also we had many who were below in age and much sickness. In this school the greatest number failed to secure promotion.

In Farmington 440 out of a possible 508 were promoted.

The causes as outlined for retardation entered into the promotion here. Our greatest numbers failing of promotion were here in the primary grades among those who were below normal age.

The state course of study was taken as the standard for accomplishment for the pupils in the town of Avon and promotion based very largely on observation and oral questioning together with some simple written work by the superintendent.

AVON AND FARMINGTON — L S MILLS

Practically all pupils made a year's progress.

BETHANY — G C SWIFT

Before supervision began the tendency had been to hold the child in the first grade longer than was really necessary in order to make sure that the child would make a good showing when he finally was advanced to the next grade. An effort has been made to do the work of the first grade in the first year and I believe that considerable improvement has been shown, all but the very youngest, many of whom had of necessity been absent a great deal, being ready for promotion. Constant effort has been made in the other grades also to have children ready for promotion. The supervisor has tried to keep in touch with pupils who seemed backward or were falling behind for any reason and has endeavored to see that everything possible was done to ensure the progress of every pupil. Constant effort has been made to reduce to a minimum the amount of time wasted in the classroom by both teacher and scholar, to see that plans were carefully made and a program followed. I feel sure that there are a number of children who have thus been saved from discouragement and failure.

BETHEL — F A BERRY

I believe that occasionally it is well to draw the lines closely enough so that pupils and parents will not feel that mere presence in a grade entitles a child to advance from that grade at the beginning of the next year. While I believe heartily in advancing children as rapidly as possible, I do not believe that hopefulness alone should be a basis for such advancement.

In Saybrook a class of 19 passed the examinations admitting them to the high school next September. In Middlefield three out of a class of eight have qualified for high school entrance of the remaining five four not desiring to go further than the eighth grade.

In Cromwell 23 pupils graduated from the eighth grade of whom the larger part will attend high school in the fall.

The Deep River high school graduated a class of seven in June. Of the seven one entered Sheffield directly from the school, two expect to enter New Britain normal school in September, one will review her high school work for a year before going to college and two expect to enter Storrs in September. A pretty hopeful record for the class.

CROMWELL KILLINGWORTH MIDDLEFIELD AND SAYBROOK — H O CLOUGH

Number of pupils graduated from eighth grade:

	1910	1911	1912
Montville	18	14	19
Waterford	0	8	15
East Lyme	0	0	12

The increased registration in Waterford is partially due to the fact that the pupils remain to complete their elementary education in the local schools. Many of them formerly left to attend schools elsewhere.

The rapid increase in the number of graduates from 0 in 1910 to 15 in 1912 and the prospects of having an eighth grade class of about 25

pupils for the coming year are encouraging features of the school system in Waterford.

EAST LYME MONTVILLE AND WATERFORD — C E WHEELER

Owing to excessive sickness retardation has been greater this year than before. Once we were obliged to close school on account of sickness while many have been out for extended periods. These figures have been submitted on the small blue slips 1-3. Promotions will be according to subject, however, which fact will make the real figures of retardation smaller.

OLD LYME — F W SHEARER

An inspection of the statistics of promotions and absences shows 285 pupils promoted and 67 not promoted; 164 pupils absent 10 days or less, 234 absent 20 days or less, 268 absent 30 days or less, or 57½%, 82%, and 94% respectively, of the number of pupils promoted and 66 pupils absent 41 or more days. These figures confirm the universal belief and experience that regular attendance is all-important in winning promotion. It is also significant that the number of non-promotions and that of greatest absence in each grade usually correspond fairly closely.

SALISBURY — C L WARNER

In Waterford 72 out of 424 pupils were not promoted but nearly half of these were first grade pupils, many of whom entered in April. Thirty-nine pupils above first grade were not promoted but as there were 96 in these grades who were absent more than 40 days it is evident that irregular attendance is a very serious retarding agent. Fifty-seven pupils who were absent more than 40 days were promoted but they were without doubt the brighter pupils.

WATERFORD — C E WHEELER

Promotions in Watertown are based on the pupil's ability to do the work of the standard unless the child is decidedly abnormal. Teachers are required to bring to the superintendent's attention early in the year pupils who are not doing the work properly, in order that by a conference between teacher and superintendent it may be determined whether the child is capable of doing the work or whether the management is at fault. There is not an average of one child to a grade who is so abnormal as to excuse a teacher from her responsibility for promoting him.●

WATERTOWN — I Z ALLEN

PUBLIC MEETINGS AND EXHIBITS

In the town of Ashford I have had two meetings at which I met the people of the town. At each meeting I addressed the people and then met each person and talked with him. By meeting the people face to face and by answering their questions I established a friendly and confident relation such as I could not have done otherwise. Now people understand better and are more willing to cooperate with me and my teachers.

In the town of Eastford we had closing-day exercises on Friday afternoon June 16th. At these exercises we had the schools do on the platform just what they had been doing in the schools throughout the year. The applause was ample proof that even the school exercises furnished the audience with entertainment. These exercises not only enlightened the people in regard to the way we are doing things now and the results we are getting but they created a wholesome town spirit; they aroused a pride in their schools and they made people feel and say that supervision is doing much for their schools. They made them thankful for what had been done and made them willing to pull together with the superintendent for even better schools.

During the year I have given thirty-seven two-hour teachers' meetings in my three towns—eighteen in Woodstock, seven in Eastford and twelve in Ashford. I held one teachers' meeting at West Woodstock at which all the Eastford teachers and all but two of the Woodstock teachers attended—a total attendance of over twenty with the visitors. Besides these meetings I have had many hour conferences at the school-houses with my weaker teachers and with stronger teachers in schools that were poorly organized.

The subjects of my teachers' meetings were as follows:—

- Organization, management, rules, course of study, etc.
- Mechanics of teaching reading to beginners.
- Mechanics of teaching arithmetic to beginners.
- How to teach penmanship.
- How to teach geography and some helpful devices.
- Language, how to teach and what to teach.
- Upper grade reading.
- Records, reports, progress, book rules, course of study, supervision, suggestions, plans for next year.

I am absolutely sure that these teachers' meetings have resulted in much better teachers and schools. The teachers are working with a definite aim in mind and get something but not everything. They have created a professional spirit among my teachers and have stirred them up to think for themselves along these lines and thus led to their growth. They also keep the superintendent studying to keep full of ideas worth while. They have helped us to realize that we are all working in one system for one common end and that any helpful thing that one can contribute may be helpful to the entire system.

ASHFORD EASTFORD AND WOODSTOCK—C E PRATT

Mr L S White, record corn grower of the state, gave an interesting talk to seventy-five boys of intermediate and grammar grades and instructed them in corn judging. He also offered cash prizes for flint corn. Five boys have entered the state contests.

An exhibit of pupils' work was held early in June in which parents took much interest. On the last day of school special teaching exercises were held which served to show methods as well as lines of work pursued.

In January an evening meeting was held in the South Center School, which was addressed by Supt J B McLean. Pupils of the school furnished music.

Another evening meeting in Collinsville had history for its subject, presented by Mrs Belle Holcomb Johnson.

Under the direction of the special music teacher a concert was given in the spring in the town hall, all grades taking part, thus affording an opportunity for townspeople to hear music of all schools.

CANTON—MISS H M STONE

As in the past, special effort has been made to interest the public in the schools. During the winter term a meeting in the interest of schools was held at East Hampton. Supt W A Wheatley of Middletown was one of the speakers and spoke on the subject, "Preparation for High School." A similar meeting was held at Portland and the principal speaker was Prof E C Moore, who spoke on the needs of the local high school. Both meetings were well attended.

At Portland six public lectures illustrated with lantern slides were given by teachers and others. All of these lectures were well attended and much interest was aroused.

During the last part of the spring term an exhibition of school work was held at all the schools in both towns. The parents and others interested in the schools were urged to attend and to observe the character of the work and the methods of teaching. At Portland these exhibitions were open afternoons and evenings and were attended by large numbers.

CHATHAM AND PORTLAND — L C STAPLES

Special reports have already been made of the public meetings held in my four towns early in the year.

In Cromwell the public meeting was addressed by Supt Wheatley of Middletown, Rev Mr Hildreth of Cromwell and the supervisor. The pupils at the White school sang several selections. About three hundred people were present.

In Deep River the supervisor and several local speakers took part. About two hundred and twenty-five people were present.

In Middlefield Principal Viner of Cromwell, the supervisor, and several local speakers took part and while the audience was small (about forty-five), those present seemed pleased with the meeting. I was requested to hold another meeting later but pressure of work made it impossible for me to do so.

During the spring plans were made for a public meeting and exhibit of school work at Killingworth, as the meeting attempted earlier was a failure. This was held in June and was a success. Over two hundred people were present — a very gratifying number from so small a town.

CROMWELL KILLINGWORTH MIDDLEFIELD AND SAYBROOK — H O CLOUGH

A course of lectures along educational lines by well-known experts would be of unquestionable benefit. Such subjects as sanitation, medical inspection, domestic economy, retardation, agriculture, practical hand training, business methods in school management, citizenship should call forth a large audience if treated from the standpoint of what this means to the child of today and the citizen of tomorrow. People should know of the best in the schools.

In some places people seem to avoid the subject of schools as they do the church and make them a matter of sentiment rather than business. This attitude will deplete the interest in schools as it has already done in the churches.

HEBRON — MISS S T PALMER

In this connection I wish to mention a public meeting that was held in this town. The attention of those present, about seventy-five, was called to the value of good attendance and to the advantages of visitation on the part of the parents as a means of becoming familiar with the work of the schools. As a direct result of this meeting a marked improvement in attendance was noticed as well as an increased interest in school matters on the part of the parents. At this same public meeting, a parents-teachers' association was formed, which bids fair to improve Middlebury schools as well as improve the conditions under which both teachers and supervisor are working.

MIDDLEBURY — H E CHITTENDEN

During the year an evening meeting in the form of an entertainment and school exhibition has been held in each school. At each of these meetings classes in reading, geography, arithmetic, and spelling were conducted by the teacher to show the regular daily work of the children and in addition there were dialogues, recitations and songs. Following these exercises refreshments were served and an opportunity given to discuss the work of the school. At the Center school, on the evening of the exhibition, there were nearly one hundred visitors present; at each

of the other schools the attendance was about fifty. I believe that these meetings were appreciated and enjoyed by all who attended.

REDDING — W E PARKER

During the last term evening meetings consisting of an entertainment and an exhibition of school work were held in the Scotland and Whipstick schoolhouses. These meetings were largely attended by the people of the district and were much enjoyed. A similar meeting for the Center district was held in the town hall during the last week of the term. This meeting had been planned by Miss Wakeman, but because of her illness was in charge of Miss White and Miss Barhite, teachers of rooms three and one of the Center school. A very clever historical play was successfully presented by the pupils of Miss White's room. An excellent exhibition of the written work of the pupils covered the walls of the hall. This written work was of an unusually high grade and a credit to the pupils and to the teachers under whose direction it was prepared.

RIDGEFIELD — W E PARKER

It was very gratifying to the supervisor to note the personal interest shown by some of the teachers of Sprague in their pupils. By means of athletic sports special public exercises, including a prize-speaking contest, picnics and concerts, the children were drawn close to their school and its interests.

On June 16 the Baltic school held interesting graduating exercises, at which time four boys and one girl were graduated. The exercises, which were well received, were enjoyed by a large company of people. The Hanover and Branch schools each graduated one pupil.

SPRAGUE — A N POTTER

Meetings in the interests of education and for social intercourse among parents and teachers have been held during the year. A May-day fete on the Green brought together all schools of the town, with a large number of parents and friends from adjoining towns.

Prize-speaking contests, grammar and high school graduating exercises, and an exhibition of pupils' work have served to keep the townspeople in touch with the schools. At a reception given to parents in the winter, Mr Howell Cheney's address did much toward furthering the interests for which we were striving.

WETHERSFIELD — MISS H M STONE

READING

Special notice should be given the subject of reading in the lower grades. In all four of my towns the state reading leaflets have been used this year and their use has been very successful. In number of words learned and ability to read, the pupils in the first grades have generally surpassed the pupils of years before, I believe. The first grade teachers have been pleased with the scheme and their results have been more satisfactory than the results of former years, in my opinion. I shall certainly make no change from this plan of teaching reading next year. In addition to increased ability to read the pupils have had more interesting matter to read.

CROMWELL KILLINGWORTH MIDDLEFIELD AND SAYBROOK — H O CLOUGH

RETARDATION AND LAGGARDS

It is only in two schools that this is noticeable. These schools are the Center and the Gate. An effort has been made to remedy this with fair success.

BETHANY — G C SWIFT

Retardation of pupils has been considerable, due to the following reasons:

1 Teachers have been untrained and without definite standards to be accomplished within certain periods. This has resulted in a greater loss of time and energy than any other factor.

2 Absence due to illness and indifference on the part of parents, also to weather condition and the distance pupils live from the school-houses.

3 Lack of proper accommodations and equipment.

4 Pupils who are mentally deficient.

Reason one can be and is being overcome by substituting trained teachers for untrained teachers and establishing definite standards of work to be accomplished.

Reason two cannot be entirely overcome, but much can be done by teacher and supervisor to awaken the interest of parents and eliminate absence due to indifference.

The third reason can be and is being eliminated rapidly. This is due to an increasing interest in schools and to supervision.

The fourth reason should be the only valid reason for retardation and is the only one which cannot be overcome, as we eliminate the other reasons.

The percentage of pupils retarded because they are mentally deficient is being found much smaller than we formerly thought it. Efficient supervision in our country towns is perhaps the best remedy for retardation.

BROOKFIELD — L K CHANCE

There is undoubtedly some relation between retardation and poor attendance. There is, however, one point to be considered which is often overlooked in this connection. Dull pupils, those who are most apt to fail of promotion, are also most apt to be slow and careless in their personal habits and hence often late and absent so that in many instances absence is not a sole cause for non-promotion, but only another evidence of a mental condition which is sure to result in retardation anyway.

BURLINGTON ROCKY HILL AND SOMERS — W S DAKIN

Very few of the pupils who are over age in their grades can be classed as stupid or mentally defective to any noticeable degree. Last spring I made a canvass of all my schools to determine how many were attending who should be classed as mentally defective. Only eighteen could be so considered. In all three towns taken together, none of the cases would be ranked as extremely bad.

The retardation that exists seems to be due to absence, frequent transfer by reason of families moving, poor teaching, and poor home influences. Poor teaching is, I believe, a common cause especially in those schools where there has been much changing of teachers and those coming and going have been of poor quality. I came to this conclusion regarding the relationship between retardation and frequent changes of teachers after studying the history of one of my poorest schools. I found that this particular school has had eight different teachers within the past seven years. Three times during that period teachers were changed during the school year. Five of the eight teachers had had no training, but some experience, two had had training but no experience, and one had had neither experience nor training.

BURLINGTON ROCKY HILL AND SOMERS — W S DAKIN

In the Portland schools there is a very small percentage of retarded pupils. This is explained by the fact that these schools have been under my supervision for a period of five years and during that time I have given special attention to the needs of the individual pupil. Better trained

teachers and the introduction of drawing has done much to secure the attention of the lazy or backward and to arouse a more healthy interest in school work.

CHATHAM AND PORTLAND — L C STAPLES

A great deal is being said concerning retardation. Since the expenditure directly due to retardation is very great it is necessary that the subject should receive proper attention and a remedy discovered if possible. Aside from the defectives and deficient I don't believe that we are going to have as much retardation in the future as has been prevalent in the past. As I view the situation retardation has been caused by pupils not having enough to do. Scholars are able to do more work than some teachers give them credit for doing. It has not been long since many teachers thought that a first grade should learn only a few words. I believe during this year one thousand words or more were learned by every first grade. Strict attention to the course of study as is put out by the state and the fringe of meaning added by the supervisor will insure success.

COLUMBIA TOLLAND AND WILLINGTON — L T GARRISON

When I speak of retarded pupils or laggards in our schools I think of those pupils who are too old for the grade in which they are studying — which is another way of saying they do not know as much as they should for their age.

I have always asked myself two questions in regard to these pupils. First what caused or causes these pupils to be behind and second can we prevent or remove these causes and if so how?

In order to answer the first question definitely I have considered every supervision card no 12 I have for my Woodstock and Eastford pupils. From them I have selected those of retarded pupils and have carefully endeavored to discover the causes of their retardation. I have found that at least two hundred and fifty-two years have been lost as follows: Forty-nine years lost because pupils did not enter school until they were seven years old, fourteen because pupils did not enter school until they were over seven years old, sixty-four because of poor attendance, forty-four on account of moving around from town to town or from school to school, forty-one because of poor teaching, and forty pupils have lost I do not know how many years on account of the poor mental caliber or the slow development of the pupil.

The first two causes should be entirely eliminated by seeing that every child is in school at the age of six. This is easily said but cannot be enforced because there is no state law to stand back of the enforcer. It can be done only by educating the people so that they will appreciate this great loss to their children.

By improving the teaching and by requiring our teachers to teach the slow pupil as well as the bright pupil we can nearly remove this cause of retardation — poor teaching.

If we could secure perfect attendance on the part of every pupil another cause of retardation would be removed. All we can do in this respect is to improve the attendance just as much as is possible through vigilance in regard to those inclined to stay out for illegal reasons and through practical hygiene successfully applied.

We can minimize the ill effects of much moving by having a uniform course of study in essentials and by careful attention to all new pupils who come to us from other systems.

Something can be done through medical inspection and operations for the pupil who is slow on account of some physical defect. The removal of the causes of retardation should receive more attention than it does, but should not be emphasized to the neglect of the removal of other and more harmful causes.

EASTFORD AND WOODSTOCK — C E PRATT

The reasons for retardation can be accounted for partially. Twenty-five per cent of the pupils last year were transients—one out of every four was in the school a part of the year only. The irregularity of attendance in these three towns was a factor. The average per cent was eighty-nine per cent. The quality of the teaching and standard of promotion with the mental and physical condition of pupils are all factors for consideration and improvement next year.

ELLINGTON NORTH BRANFORD AND NORTH HAVEN — D C ALLEN

There is a small number of children who make little advancement from year to year. This is due in most cases to low intellectuality and home environment entirely lacking in interest and inspiration in the things that pertain to the education of the children. An effort is made to give such children special personal attention and give them such work as will help them most without holding them to any special grade.

GRANBY — J B McLEAN

It is not improbable that the average age for entering the schools in Redding is between six and seven years. But even so the retardation is too great. An effort will be made during the coming year to reduce the retardation by extra promotions during the year whenever a pupil shows likelihood of being able to carry on the work of the next higher grade.

REDDING — W E PARKER

There is some retardation in the Versailles school where there are some alarming cases. This may be accounted for partly by the fact that many of the children are what might be called "floaters," having lived in many villages and attended many schools. It is frequently the case that the attendance of such children is poor.

There are a few children attending this school whose appearance indicates that they are not properly nourished.

At Hanover and at Baltic the ages of the pupils average nearer normal although as stated above there are several pupils in the third, fourth, and fifth grades who are above normal in age for the grades in which they are working. A few promotions have been made during the year to improve the situation. It seems like a practical plan of procedure to promote by subjects instead of by terms. In a town like Sprague where many children leave school early in life this plan is the only sensible one to follow.

SPRAGUE — A N POTTER

There has been considerable retardation in the Oneco school which is a school of forty pupils and many grades. Until the crowded condition of this school is relieved there is bound to be more or less retardation. With eight or ten pupils in a class which has only fifteen minutes for reading and fifteen minutes for arithmetic some of the children cannot receive due attention. It is fortunate for this school that the teacher has a good deal of executive ability. She appreciates the fact that in a school of this character there must be considerable waste in the school work and she has studied this problem with the idea of minimizing so far as possible this factor of retardation.

For the most part the children of Ekonk and Sterling hill are up to grade. There are many laggards in the Sterling center school, many of whom are in the intermediate department. They seem to have received indifferent instruction while in the primary grades and to have struggled ever since to overcome this handicap. There are some Polish children in this school who have the disadvantage of not knowing much English.

There are many recent comers to the North Sterling school. From a school of eleven pupils the registration increased suddenly to twenty-six. This has been a very difficult school to grade. A few of the pupils are sadly deficient in some subjects and up to grade in other subjects.

There is less retardation in the schools of Sterling today than there was two years ago. With improved methods of teaching with superior instructors better attendance and a constant fight against the element of waste in the schools retardation will cease to be a problem except in the case of sub-normal or defective children.

STERLING — A N POTTER

Including children repeating the first grade in whole or in part during the past year, fifteen out of every one hundred were repeaters without the first grade pupils — eight per cent.

This June nineteen per cent were not promoted. Eliminating the first grade pupils, most of whom for various reasons had no right to expect promotion and the per cent is approximately ten.

In a well-managed school system this is too high a rate of retardation supposing all start at the normal age of six.

Many start at five but not enough so that there is a decided majority under normal at the end of the first year. Here are the Watertown figures for the year: First grade normal or under, seventy-four; over normal, forty-seven; not promoted, fifty-one. Forty per cent over normal first year and over forty per cent not promoted.

WATERTOWN — I Z ALLEN

SCHOOL BANK SYSTEM

Continued effort to encourage the habit of thrift and saving among the grade pupils has resulted this year in a deposit of \$1,093.77 by about two hundred and twenty-five pupils.

CANTON — MISS H M STONE

At the suggestion of the supervisor the teachers of Baltic established a school bank system. The deposits were made by the school children on Monday of each week. The teacher was responsible for the envelopes and books of the children in his or her room. The money deposited in the Thames street bank of Norwich yielded three and one-half per cent to the depositors. The real object of the plan was to make the children cultivate habits of thrift. In this the teachers were quite successful and considerable enthusiasm has been aroused among the children. Even children in the primary department have commenced bank accounts.

SPRAGUE — A N POTTER

SCHOOL BUILDINGS

The Bethlehem schoolhouses are for the most part in excellent condition. Munger lane, Kasson, South Carmel hill and the room in the first floor of the town hall building are all in good shape. North Carmel hill is the poorest building in town and the committee are now at work thoroughly repairing it and putting it in first-class condition in every respect. From present indications there will be but five buildings in use next year and the Center school will in all probability be given over to library purposes. These changes will give the town five good buildings in use, all of them well equipped and in better condition than the average country schoolhouse.

BETHLEHEM — H E CHITTENDEN

A special town meeting was held in May to consider an addition to the school in the second district. After some discussion \$2,500 was appropriated for this purpose, all of which money must be borrowed as the town with its present tax rate fails each year to meet its expenses. From

present indications this building will be completed by September and will provide an up-to-date six-room school. A modern heating system has been installed at a cost of \$700 and everything points to a successful year in this school. The population in this district is increasing so rapidly however that it is only a question of time before another building must be provided.

The outside buildings are not all in the best condition but every effort is being made this summer toward carrying out the recommendations made by the supervisor and a number of repairs have already been made on the various buildings.

HARWINTON — H E CHITTENDEN

SCHOOL LIBRARIES

About thirty volumes have been put into each school library during this past year. A special effort has been made to get the pupils interested in good books. Even the first and second grade pupils have done considerable silent reading.

Number pupils who have read during year	Montville	Waterford
20 books or more	33	40
Number pupils who have read during year		
40 books or more	5	2

The average number of books read as silent or home reading by each pupil in the third grade and above is about twelve. As a check against reading solely for the sake of reporting a large number of books read each pupil was requested to write an outline or book review of a portion of the books read. This seems to me to be a very valuable occupation for the pupils if for no other reason than that it causes them to reflect upon what has been read. For children to read without thinking is not only a waste of time but a very bad habit.

MONTVILLE AND WATERFORD — C E WHEELER

From a special fund a considerable number of library books have been added to the Center and Ridge schools during the year. It is hoped that additional books can be purchased for these schools and for the Umpawaug and Boston schools during the next school year. Thus the school may be made a center for the circulation of library books in each school district.

REDDING — W E PARKER

SUPERVISION — RESULTS OF

- 1 Change from nine to eight grade system of schools.
 - 2 Kindergarten eliminated.
 - 3 East Farms school closed and pupils transported to Center school.
 - 4 A fair supply of textbooks secured.
 - 5 Connecticut method of teaching reading introduced into the schools.
- Other Danbury changes made in teaching.
- 6 High school placed on best basis for five years according to Professor Gregory's report.
 - 7 Commercial department in high school improved. Eight new typewriters secured.
 - 8 High school course of study improved.
 - 9 Grade eight (twenty-one pupils) at Unionville held graduation exercises for the first time in the history of the school.
 - 10 Superintendent authorized to hire teachers for the Farmington Center school.

AVON AND FARMINGTON — L S MILLS

In every one of the five towns except one, wages have been raised. In one case from \$7.50 per week to a limit of \$12.00 per week. In all towns there are better textbooks and promises of more. Goshen is getting good sets of maps in every school. All schools are getting material for supplementary reading. Buildings and grounds are better looked after. Teachers work harder and to better purpose.

BEACON FALLS BETHANY GOSHEN OXFORD AND PROSPECT — G C SWIFT

In Canterbury six-map cases, globes and physical maps have been placed in every school. One school has been equipped with new adjustable desks. Every school has a new teacher's desk a glass door book-case and slate blackboards. One hundred and forty dollars has been spent on library books.

In Hampton six-map cases and twelve-inch standard globes have been put in all schools not so equipped. Eighty dollars has been spent on library books the past two years and \$40 is to be spent this year.

In Berlin supervision seconded by a progressive school board has given the town excellent housing conditions. In the Kensington section is a new \$30,000 graded school to which the west side of the town comes for schooling. A modern four-room brick building has been built in East Berlin. Every school in town is well kept.

BERLIN CANTEBURY HAMPTON — J W DOWS

My duties as supervising agent of the town of Bolton commenced on the fourth of December. This town has lent every aid to the supervisor and has placed practically all authority in his hands. Of the three schools of the town two have progressed smoothly and satisfactorily; the center and largest school alone having had trouble. This was caused by a constant change of teachers, the size of the school itself rendering it rather difficult to handle. During the year the supervisor has advised the teachers as to the best methods of instruction and has seen fit to establish the South school as the model school of the town. This plan worked exceedingly well.

BOLTON — R C DEMING

Better trained teachers.

Higher salaries.

Better professional spirit on the part of teachers.

Better teaching methods.

Schoolhouses and outbuildings kept in repair.

More equipment in schoolroom, as books, maps, etc.

Uniform supplies, as paper, drawing material, etc.

A definite course of study.

Great improvement in reading, writing and arithmetic, especially in the three first grades.

Less retardation.

More joy in school work.

More pupils continue in school after fourteen years of age.

CHATHAM AND PORTLAND — L C STAPLES

Some of the changes which supervision has wrought are:

1 Children do better work. They write much better read better and are able to handle numbers with more facility.

2 The teachers have learned how to do some things, thus the teaching has been improved. The teachers attempt more and do better work than previously.

3 The schools are uniform. During this year pupils changed from several schools and were able to fit in with their grades.

4 There is less retardation. The passing from grade to grade or the completion of the work of a certain standard means more under this

- system than it did when pupils moved along regardless of the ability to do the work.

5 The right thing is emphasized by the teachers in the right way and because of this pupils make steady progress.

6 A course of study definitely outlined is in the teachers' hands and they know what to do—they know what they must do.

7 The attendance is better. It has been said that pupils will attend a good school. I find this to be true. Where good work is being done the children do not need to be compelled to attend. During the past winter I was much surprised to visit some remote schools and find all pupils present notwithstanding the fact that they had come a long distance through a blinding snowstorm. This did not happen once only, but I found this to be the rule rather than the exception. Better attendance means more money from the state and better equipment is assured.

8 The teachers receive some training from the supervisors which is helpful in their work.

9 We have better buildings than in previous years.

COLUMBIA TOLLAND AND WILLINGTON—L T GARRISON

Improved equipment, new and additional texts and reading material have been secured in both towns. East Granby has purchased new single desks for four schools. All the schools are now completely equipped with single desks in excellent condition. East Granby has installed new slate blackboards in four schools and has enlarged the Spoonville school providing more light, greater length and height and hence more air space and freedom. The Falls school was painted and repaired.

In Suffield, \$27,000 has been appropriated for building a new six-room school in West Suffield. The building is to be a strictly fireproof building; the walls to be of poured concrete construction with a cherry-colored tapestry brick facing and light gray brick trimmings. Six rooms are provided to give room for the consolidation of some of the outside schools and to permit of growth. The site is an ideal one with an east front and a gentle slope to the west. There are seven acres of land affording plenty of playground space and also space for possible demonstrations of practical agriculture.

In Suffield there has been an approximate increase of a dollar per week per teacher in the salary roll amounting to about \$650. The music supervisor has given two days per week to his work instead of one as in former years. In consequence a marked improvement has taken place in the music work.

EAST GRANBY AND SUFFIELD—N S LIGHT

In my towns supervision has improved the character of the teaching. It has increased the number of trained teachers. At present in North Haven three out of every four teachers are normal graduates. At the beginning of supervision one out of every three was a normal graduate. In Ellington three teachers out of four are now normal graduates. Formerly one out of six was a normal graduate. In North Branford five out of six are normal graduates. Formerly one out of six was a normal graduate.

Another change wrought by supervision is the chance given to the untrained teachers found in these schools. If they have capacity every opportunity is given them for learning what is best in teaching. The supervisor is their instructor.

The condition of buildings is improved every year. Towns are beginning to take pride in the appearance of the school buildings. In North Haven two new buildings have been erected this year at a cost of about \$10,000.

Equipment of schools is being improved by supervision. All my schools are now equipped with maps and globes. My attention is now directed

to providing each school with a school library. Better desks are replacing old desks. This last year two rooms at Ellington were equipped with adjustable furniture.

School libraries are organized on library methods; courses of study, frequent visitation, classification of pupils and regular instruction of teachers are also changes wrought by supervision.

Teachers' wages have been increased the past year. In North Branford salaries were increased in single-room schools from nine to ten dollars. In Ellington the maximum salary in single-room schools was increased from eleven to twelve dollars. In North Haven two weeks were added to the school year, thus increasing the teachers' wages.

ELLINGTON NORTH BRANFORD AND NORTH HAVEN — D C ALLEN

Supervision has given the schools much better organization and a definite plan of work. It has introduced better methods of instruction. It apportions the time and efforts of the pupils according to the importance of several subjects studied. It causes a more careful selection of teachers and trains those with little experience. It arouses interest and criticism in the community. It provides the teachers with better teaching material. It improves the condition of the school buildings. It secures better health for the pupils by insisting upon ventilation and cleanliness. It is instrumental in increasing the regularity of attendance. It broadens the general scope of the work and increases the interest and enthusiasm of pupils and teachers.

GRANBY — J B McLEAN

Voicing a patron's opinion it should be said that from a state of absolute inefficiency these schools have reached a calculable state of efficiency with an excellent foundation for fully efficient work. The schools are now well graded and classified; the course of study is such as is in operation by our best schools; ages begin to approximate the standard; teachers are enthusiastic which is also true of all pupils in regular attendance.

It takes time to educate a sentiment that intends to be and believes it is loyal to the interests of good schools when the family tie and the neighborhood bond is strongest and there is little realization that the good school of today stands for more than ever before and when there is little conception of the business methods which make for its efficiency.

HEBRON — MISS S T PALMER

Within my experience supervision has wrought the following changes, the first of which may be considered the most important:

1 General stimulation felt by the schools toward increased activity resulting in greater progress in the various subjects and in increased professional spirit among the teachers leading to better results.

2 Better attendance — shown by statistics.

3 Increased interest among townspeople in education. Shown by Ledyard: Public meeting, attendance of about two hundred from a town of about eight hundred or one thousand inhabitants. Activity of children for the exhibition.

Presentation of gift by Grange for prizes.

4 Increased appropriations by the town school boards for material improvements:

Madison — \$400 steam heating apparatus in Center building; \$30.35 worth of supplementary reading purchased; \$6 for state leaflets. Town will furnish paper for all penmanship lessons, several flag ropes, six new flags, new clocks, etc.

Ledyard — \$15 worth of new maps bought by supervisor on vote of board.

Weston — none. Now repairing buildings.

LEDYARD MADISON AND WESTON — W W EVANS

School buildings formerly in very bad condition are now in good repair. Some new desks and others have been made suitable for children. Four rural schools have been closed and the children transported. The number of pupils attending non-local high schools has trebled.

More apparatus. A library in every school. Number of volumes in each school library increased by about fifty.

MONTVILLE — C E WHEELER

The writer assumed the duties of his position as superintendent of the public schools of Newington, Nov 1 1907. As he is about to retire from that position it may not be considered improper to present briefly some statements relative to the progress of the schools of the town during this period of nearly five years.

When he entered upon the work there were four ungraded schools and one school consisting of the first three grades. These were with one exception held in one-room buildings. The scholars of the higher grades at the Center, sixty in number, were crowded into the town hall and whenever a town meeting was held on a school day it was necessary to adjourn the school and remove the scholars' desks to one side of the room. The sanitary condition of nearly all the schoolhouses and outbuildings was poor. The old-time water pail and one tin cup were in use. The supply of material for the use of teachers and scholars was meager but a new and adequate supply of textbooks had been provided. Scholars desiring the advantages of higher grade work and opportunity to prepare for high school were attending graded schools in adjoining towns. A good corps of teachers had been secured but their salaries were small averaging about \$42 per month some receiving but little more than \$30 per month.

The contrast between the schools of 1907 and those of 1912 may perhaps be most concisely and clearly presented in tabulated form as follows:—

	1907	1912
School buildings of one room - - - -	4	1
School buildings of two rooms - - - -	0	2
School buildings of four rooms - - - -	0	1
Schoolrooms with two grades - - - -	0	4
Schoolrooms with three grades - - - -	1	4
Schoolrooms with four grades - - - -	0	1
Schoolrooms with more than four grades - - - -	4	0
Scholars registered in all schools - - - -	251	316
Number of teachers employed - - - -	6	9
Number of teachers normal graduates - - - -	3	8
Average monthly salary of teachers - - - -	\$42.66	\$44.16

NEWINGTON — W H HALL

Within my experience as supervisor in Old Lyme several changes have taken place. Among them I note the following: course of study introduced, programs used, consolidation of schools, teachers' salaries increased, teachers' meetings held, better and more equipment used, and a healthy school spirit stirred up.

OLD LYME — F W SHEARER

It is interesting to consider for a moment what has been done for the schools by the committee during the past two and one-half years. All

school buildings have been put in first-class condition. New blackboards have been placed in each school. Sanitary towels and drinking cups have been provided. A complete set of maps of first quality has been placed in each school to replace old maps dating back to 1876. The Center school has been housed in a new building which is provided with an excellent heating and ventilating system. At the Center is now a graded school of two rooms with opportunity for two years in addition to the usual eight grades. Supplementary readers have been purchased for each school. More such readers will however be needed during the next year. Sixty-six dollars has been expended for library books for the Center and Ridge schools. The schools are now all approved by the State board of education as being good schools. All the teachers now hold state certificates. One teacher is a college graduate, two are graduates of the Danbury normal school and the remaining two teachers have taken correspondence and summer courses at the normal school and so secured training in approved methods of teaching. The schools are all organized and the pupils so graded that they should be able to enter corresponding grades in other towns. The state course of study has been adopted and used in each school. Pupils from the Redding schools are now admitted to the Danbury high school upon certificate instead of being required to take examinations as heretofore. By means of teachers' meetings and frequent conferences your supervisor has been able to be of much assistance to the teachers in planning and directing the work of the schools.

REDDING — W E PARKER

RETROSPECT

The directly apparent changes that have followed supervision are the improvement and in some cases the beautifying of grounds, schoolhouses, and outbuildings, the better furnishings of the schoolroom and the additions to equipment of maps, globes, reference books, and especially books for supplementary reading. The work of the schools shows system, organization, and uniformity that were formerly conspicuously absent except in the partially graded village schools and not always seen there. The pupils under the present uniform system of grading show similar attainments in the same grades in different schools a condition once sporadic and uncertain. The teachers are diligent and strive for their pupils' success and advancement with a directness of purpose and a degree of enthusiasm that was not always manifest. These things should make for better scholarship and it is believed that the general average of pupils' acquirements is higher than before supervision came. While criticism of the schools by those least qualified to criticise is often heard there is good evidence that public opinion as a whole upholds supervision and desires its continuance.

SALISBURY — C L WARNER

A finely located and very beautiful and well ordered building is now being built which will be ready for occupation early in the school year. This will be a five-room school and will combine a number of the present district schools. No pains will be spared to make this school a model school of its kind.

SIMSBURY — J B McLEAN

The supervisor has tried to select for the town of Sterling a superior set of teachers. The town school committee has allowed the supervisor the privilege of hiring his own teachers and of increasing their salaries whenever it seemed best. The results have been gratifying.

Some of the schools of Sterling are better organized than they were. The factors which have brought about this improved organization and administration are definite daily programs the use of a uniform course of

study the use of teachers' plan books and a closer and better classification of pupils.

Several accessories have been placed in the schools to aid the teachers in their drill work. The school board has authorized the supervisor to buy what in his opinion seems necessary.

STERLING — A N POTTER

School buildings repaired.

Many new seats purchased and old ones made suitable for the pupils.

Outbuildings put and kept in decent condition.

New four-room building at Jordan properly heated, ventilated and lighted.

Graduation exercises inaugurated.

Two years ago there was not an eighth grade graduate. This year there were fifteen.

More apparatus.

A library in every school.

Number of volumes in each school library increased by about fifty.

The closing of two one-room schools.

WATERFORD — C E WHEELER

- 1 An increased number of trained teachers.
- 2 Increased salaries for teachers of "mixed" and primary schools.
- 3 Better grading.
- 4 More efficient teaching—less time lost.
- 5 Grade raised.
- 6 Increased sentiment toward better housing and equipment.

WETHERSFIELD — MISS H M STONE

TARDINESS

On another attached sheet I have prepared graphic representations of the variations in punctuality during the past year. It will be noticed that tardiness was most troublesome during the first three months of the year and from November onward showed a tendency to decline except when interrupted by periods of cold or rainy weather. The actual number of minutes lost by tardiness and dismissal as shown by records in the registers was thirty-two per cent less at Somers the past year than for 1910-11. At Rocky Hill there was a slight increase this year in time lost due to great number of small children enrolled in the outer districts.

BURLINGTON ROCKY HILL AND SOMERS — W S DAKIN

TEACHERS' SALARIES

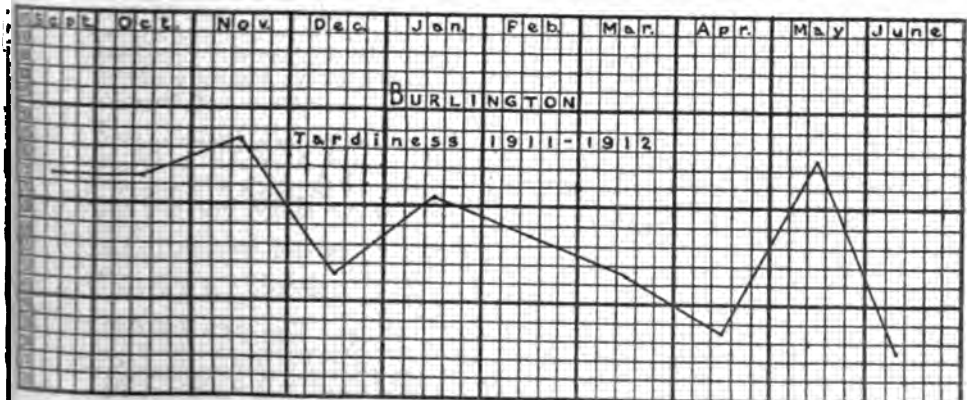
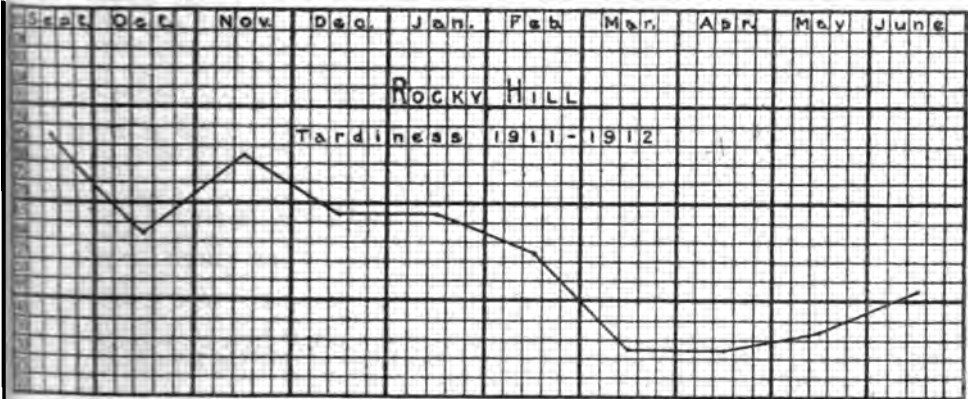
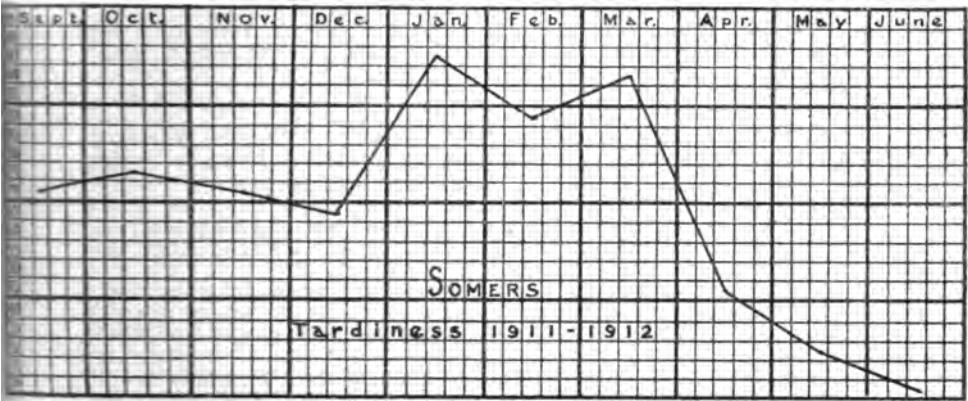
The teacher who was a normal graduate received \$11 per week. The others \$10. Ten seems to be the customary wage. The limit for next year is set at twelve.

BETHANY — G C SWIFT

There has been a slight increase in the wages of teachers but it has not been sufficient to hold all of the best teachers and we must continue to train teachers in our towns for the districts which pay better salaries. This results in a comparatively large number of inexperienced teachers who will require a large share of the supervisor's time. This however can be remedied only by a more rapid increase in the teachers' salaries.

BRIDGEWATER NORTH CANAAN AND SHARON — G J VOGEL

The wages of teachers should be based on merit. The compensation should be sufficient to induce preparation and invite the best class of women.



During the past year wages in the towns under my supervision have been increased from five and four-fifths per cent to forty-two and six-sevenths per cent and in each case the quality of work resulting has fully compensated for the increased expenditure.

BROOKFIELD — L K CHANCE

Salaries of teachers have increased somewhat. Positions formerly paying eight dollars now pay ten dollars, while positions formerly paying ten dollars now pay twelve and in one case fourteen dollars for the coming year. Salaries must increase still further and comfortable homes be provided before the town can hope to get and keep desirable teachers.

CANTON — MISS H M STONE

It has not been difficult to secure qualified teachers for this town. This is mainly because the town is easily accessible the wages are not poor ranging from \$44 to \$55 per month and the buildings and equipment are good.

There are thirteen teachers in town. Eight of these are graduates of normal schools. The others have profited much by taking advantage of summer schools and courses by correspondence.

This town requires a state certificate. It is the opinion of the supervisor that this requirement is a good one. It is a stamp of approval which every teacher should have. To the untrained teacher the procuring of it is often a means of arousing her to the importance of her calling.

CROMWELL — E T N SADLER

The school committee of the town voted an increase of \$25 in the salary of each teacher and at a recent meeting they voted an increase of \$25 more in the salary of each teacher for the ensuing year. This generous action on the part of the committee and the exercise of special care in the selection of the teachers have resulted in the appointment and retention of an excellent corps of teachers well trained experienced and skillful whose presence and service gives assurance of good results in the school work of the town.

NEWINGTON — W H HALL

The wages of teachers have been gradually increased from an average salary of \$7.88 to an average of \$12.25. The better teacher has been more ready to receive and carry out suggestions of supervisor.

OLD LYME — F W SHEARER

Last year the wage paid to teachers was raised from seven to nine dollars a week. Teachers found to be incompetent were removed and so far as the supervisor can learn from parents the teachers this year have been satisfactory. None of them, however, are normal trained teachers.

SALEM — A N POTTER

The town of Simsbury pays fairly liberal salaries for a country town. The range is from \$44 to \$60 per month. I have been able to secure teachers of training and experience. Outside of the high school, eight of the fifteen teachers have had normal training and all but two have had several years experience.

This town is quite successful in retaining desirable teachers in the same school from year to year.

SIMSBURY — J B McLEAN

There are nine teachers in the town of Sprague. Two years ago their average income was \$11.33 a week. Next year the average salary of the teachers will be \$13.44. The salary of the principal of the school at Baltic has been increased from \$600 to \$800 a year. Two years ago the

minimum wage was \$10.00 a week; now it is \$12.00. A teacher holding an elementary state certificate is entitled to at least \$13.00 a week, providing the supervisor considers his or her work satisfactory. During the past year the salaries of four teachers have been advanced from \$12.00 to \$13.00 a week. Four other teachers who received \$11.00 a week during the past year, will be paid \$12.00 a week beginning with September of the next school year.

SPRAGUE — A N POTTER

During the last two years the average wage per week for teachers has gone from \$10.40 to 11.55. At the last meeting of the school committee it was voted to allow the supervisor some discretion in fixing salaries. Since the present supervisor has been in Sterling the salary of the principal of the Sterling center school was increased from \$12.00 to \$14.00. The salary of the teacher at Oneco was increased from \$12.00 to \$13.00. The salaries of two other teachers have been increased from \$10.00 to \$11.00 and three teachers who were receiving \$10.00 now receive \$12.00 a week. The average attendance grant which is received annually in Sterling has been of great help to the town in paying teachers' wages. The improved teaching which has resulted in Sterling justifies the increase in salaries.

STERLING — A N POTTER

At the last town meeting it was voted to raise the wages of the teachers practically three dollars a week apiece, to appropriate one thousand dollars for the improvement of school buildings, and a decided determination to better the schools was manifest.

TRUMBULL — R C DEMING

The average yearly wage in 1911 was \$444.68; this year it is \$477.70. There are 23 teachers. The decided increase this past year was caused by large increase in salaries paid for several important positions.

WATERTOWN — I Z ALLEN

Initial salaries of grade teachers have been raised from \$8.00 to \$10.00 in one school, from \$10.00 to \$10.50 in six schools and from \$10.50 to \$11.50 in one. Although the increase is small, that the "fixed price" has changed is encouraging. Salaries must be more largely increased before the town can hope to retain its best teachers long or secure efficient ones to replace them.

WETHERSFIELD — MISS H M STONE

TEACHERS — TRAINING OF

Teachers' meetings have been called monthly in Avon and every week in Farmington center and Unionville. The total number of meetings has been over eighty.

The following methods have been employed:

- 1 Discuss what to teach in each subject and how to teach it. To do this take up one subject at a meeting. The respective teachers try it out until the next meeting and report, also superintendent on visits note how the work is done and the results.
- 2 Superintendent teach one or more classes at teachers' meeting while teachers observe. Discussion to follow.
- 3 One or more teachers who can do well teach before the other teachers to illustrate methods and results.
- 4 Superintendent do actual teaching in every room in the system.
- 5 Send weak teachers to observe strong teachers.
- 6 Study of one or more instructive books taken up in teachers' meetings.

7 Other superintendents invited to visit the schools and to address the teachers.

8 Require attendance at conventions and institutes.

AVON AND FARMINGTON — L S MILLS

The teacher at the Smith school was the only normal graduate. One had had no previous experience. Teachers' meetings held monthly helped much. The teachers profited much by visiting other schools especially Miry Brook at Danbury.

BETHANY — G C SWIFT

By means of monthly meetings the supervisor is able to give some training in the best means of presenting the various subjects. During this year seven meetings were held in each of my towns. In visiting the schools I am able to teach myself for the purpose of showing the how where teachers do not clearly understand the method suggested. Model lessons help many teachers. Hereafter I intend to have classes at the teachers' meetings for the purpose of showing the how. No doubt I shall have the meetings held at the model schools. I shall also have teachers visit these schools at other times than for teachers' meetings. Regular meetings model schools and help which the supervisor gives on his regular visits should do something for our schools. Much has been done already. One thing which leads me to believe teachers are getting some training is the fact that many teachers in our schools are offered good positions elsewhere.

COLUMBIA TOLLAND AND WILLINGTON — L T GARRISON

By means of eighteen teachers' meetings and two institutes I have accomplished much which would have been otherwise impossible. Some of my teachers have given model lessons which have served as texts for the supervisor. Two outside speakers have been called in during the year. For two meetings reading assignments have been given upon which I have based my talk and the discussion at the next meeting. I had two objects in these meetings, the first being to get the teachers interested in reading books to broaden their training and knowledge of their art and the second to enable me to save time in discussing principles for the application of these principles. The meetings were successful and will be continued. I also hope to organize a teachers' club to take up some of the current school problems and to get at the public.

The Center school in Suffield was used as a model school and all the teachers in my district visited it at least once. In the case of new teachers coming into the work they were given their first day as a visiting day and sent to visit this school where a program and lessons had been previously arranged and approved by the supervisor. This plan has secured admirable results and will be continued.

EAST GRANBY AND SUFFIELD — N S LIGHT

It has seemed sometimes that some modification of the one-time city training school might be made to apply to our country conditions.

Rural model schools to become most effective must be easy of access and have the Saturday session. Such a plan would be most helpful.

The training received at the summer schools is invaluable initiating the inexperienced teacher as it does by the best and most economical methods older teachers are aroused to a greater enthusiasm for their work and kept in close contact with up-to-date requirements.

So long as life's ideals seem and perhaps must be commercial rather than wholly altruistic perhaps the most effective means of increasing the number of qualified teachers still depends upon the increase of salary as the quickest method of recruiting our ranks with able people.

HEBRON — MISS S T PALMER

All the teachers for this year had been secured before my arrival in town. During the year I have secured additional teachers and substitutes through the state department at Hartford. I have been much handicapped in securing teachers for the coming year through the low salaries paid to teachers in this town. The normal school training increases the market value of the teacher so that it is difficult to persuade the normal school graduates to teach for the salaries paid here. I should like to see unused state normal school scholarships transferred to towns that would be willing and anxious to use them. Such a disposition of these scholarships would result in more normal school girls going to rural districts. The training in the model rural schools offered by the Danbury normal school is of especial value and a number of my teachers have visited the Miry Brook school and have been much benefited thereby especially in the handling and grouping of classes. The summer school in Danbury has done some excellent work in the training of teachers.

NORTH CANAAN — G J VOGEL

I endeavor to give all teachers but especially those who are without training and experience all the assistance in my power.

This is done at teachers' meetings and when visiting schools by criticism suggestion illustration and oral and written instruction.

SIMSBURY — J B McLEAN

When my work in Harwinton started in December, 1911, I found that of the thirteen teachers in town none had had normal training. Two had attended Danbury summer school but aside from this no teacher in town had ever received any training for her work. From present indications we shall have two normal graduates in the schools next year one graduate of Northfield and eight teachers who attended Danbury summer school this summer. Prospects are therefore good at present for the coming year. The board has allowed an increase of a dollar a week in teachers' salaries where advisable and is also ready to put salaries on a merit basis.

HARWINTON — H E CHITTENDEN

TEACHING — DRAWING SEWING AND MUSIC

At the Center school during the year a beginning has been made in the teaching of drawing and sewing. Enough has been done to show the feasibility of carrying on such work in the rural school without interfering seriously with the regular work of the school. It is the present intention of your supervisor to make a beginning of such work in all of the schools of the town during the next year. An effort will also be made to begin the study of music.

REDDING — W E PARKER

TRANSPORTATION

In the towns of Barkhamsted and Colebrook children were conveyed to and from school at town expense. In the two towns something like fifteen were accommodated. In the former town the children were carried to the Washington Hill school. In Colebrook they were schooled at the Center.

BARKHAMSTED AND COLEBROOK — W H BLISS

For several years the Beecher school has been closed. Four children were carried from that district to the Downs school. This arrangement seems to be fairly satisfactory.

BETHANY — G C SWIFT

Transportation of pupils from two closed schools has continued for the second year. From West District two pupils have been carried to

the South Center three and one-half miles and two others to the Center a distance of four and one-half miles at a total cost of \$380. Whereas the expense of the last year of school at West district was \$404.77 and would probably cost more at present.

From the River district which had cost \$564.66 three pupils have been carried about one mile to Collinsville at a cost of \$218.40.

The arrangement has benefited the schools and seems to be regarded favorably by the parents.

CANTON — MISS H M STONE

Comparative table showing cost of transportation 1907-11:

Year	No Transported	Cost	Per Pupil
1907	37	\$859.50	\$23.23
1908	40	807.35	20.18
1909	40	733.75	18.34
1910	47	740.20	15.75
1911	58		

CHESTER — E P HOWARD

Free transportation is furnished pupils in three of the six districts of Killingworth about thirty-five children being transported. Pupils in the Black Rock district are carried in a covered van to the Stonehouse school about two and one-half miles. No serious objection has been raised and the plan will probably be continued next year.

In the Center and Union districts pupils are carried from each school to the other so that only the first four grades are taught in Union school the remaining grades in the Center school. This plan has entailed extra expenses on the town but the scheme has been recognized as worth while and meets with no opposition apparently. It will be continued.

In Saybrook three teams have been employed to transport pupils from the Old Meadow Woods district and from the Polish settlement near Ivoryton, each team carrying children from two and one-half to three and one-half miles. No serious complaint of the plan has been received and for the present the same plan will without doubt be followed.

CROMWELL KILLINGWORTH MIDDLEFIELD AND SAYBROOK — H O CLOUGH

In Woodstock there are four transportation teams transporting fifteen pupils to four different schools.

One pupil, Dorothy Bundy, is transported a distance of one and one-third miles to district six for fifty cents a day making the yearly cost \$90.00. This is unjust for many children are just as young have farther to go are not any stronger and have no more company.

A number of pupils varying from seven to the present number of two have been transported from district eight to district seven—a distance one way for pupils of two and one-half miles—for \$1.00 a day making a total yearly cost of \$180.00. Transportation has cost more on this trip this year but it has been better than that of last year.

Five pupils have been transported to district eleven—a distance one way of four and one-half miles for the farthest-away pupil—for \$1.00 a day making a yearly total of \$180.00. There is one less pupil transported here this year but the transportation costs more and is better.

Seven pupils are transported to district fifteen—a distance one way of about two miles for the farthest pupils—for eighty cents a day making the total yearly cost \$144.00. This is our most satisfactory route.

The total yearly cost for transportation has been \$594.00 this year. The slight increase over last year has resulted in better conveyances but to me the transportation facilities are not satisfactory.

In every case transportation has been both a financial and an educational advantage to the town.

EASTFORD AND WOODSTOCK — C E PRATT

The cost of transportation is paid by the town and has this year amounted to \$1478 for about sixty pupils from four schools. This is less than the four respective schools could be maintained. Better teaching and better supervision is assured.

There has been one more school transported this year than hitherto and we expect to close another school for the coming year. There have been no serious accidents to any of the teams, no one was hurt or frozen and there has been absolutely no complaint from a single parent. My opinion is that it would be practically impossible to stop transportation and reopen the schools as the parents would object.

Besides the above the town has supplied transportation to one family living about three miles from the Center school.

FARMINGTON — L S MILLS

During the past year eight children have been transported from district four to district three at an expense of \$370. This arrangement was not entirely satisfactory to the people and different arrangements will probably be made for the coming year.

Children were transported from district five to district six at expense of \$1.15 a day.

FRANKLIN — G W EMERSON

District thirteen was closed during the fall on account of small number of pupils and during remainder of the year they were carried to the school at Goshen Hill district twelve.

This arrangement was not satisfactory for the children are small and the road was in poor condition.

LERANON — G W EMERSON

The same scheme of transportation has been followed as in previous year. I am glad to report that beginning September 1st the Spring Hill school in Mansfield will be closed and the six pupils transported two miles to Mansfield Center. Good work has been accomplished in this little school due to an energetic teacher but there is lacking that spirit of rivalry and emulation which stimulates the highest efforts.

In Pomfret pupils from Ragged Hill are carried to Abington.

In Marlboro from the East district to the Center. In Mansfield pupils from Merrow are carried to the Depot and from Wormwood Hill to Mount Hope. Transportation is also allowed for distances exceeding one and one-half miles within the Atwoodville and the Chestnut Hill districts.

MANSFIELD MARLBORO AND POMFRET — F W CLAPP

The same system of transportation has been in vogue the past year as in the year previous. Three teams have been used about sixty pupils have been conveyed by trolley and five by railway.

During the coming year the Spithead school in Waterford will be closed and about twenty-five pupils will be conveyed by trolley to the new schoolhouse at Jordan.

MONTVILLE AND WATERFORD — C E WHEELER

The plan of transporting scholars from the outlying sections of the town to the school at the Center has been well inaugurated this year and has worked successfully. The children in the smaller schools have had better opportunities and the scholars of the higher grades who have been transported have had the advantages of the larger and more thoroughly-organized central school. The total number of scholars transported was forty-three and the total cost of transportation was \$800.

NEWINGTON — W H HALL

The question of transportation has caused no bother. Eighty pupils have been transported in three busses at a daily expense of eight dollars and forty-one cents. There is no record for last year but the number of pupils carried was practically the same while the cost per day was a little more. The drivers are reliable men and have control over the children from entering the busses until they arrive at their respective homes.

OLD LYME — F W SHEARER

There have been three teams employed in the daily transportation of children to and from school. One has carried the children from Couch Hill to the Ridge and two have carried the children from the Sanfordtown and Lonetown districts to the Center school. The following table explains what has been done in transportation:

District	No of pupils	Cost per day	Distance
From Couch Hill to Ridge	12	\$1.60	2 miles
From Lonetown to Center	9	1.20	2 miles
From Sanfordtown to Center	14	1.725	2 miles

REDDING — W E PARKER

During the past year the town of Sharon has expended the sum of \$1,976.83 on the transportation of its pupils. Four wagons conveyed the pupils to the Center school and one wagon conveyed pupils from the Pine Swamp district to the schools in West Cornwall and Cornwall Bridge. The agitation against transportation in Sharon seems to have died away to the great improvement in the attendance of the pupils and in their school work.

SHARON — G J VOGEL

Pupils have been transported at the expense of the town to the Sterling Center school from Gibson Hill a distance of two miles and also from various parts of North Sterling to the Titus school. The town provided transportation for the Gibson Hill children when the school in that part of the town was closed two years ago. The other transportation route was established three years ago when the schools were placed under town management. So far as these two routes are concerned the present arrangements are satisfactory except for the fact that the expense per capita for transportation is large. Last year the expense to the town for transportation was \$714.50. The number of children transported averaged eleven.

STERLING — A N POTTER

From	To	No	Grade	By	Distance	Success
1 N E	1 C	24	5-9	trolley	2-4 miles	Yes
1 N W	1 C	8	8-9	team	3-5 miles	Yes
2 N	1 C	2	9	team	5 miles	Yes
2 S *	1 C	2	9	team	3 miles	Yes
2 C	1 C	10	9	team	3 miles	Yes
1 S E	1 C	7	9	trolley	3 miles	Yes

* furnished own transportation

SUFFIELD — N S LIGHT

In 1908 Watertown transported about sixteen children from a district two miles out at a cost of about \$8 per week discontinued in spring on account of large number moved into district.

In the same year six were transported two miles to another small school during the winter term because no teacher would stay in the community. Last fall one school one mile out was closed and no transportation furnished. Arrangements for the transportation of five pupils in another

section could not be made at a satisfactory price and the school was kept open till the 5th of April.

WATERTOWN — I Z ALLEN

SCHOOL EXHIBIT AT THE CAPITOL

A school exhibit, showing work in penmanship, arithmetic, and language, accomplished in the 92 Connecticut towns under direct supervision of the state board of education, was held in the Capitol for about six weeks. In the 92 towns there are over 900 teachers under the direction of thirty-five supervising agents. All but twelve of the schools were represented in the exhibit. The twelve schools not represented were in two towns which, had recently adopted state supervision,—too late to be allotted space in the general exhibit. The schools in the system comprising these 90 towns had an average enrollment of 20,000 pupils. The exhibit was said to be the largest and best of its kind that has ever been arranged in the state.

People from all sections visited the Capitol and inspected the material. Many comments were made about the high character of the work presented. This was especially true about the finished work in penmanship and the achievements of young children in arithmetic. The penmanship showed a definite system of writing and the arithmetic papers demonstrated that much can be accomplished in number work during the first three years of school life. Pupils only five years old had completed examples in addition which involved four columns of figures having four or five digits in a number. Children of this age were also beginning work in multiplication as shown by the papers. There were papers by third grade pupils showing examples in long division and examples in multiplication with multipliers of four and five digits. Pupils in upper grades had on exhibition papers on which they had done practical examples in such subjects as the application of percentage and measurements. The papers showed that only practical examples are being attempted.

The language papers reflected much credit on the pupils and teachers of the system. There were interesting stories of travel and history, also original stories and letters written by the pupils. There were dictation exercises showing that the pupils understood the art of punctuation and capitalization and that they could apply many of the important rules of grammar. Besides papers on the subjects mentioned there were a few charts containing

beautifully colored and carefully drawn maps showing the work of location.

At the head of each paper was the name of the pupil, his age, the grade, and the name of the school to which he belonged. Visitors were permitted to look for the work of any pupil. It was very interesting to observe the delight of a parent in discovering the work of his or her child. Children were also pleased to see their own papers on exhibition. Many children availed themselves of the opportunity to look at the exhibit. Besides showing the accomplishment of the schools the papers set up a standard for pupils and teachers.

The committee in charge arranged the papers on uniform charts 24 inches wide and 36 inches long. These charts were suspended on movable frames which were made by the students of the Bridgeport trade school. The charts of each supervisor were arranged in alphabetical order according to the names of the towns under his direct supervision. The individual exhibits of the supervisors were also arranged in alphabetical order according to the names of the supervisors. Placards were posted in various places to direct visitors. The committee arranged to have a supervisor in charge of the exhibit every day to assist visitors in finding the work of any particular pupil or school and to answer questions regarding the work.

One part of the exhibit which attracted considerable attention was the pictures of schoolhouses showing exterior and interior views. The interior views showed part of the equipment and the exterior views showed the condition of the buildings. In many pictures pupils were shown working at their desks and in some cases the written work on the blackboards was discernible. The material improvement of schools under state supervision was very apparent.

Samples of supplementary reading books used in the various schools of the system were on exhibition. These books comprised books of travel, geography, historical readings, literature, science and agriculture. There were also many books of pedagogy.

Although anyone was welcome to look over the exhibit at any time, special arrangements were made for teachers to inspect the work. Interesting devices and suggestions were placed on charts for the benefit of teachers. There were also lesson plans

and directions for teaching reading in the lower grades besides the material used in teaching reading.

The Connecticut public library committee placed on exhibition pictures and traveling libraries such as are loaned to the schools on application from teachers and supervisors. A printed list of school aids furnished by the state board of education was posted to inform teachers of available material.

The committee of arrangements consisted of Mr H O Clough of Deep River, Mr L T Garrison of Willimantic and Mr Fred Shearer of Haddam. The total attendance at the exhibit was about 10,000.

SCHOOLS

<i>Summary of statistics</i>	1910-11	1911-12
Number of towns in the state	168	168
Number of districts in the state	353	328
Number of public schools	1,423	1,435
increase for the year	*52	12
Number of departments in public schools	5,040	5,149
increase for the year	145	109
Number of one-room schools	849	859
Number of schools of two departments	142	140
Number of schools of three departments	45	44
Number of schools of four departments	79	77
Number of schools of five departments	29	26
Number of schools of six or more departments	279	289
Average length of public schools, in days	184.88	184.23
increase for the year	.88	*.65
Whole number of graded schools	571	576
Number of towns having high schools	70	70
Number of high schools	71	71
Number of evening schools	39	40
Number of normal schools	4	4
Number of public kindergartens	153	160
Number of schools at temporary homes	6	6
Number of trade schools	2	2

*decrease

Below will be found a summary for fourteen years (1900 to 1913 inclusive):

TABLE XLII

report of	average length	no districts	no public schools	no of departments	*no of graded schools	no one-room schools	evening schools
1900	189.15	1,037	1,546	3,759	444	1,102	19
1901	189.01	907	1,533	3,834	456	1,077	27
1902	189.53	852	1,535	3,924	472	1,063	24
1903	188.89	850	1,515	3,950	470	1,045	27
1904	188.83	846	1,518	4,065	479	1,039	39
1905	189.08	858	1,519	4,204	499	1,020	29
1906	188.73	859	1,518	4,292	529	989	31
1907	187.13	854	1,509	4,376	519	990	33
1908	186.01	870	1,527	4,527	543	984	34
1909	186.73	831	1,526	4,916	565	961	35
1910	184.55	804	1,504	4,794	568	936	43
1911	184.70	386	1,475	4,893	575	900	38
1912	184.88	353	1,423	5,040	574	849	39
1913	184.23	328	1,435	5,149	576	859	40

* this includes all schools other than one-room schools

The increase in the number of schools (departments) in the last fourteen years is as follows:

TABLE XLIII

report of	no of schools	report of	no of schools
1900	3,759	1907	4,376
1901	3,834	1908	4,527
1902	3,924	1909	4,916
1903	3,950	1910	4,794
1904	4,065	1911	4,893
1905	4,204	1912	5,040
1906	4,292	1913	5,149

The following table shows the length of the school year in days, 1900-1913

TABLE XLIV

report of	length in days	report of	length in days
1900	189.15	1907	187.13
1901	189.01	1908	186.01
1902	189.53	1909	186.73
1903	188.89	1910	184.55
1904	188.83	1911	184.70
1905	189.08	1912	184.88
1906	188.73	1913	184.23

The graphic given on page 160 shows that in the year 1900 the number of days in the school year was 189.15. Since that time the average school year has gradually diminished until now it is 184.2.

This abbreviation of the school year is due to holidays, visiting days, fair days, and similar omissions, all of which are subtracted from the school year and no attempt is made to supply

the deficiency. The result has been that the schools are in session a shorter time than they were eight years ago while the wages of teachers and all expenses connected with schools have greatly increased.

In fine the children are getting less schooling and the towns and state are paying more.

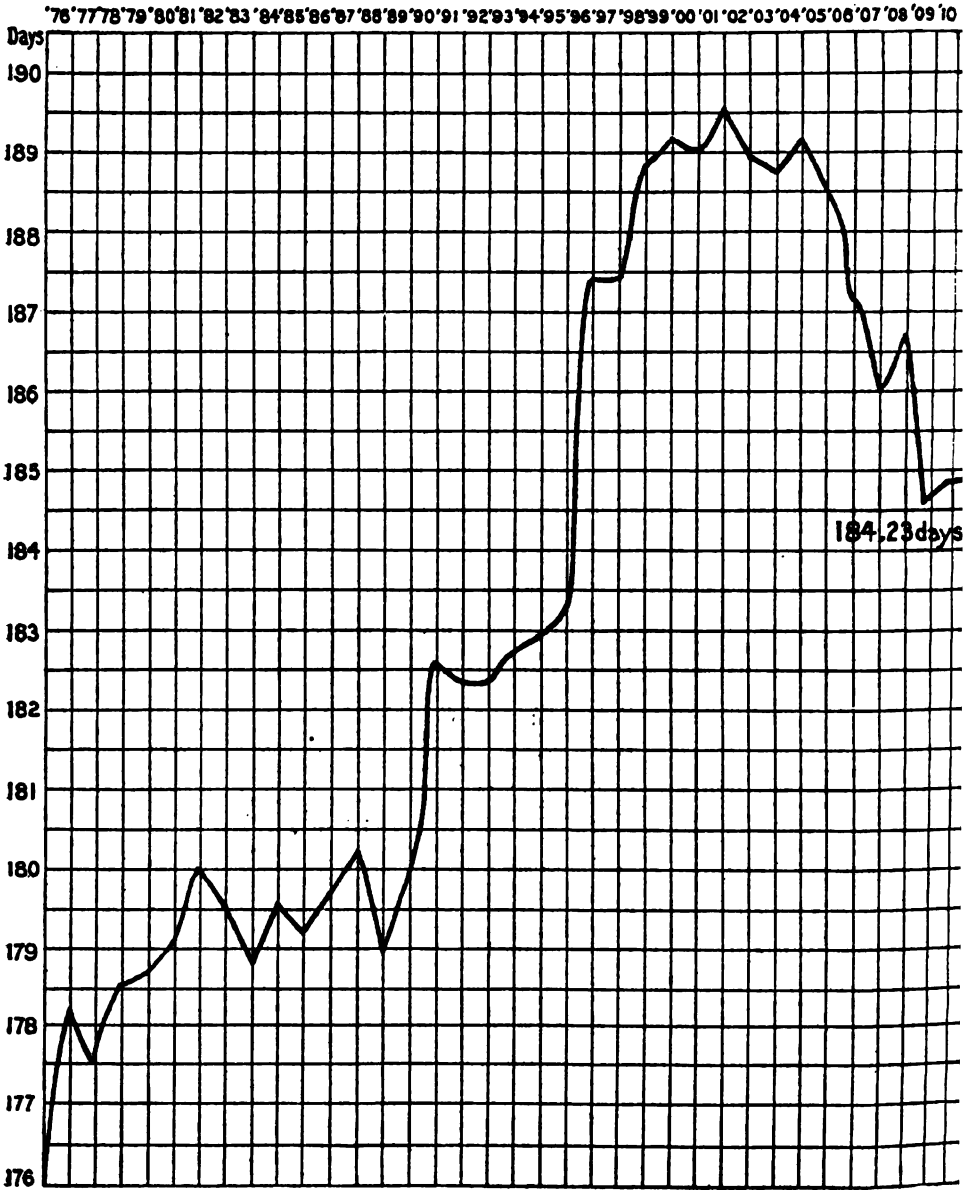
The average number of days in the school year, ending July 14, 1912, for each town in the state is given in the following table

XLV

LENGTH OF SCHOOL YEAR

1911-12

1 Colchester	192.65	57 Hamden	182.55	113 Essex	180.00
2 Waterbury	191.00	58 Milford	182.55	114 Franklin	180.00
3 Westport	191.00	59 Berlin	182.41	115 Granby	180.00
4 Easton	190.00	60 Hartford	182.31	116 Groton	180.00
5 New Haven	189.97	61 Middlebury	182.12	117 Hampton	180.00
6 Redding	189.60	62 Haddam	181.93	118 Hartland	180.00
7 Darien	189.53	63 Vernon	181.89	119 Huntington	180.00
8 New Canaan	189.37	64 Middlefield	181.83	120 Ledyard	180.00
9 Wilton	189.26	65 North Canaan	181.78	121 Lyme	180.00
10 Brookfield	189.14	66 Andover	181.75	122 Marlboro	180.00
11 Newtown	188.37	67 Suffield	181.73	123 Monroe	180.00
12 Cheshire	188.12	68 Avon	181.70	124 Morris	180.00
13 Naugatuck	188.05	69 Harwinton	181.65	125 New Fairfield	180.00
14 Norwalk	188.01	70 Mansfield	181.62	126 Newington	180.00
15 Greenwich	188.00	71 Wethersfield	181.57	127 New London	180.00
16 Bristol	187.91	72 Southington	181.48	128 No Branford	180.00
17 Ridgefield	187.34	73 Windham	181.27	129 Old Lyme	180.00
18 Branford	187.27	74 Guilford	181.05	130 Old Saybrook	180.00
19 Putnam	187.18	75 Plymouth	181.04	131 Oxford	180.00
20 Beacon Falls	187.00	76 Bridgeport	181.00	132 Pomfret	180.00
21 Stratford	187.00	77 Litchfield	181.00	133 Rocky Hill	180.00
22 Danbury	186.79	78 Madison	181.00	134 Roxbury	180.00
23 Thompson	186.69	79 Portland	181.00	135 Salem	180.00
24 Griswold	186.61	80 Sprague	181.00	136 Scotland	180.00
25 Stamford	186.43	81 Washington	181.00	137 Seymour	180.00
26 Plainville	186.00	82 Watertown	181.00	138 Sherman	180.00
27 Farmington	185.52	83 Windsor Locks	181.00	139 Somers	180.00
28 Stonington	185.27	84 Woodbury	181.00	140 Southbury	180.00
29 Bethel	185.05	85 Killingworth	180.58	141 Voluntown	180.00
30 Fairfield	185.00	86 Windsor	180.56	142 Weston	180.00
31 Lisbon	185.00	87 Clinton	180.50	143 Willington	180.00
32 Plainfield	185.00	88 Woodbridge	180.33	144 Wolcott	180.00
33 Norwich	184.96	89 Salisbury	180.31	145 Woodstock	180.00
34 Torrington	184.50	90 Simsbury	180.28	146 Cornwall	179.88
35 New Milford	184.48	91 Tolland	180.22	147 Lebanon	179.82
36 Killingly	184.20	92 Bloomfield	180.20	148 Kent	179.80
37 West Hartford	184.12	93 East Hartford	180.13	149 Stafford	179.78
38 Manchester	184.01	94 Sterling	180.11	150 Trumbull	179.55
39 Derby	184.00	95 Goshen	180.07	151 Warren	179.20
40 North Haven	184.00	96 Meriden	180.03	152 East Windsor	179.00
41 Thomaston	184.00	97 Ashford	180.00	153 Waterford	179.00
42 Ansonia	183.77	98 Bethlehem	180.00	154 Norfolk	178.90
43 So Windsor	183.70	99 Bolton	180.00	155 East Haven	178.62
44 Middletown	183.41	100 Bridgewater	180.00	156 Orange	178.40
45 Sharon	183.07	101 Brooklyn	180.00	157 Barkhamsted	178.30
46 Saybrook	183.04	102 Canaan	180.00	158 New Britain	177.50
47 Wallingford	183.03	103 Canterbury	180.00	159 Union	177.40
48 Canton	183.00	104 Chaplin	180.00	160 Preston	176.77
49 Prospect	183.00	105 Colebrook	180.00	161 Columbia	176.28
50 Winchester	183.00	106 Coventry	180.00	162 Chester	176.12
51 New Hartford	182.83	107 Cromwell	180.00	163 Bethany	176.00
52 East Haddam	182.82	108 Durham	180.00	164 Glastonbury	174.88
53 Burlington	182.81	109 East Granby	180.00	165 Eastford	174.00
54 Chatham	182.75	110 East Lyme	180.00	166 No Stonington	173.70
55 Hebron	182.65	111 Ellington	180.00	167 Bozrah	173.28
56 Montville	182.65	112 Enfield	180.00	168 Westbrook	172.30



NORMAL SCHOOLS

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NORMAL SCHOOLS

ATTENDANCE

The number of students in attendance at the normal schools in the years 1910-1912 was

	1910-11	1911-12
New Britain	260	258
Willimantic	131	122
New Haven	292	301
Danbury	93	135
	776	816

The number in attendance in the several years beginning with the school year 1900 has been

	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
New Britain	272	272	237	236	239	264	238	224	180	196	196
Willimantic	104	95	95	87	90	90	89	95	96	100	126
New Haven	221	226	226	189	190	201	229	211	204	233	298
Danbury	..	..	..	..	..	43	84	58	37	51	86
	597	593	558	512	519	598	640	588	517	580	706

ENTERING CLASSES

	1911	1912
New Britain	129	120
Willimantic	60	70
New Haven	160	140
Danbury	65	123
	414	453

The entering classes in the years since 1900 were as follows

	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
New Britain	157	154	120	118	142	116	117	91	118	146	145
Willimantic	58	50	48	45	45	47	46	46	62	62	69
New Haven	146	146	123	108	124	126	127	120	141	182	160
Danbury	..	..	..	..	46	41	27	16	40	49	53
	361	350	291	271	357	330	317	273	361	439	427

GRADUATES

The number graduated in the years since 1900 is as follows

	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
New Britain	78	88	88	85	93	93	100	95	88	70	92
Willimantic	39	31	30	30	20	40	24	34	41	29	45
New Haven	61	72	73	95	81	74	84	79	87	92	105
Danbury	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	29	22	16	38
	178	191	191	210	194	207	242	237	238	207	280

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY

	1911	1912
New Britain	73	91
Willimantic	40	45
New Haven	129	136
Danbury	46	43
	288	315

WHOLE NUMBER OF GRADUATES

New Britain	2,862
Willimantic	710
New Haven	1,465
Danbury	228
Total	5,265

TEACHERS

The following table shows number of teachers in normal and training departments, 1912-13:

NORMAL SCHOOLS	TEACHERS			
	In normal school		In model and practice schools	
	men	women	men	women
New Britain	6	7	1	37
Willimantic	2	7	1	15
New Haven	3	6	1	51
Danbury	3	5	1	26

Of the normal school graduates there are at present teaching in this state 2134.

TOWNS REPRESENTED AT NORMAL SCHOOL

The following table shows the towns from which students have entered the normal school in the years 1883-1910, inclusive, with the number that entered from each town in each year

TABLE XLVI

Hartford Co	1883	'84	'85	'86	'87	'88	'89	'90	'91	'92	'93	'94	'95	'96	'97	'98	'99	1900	'01	'02	'03	'04	'05	'06	'07	'08	'09	'10	'11	'12	
Hartford	7	17	12	15	11	12	17	21	25	22	27	16	22	17	24	19	22	1	21	0	0	27	22	15	21	0	22	19	21	0	22
Avea	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	0	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Brim	2	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Bristol	1	2	2	..	..	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
East	2	..	..	..	1	5	7	1	..	..	..	3	3	4	3	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Berlin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Canton	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
East Granby	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
East Hartford	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
East Windsor	3	3	1	3	..	2	5	3	1	3	2	1	3	1	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Enfield	4	8	6	2	..	1	3	7	2	1	3	4	7	2	2	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Farmington	2	..	2	2	..	1	2	6	2	1	4	2	1	3	3	3	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Gastonbury	..	1	2	2	1	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	0	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Granby	..	2	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Hartland	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Manchester	1	..	4	3	4	3	3	5	5	4	1	1	3	2	4	0	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Marlborough	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
New Britain	6	8	9	14	16	10	12	20	15	24	24	16	14	19	7	15	12	..	..	..	..	18	11	32	10	13	15	23	26	18	
Newington	..	5	..	2	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Punville	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	1	2	..	5	..	1	0	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Rocky Hill	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Sasbury	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	..	3	1	3	2	2	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Scitson	1	..	1	..	1	3	1	2	1	4	..	3	2	1	4	..	1	11	1	1	1	7	0	2	2	5	3	1	8	0	1
South Windsor	1	..	..	3	..	1	3	3	1	4	..	..	..	..	1	0	1	2	3	0	1	0	0	0	2	2	2	2	0	1	1
..-ld	..	..	1	4	..	1	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	
West Hartford	..	1	1	1	..	1	5	3	2	3	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1
Westfield	3	4	2	1	6	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	4	2	3	2	2	1	0	5	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	2	3	1	0
Windsor	..	1	1	1	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	4	1	1	0	3	1	0	3	3	3	1	1	0	2	3	1	0	0
Windsor Locks	2	..	6	3	4	3	3	2	3	8	1	3	2	1	3	2	1	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0

N. T. Haven Co

St. Haven	2	1	3	1	4	3	2	2	2	1	68	61	4	38	38	40	40	31	40	42	33	32	53	53	56	62	83	66	67	70	
Asocio	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	4	4	13	1	.	0	0	5	10	0	6	6	53	4	7	9	10	12	11	0	
Bacon Falls	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	7	0	11	0	0	0	
Canary	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	1	0	
Frankford	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	8	4	0	
Crookshire	1	2	.	.	.	1	1	4	1	5	1	1	5	4	.	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	0	
East Haven	.	.	3	3	2	2	1	3	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	3	3	0	7
Gafrford	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	2	0	0	1	3	2	1	2	
Hamden	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	2	2	.	.	0	0	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	0	0	1	3	2	2	
Madison	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	5	.	.	.	0	0	.	2	2	2	0	1	2	2	0	1	2	1	2	
Menden	3	3	4	6	11	7	10	7	12	9	6	2	8	13	3	10	8	.	6	7	8	5	16	13	4	5	9	5	14	19	
Midbury	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	0	0	.	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	
Norfolk	.	.	1	.	.	1	4	.	1	2	2	3	.	.	2	2	2	.	4	2	1	2	2	3	3	4	0	0	3	4	
Putnam	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	3	4	2	0	1	3	4	4	1	7	11	5	4	0	
South Branford	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	2	1	.	1	.	.	1	1	1	1	.	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
South Haven	.	1	.	1	1	.	2	.	.	.	1	1	5	3	4	3	7	10	1	4	2	1	1	1	1	0	2	0	1	6	
Orange	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	1	5	5	3	4	3	7	10	3	5	0	1	4	0	1	3	8	5	4	3	6	
Oldford	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Prospect	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	0	1	1	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Sharon	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	3	2	0	4	2	0	1	3	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	
Shelbury	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	3	6	7	1	2	2	.	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
St. Mary	2	4	4	3	5	6	2	3	6	7	1	9	2	2	5	3	7	.	2	0	3	5	7	8	1	2	7	8	8	5	
St. Anthony	2	4	4	1	3	6	2	15	4	1	2	3	6	8	4	20	14	.	19	8	10	8	20	14	16	21	24	37	21	41	
St. John	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
St. Paul	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	1	0	.	.	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	
St. Bridget	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

NORMAL SCHOOLS

165

1883 '84 '85 '86 '87 '88 '89 '90 '91 '92 '93 '94 '95 '96 '97 '98 '99 1900 '01 '02 '03 '04 '05 '06 '07 '08 '09 '10 '11 '12

Litchfield Co

Litchfield	1	1	1	..	1	1	2	..	..	3	1	1	..	..	..	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	4	1	0	0
Barthamsted	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0	0	
Bethlehem	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0	0	
Bridgewater	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0	0	
Canaan	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	1	..	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0	0	
Colebrook	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0	0	
Cornwall	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	0	2	0	
Groton	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0	1	
Harwinton	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	1	0	
Kent	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	0	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0	1	
Morris	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	1	0	
New Hartford	..	..	1	2	1	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	0	1	
New Milford	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	2	..	1	0	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	2	1	
Norfolk	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	0	0	
North Canaan	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0	4	2	
Plymouth	3	..	1	..	1	2	6	..	2	4	..	1	2	2	2	0	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	0	
Roxbury	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	0	1	0	
Sasbury	..	..	1	1	..	3	1	1	1	2	2	3	1	2	0	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	0	1	1	2	1
Staron	..	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	0	1	0	0
Thomaston	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	2	1	0	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	0
Torrington	1	3	1	..	2	1	3	..	1	2	1	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	3	2	0	0
Warren	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0	0	0
Washington	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	0	2
Watertown	..	3	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0	2	1	0
Winchester	..	1	..	1	1	3	2	..	4	1	3	4	3	..	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	3	5	5	3
Woodbury	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0	0	1

Middlesex Co

Middletown.....	1	6	2	..	..	4	8	2	..	4	4	8	2	2	8	6	7	7	9	3	11	7	5	6	5	10	7	3	4	..	..		
Haddam.....	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	4	2	2	1	1	0	..	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	2	..	
Chatham.....	..	1	..	..	..	3	3	6	3	..	2	..	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	..	
Chester.....	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	0	..	1	2	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	..	
Cinton.....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	..
Cromwell.....	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	..	
Durham.....	..	..	1	2	2	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	2	..	2	0	..	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	..	..	
East Haddam.....	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	..	
Essex.....	..	..	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	3	..	2	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	
Killingworth.....	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	..	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	..	
Middlefield.....	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	..	
Old Saybrook.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	..	
Portland.....	..	1	2	1	3	3	..	4	4	2	1	..	3	1	3	4	..	3	2	2	3	0	2	2	1	2	2	1	7	0	1	2	..
Saybrook.....	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	1	1	..	3	2	1	..	0	..	..	1	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	2	0	1	2	0	..	
Westbrook.....	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	0	..	..	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	..

Tolland Co

Tolland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Andover	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	..
Bolton	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Columbia	..	1	1	1	..	1	1	1	..	1	1	1	..	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	..
Cowenry	..	..	1	1	1	1	2	..	3	5	2	2	..	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	..
Elington	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	1	2	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
Hebron	..	..	..	2	..	3	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	2	0	..
Manfield	..	1	1	..	1	1	2	..	2	4	..	3	1	2	1	1	..	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	..
Storrs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	..
Stafford	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	2	3	1	..	2	2	..	0	1	3	2	0	1	1	0	0	3	0	4	1	0	1	..
Wilmington	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	1	0	1	0	1
Verona	..	1	3	1	..	1	1	2	1	2	..	1	2	..	6	2	0	4	2	1	1	4	0	0	2	1	2	3	0	1	..	..

Other states ... 1 2 8 6 8 2 7 10 7 4 7 16 23 13 11 13 13 13 10 8 11 10 9 2 4 5 5 6 3

The following is a summary of the preceding table by towns, 1883-1912 inclusive:

TABLE XLVII

Andover	5	East Haven	7	Monroe	3	Sherman	5
Ansonia	130	East Lyme	16	Montville	18	Simsbury	28
Ashford	13	Easton	8	Morris	10	Somers	10
Avon	13	East Windsor	47	Naugatuck	65	Southbury	9
Barkhamsted	4	Ellington	17	New Britain	448	Southington	89
Beacon Falls	3	Enfield	108	New Canaan	16	So Windsor	24
Berlin	31	Essex	24	New Fairfield	4	Sprague	19
Bethany	4	Fairfield	13	New Hartford	24	Stafford	30
Bethel	78	Farmington	70	New Haven	1,040	Stamford	136
Bethlehem	1	Franklin	14	Newington	26	Sterling	8
Bloomfield	20	Glastonbury	22	New London	80	Stonington	60
Bolton	6	Goshen	8	New Milford	31	Stratford	57
Bozrah	7	Granby	9	Newtown	38	Suffield	29
Branford	58	Greenwich	60	Norfolk	10	Thomaston	25
Bridgeport	43	Griswold	19	North Branford	11	Thompson	14
Bridgewater	7	Groton	27	North Canaan	16	Tolland	11
Bristol	107	Guilford	36	North Haven	24	Torrington	34
Brookfield	7	Haddam	19	No Stonington	18	Trumbull	10
Brooklyn	14	Hamden	32	Norwalk	181	Union	0
Burlington	6	Hampton	18	Norwich	221	Vernon	44
Canaan	15	Hartford	570	Old Lyme	10	Voluntown	3
Canterbury	11	Hartland	1	Old Saybrook	3	Wallingford	141
Canton	17	Harwinton	6	Orange	91	Warren	4
Chaplin	10	Hebron	20	Oxford	3	Washington	16
Chatham	30	Huntington	32	Plainfield	31	Waterbury	368
Cheshire	28	Kent	17	Plainville	26	Waterford	8
Chester	16	Killingly	41	Plymouth	41	Watertown	17
Clinton	10	Killingworth	5	Pomfret	10	Westbrook	7
Colchester	39	Lebanon	37	Portland	58	West Hartford	30
Colebrook	5	Ledyard	20	Preston	20	Weston	3
Columbia	16	Lisbon	6	Prospect	5	Westport	37
Cornwall	17	Litchfield	23	Putnam	22	Wethersfield	55
Coventry	18	Lyme	15	Redding	17	Willington	10
Cromwell	15	Madison	25	Ridgefield	19	Wilton	11
Danbury	134	Manchester	97	Rocky Hill	12	Winchester	63
Darien	14	Mansfield	27	Roxbury	10	Windham	250
Derby	46	Marlboro	5	Salem	2	Windsor	32
Durham	17	Meriden	241	Salisbury	32	Windsor Locks	50
Eastford	4	Middlebury	5	Saybrook	23	Wolcott	4
East Granby	5	Middlefield	11	Scotland	9	Woodbridge	9
East Haddam	14	Middletown	151	Seymour	37	Woodbury	10
East Hartford	52	Milford	47	Sharon	17	Woodstock	15

7,633

The number of graduates in the same period is 5,265.

By counties	1910-11	1911-12
Hartford	81	74
New Haven	169	171
New London	29	44
Fairfield	56	82
Windham	23	13
Litchfield	21	17
Middlesex	13	15
Tolland	7	6
Total	399	422

EXPENSES

Below will be found the expenses of the normal schools since 1883. The amounts received from the state (state grant) and the amounts from the towns in which the schools are located (town grant) are given in separate columns. There was no contract with New Britain until 1902.

1881-1912				
<i>State grant</i>				
	New Britain	Willimantic	New Haven	Danbury
1881	\$11,300.00	.....	.....	.....
1882	12,000.00	.....	.....	.....
1883	12,100.00	.....	.....	.....
1884	14,527.79	.....	.....	.....
*1885	13,289.41	.....	.....	.....
1886	14,625.51	.....	.....	.....
1887	17,000.00	.....	.....	.....
1888	18,341.33	.....	.....	.....
1889	18,658.62	.....	.....	.....
1890	19,444.62	\$9,429.26	.....	.....
1891	20,555.38	10,570.74	.....	.....
1892	34,728.92	12,008.62	.....	.....
1893	36,786.40	16,387.08	.....	.....
1894	34,838.62	16,533.77	\$15,469.29	.....
1895	32,384.29	15,459.41	11,333.05	.....
1896	26,395.79	17,346.64	15,368.01	.....
1897	26,752.62	15,989.36	15,142.88	.....
1898	27,806.89	18,632.92	16,124.87	.....
1899	31,547.92	19,000.19	18,028.30	.....
1900	24,597.56	14,958.17	13,927.19	.....
1901	28,943.75	21,322.78	16,353.01	.....
1902	24,471.69	15,669.05	16,984.34	.....
1903	25,704.42	22,914.14	18,831.78	.....
1904	32,011.35	17,552.61	19,460.62	\$ 859.60
1905	28,869.05	22,933.12	20,131.60	8,895.39
1906	28,775.80	16,528.60	21,316.33	25,882.96
1907	25,342.78	18,479.86	23,578.98	19,755.04
1908	28,752.43	22,727.54	18,161.59	19,936.38
1909	30,206.93	25,690.46	20,518.31	17,761.84
1910	32,720.86	29,272.92	24,525.21	22,592.48
1911	23,631.89	17,187.05	22,391.71	18,431.67
1912	33,460.30	23,350.33	24,968.89	23,932.76

* 7 months.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY

	<i>Town grant to 1912</i>			
	New Britain *	Willimantic	New Haven	Danbury
1883	\$67.00	.....	.....	.....
1884	289.25	.....	.....	.....
1885	1,384.92	.....	.....	.....
1886	2,191.40	.....	.....	.....
1887	2,789.44	.....	.....	.....
1888	2,289.82	.....	.....	.....
1889	2,374.45	.....	.....	.....
1890	3,412.30	\$1,625.00	.....	.....
1891	4,118.47	5,329.93	.....	.....
1892	5,037.82	3,744.91	.....	.....
1893	5,062.98	5,658.07	.....	.....
1894	5,947.29	6,702.53	\$2,465.00	.....
1895	2,518.70	7,482.94	2,565.00	.....
1896	3,903.04	8,299.88	13,334.71	.....
1897	3,755.64	8,033.97	15,144.70	.....
1898	3,974.88	7,215.64	10,227.37	.....
1899	3,591.66	7,803.18†	9,933.16	.....
1900	4,741.24	7,093.11	10,804.01	.....
1901	4,968.11	8,677.42	11,370.29	.....
1902	4,796.57	8,349.11	17,541.20	.....
1903	5,601.78	9,618.77	17,231.26	.....
1904	2,996.44	7,782.26	18,137.80	.....
1905	9,337.55	5,725.30	18,802.40	.....
1906	12,978.71	12,087.67	18,619.21	\$3,996.72
1907	15,269.26	8,582.87	16,838.79	7,511.45
1908	15,361.60	8,452.80	23,216.56	7,549.56
1909	14,113.47	10,305.72	22,901.90	7,382.50
1910	15,258.89	9,056.67	22,468.53	8,892.80
1911	24,809.36	18,237.93	27,602.78	10,864.83
1912	17,282.62	10,380.86	29,595.59	9,594.02

* The sums from 1883 to 1896 inclusive were tuition fees. The town of New Britain did not pay any sums to the state until 1897.

† \$100.00 from sale of material.

	<i>TOTAL Town and state grants</i>			
	New Britain	Willimantic	New Haven	Danbury
1890	.....	\$11,054.26	.....	.....
1891	.....	15,900.67	.....	.....
1892	.....	15,753.53	.....	.....
1893	.....	22,045.15	.....	.....
1894	.....	23,236.30	\$17,934.29	.....
1895	.....	22,942.35	13,898.05	.....
1896	.....	25,646.52	28,702.72	.....
1897	\$30,508.26	24,023.33	30,287.58	.....
1898	31,781.77	25,848.56	26,362.24	.....
1899	34,139.58	26,803.37	27,961.46	.....
1900	29,338.80	22,051.28	24,731.20	.....
1901	33,911.86	30,000.20	27,723.30	.....
1902	29,268.26	24,018.16	34,525.54	.....
1903	31,306.20	32,532.91	36,063.04	.....
1904	35,007.79	25,334.87	37,598.42	.....
1905	38,206.60	28,658.42	38,934.00	.....
1906	41,746.51	28,616.27	39,935.54	\$29,879.68
1907	40,612.04	27,062.73	40,417.77	27,266.49
1908	44,114.03	31,180.34	41,378.15	27,485.94
1909	44,320.40	35,996.18	43,420.21	25,144.34
1910	47,979.75	38,329.59	46,993.74	31,485.28
1911	48,441.25	35,424.98	49,994.49	29,296.50
1912	50,742.92	33,731.19	54,564.48	33,526.78

NORMAL SCHOOLS

APPROPRIATIONS FOR NORMAL SCHOOL BUILDINGS—1881-1911

[illegible]

¹ In addition to this, the town of New Britain gave \$25,000.00

¹ In addition to this, the town of New Britain gave \$25,000.00
² Not used; repealed in 1889
³ Not used; repealed in 1897

2 Not used; repealed in 1889

4 Site given by town

Site given to town of Windham paid \$16,639

Abstract

REPORT OF PRINCIPALS

NEW BRITAIN

MARCUS WHITE

MR CHARLES D HINE

Secretary of the state board of education

Sir

The report of the principal of the state normal school at New Britain for the year 1910-1911 is herewith respectfully submitted

STATISTICS

Seniors	99
Senior kindergartners	16
Juniors	126
Junior kindergartners	15
Special students	4
Total	260

No of towns in state represented 54 No of states represented 5

ENROLLMENT BY COUNTIES

Fairfield	10	Middlesex	28	New London	3
Hartford	153	New Haven	27	Tolland	7
Litchfield	25				

No receiving diplomas June		No receiving kindergarten diplomas	15
20, 1911	73	No receiving certificates	12

The teaching force of the normal school remained the same as the year before, no changes having taken place; but at the close of the year it was with much regret that the resignations of H N Loomis, instructor in science and J Myra Wilcox, instructor in English, were received. Mr Loomis has been for many years in the service of the state both at New Haven and at New Britain and the high character of the work which he has done may be judged from the fact that he has been appointed director of Smith agricultural school of Northampton, Mass. Miss Wilcox retires from teaching after several years of efficient service. Mr Alexander J Wood, instructor in science at the Gilbert school, Winsted, was elected to succeed Mr Loomis in the normal school and Miss Alice B Warfield, formerly a teacher in our training system succeeds Miss Wilcox.

For many years the schools of South Manchester have been at the service of the state board of education for the training of the young ladies of the New Britain normal school. The opportunities that our pupils have had to teach under actual school conditions and to be responsible while teaching for the management and progress of their pupils are unique in normal school history in this country. The great advantages of our training system are clearly recognized but some of its disadvantages have not been so clearly seen. It is at present necessary for us to begin the training of our pupils within ten weeks of their admission to the school. In nearly all other normal schools pupils are not admitted to training until after one full year's instruction in the normal school. I recommend, therefore, to the consideration of the state board of education and to the school committee at South Manchester that our present plant be reorganized in such a way that pupils shall receive at least one year's training at New Britain before being sent to South Manchester. This will probably increase the length of the course for a considerable number

of students to two and one half years but the ultimate gain to the cause of teaching in the state of Connecticut will more than compensate.

Respectfully submitted,

MARCUS WHITE,
Principal

MR CHARLES D HINE
Secretary of state board of education

Sir The report of the principal of the state normal school at New Britain for the year 1911-1912 is herewith respectfully submitted.

STATISTICS

Seniors	116
Senior kindergartners	11
Juniors	117
Junior kindergartners	12
Special students	2

Total . . . 258

Forty-eight towns are represented as follows:

Avon	1	Lisbon	1	Somers	1
Berlin	1	Madison	1	Southington	10
Bethel	2	Manchester	11	Stafford	3
Bloomfield	1	Meriden	16	Stamford	6
Bristol	8	Middlefield	1	Stonington	2
Burlington	1	Middletown	11	Suffield	5
Durham	2	Naugatuck	1	Thomaston	3
East Hartford	1	New Britain	51	Torrington	3
East Windsor	1	New Hartford	2	Vernon	1
Enfield	11	New Haven	1	Waterbury	17
Farmington	4	Newington	1	Watertown	1
Glastonbury	1	North Canaan	3	West Hartford	2
Guilford	2	Norwich	1	Wethersfield	3
Haddam	1	Plainville	4	Winchester	7
Hartford	37	Plymouth	1	Windsor	3
Killingly	1	Portland	4	Windsor Locks	3

FROM WITHOUT THE STATE

Massachusetts	1
New Hampshire	1
New York	1

Total . . . 3

ENROLLMENT BY COUNTIES

county	towns	students
Fairfield	2	8
Hartford	21	160
Litchfield	7	20
Middlesex	5	19
New Haven	6	38
New London	3	4
Tolland	3	5
Windham	1	1
	48	255
From without the state		3
Total		258

But few changes were made in the teaching force of the school. Mr H N Loomis who for many years had been an efficient teacher of science both at the New Haven normal school and at this school resigned to accept the principalship of the Smith agricultural school at Northampton Massachusetts. Mr Alexander J Wood formerly teacher of science at the Gilbert high school was appointed his successor. Miss Myra Wilcox resigned at the close of the previous year and Miss Alice Warfield formerly a teacher in the model schools connected with the normal school was transferred to the English department.

But a short time ago most of our graduates went to the graded schools of the cities and larger towns but now the rural schools are taking them in larger numbers each year. The development of the system of school superintendence in the state of Connecticut has created great interest in the rural schools of the state. The superintendents are naturally anxious to secure teachers trained for rural school work and the graduates of the normal schools who go to the country towns to teach are now put to a much severer test than under the easier and less skillful supervision of other days. The training courses as at present organized in this school are not ideal for the training of teachers for rural schools and certain changes should be made in our methods of training in order that our pupils may be better prepared to meet the new conditions.

Respectfully submitted

MARCUS WHITE *Principal*

WILLIMANTIC

July 21 1911

MR HENRY T BURR

MR CHARLES D HINE

Secretary of the state board of education

Sir The report of the Willimantic normal school for the year 1910-1911 is herewith respectfully submitted.

REGISTRATION AND ATTENDANCE

Graduates 1910	45
Holders of certificates	4
Senior class	50
Junior class	69
Preparatory class	9
Special students	3
Whole number of resident students	131
Nonresident students	67
Summer school students 1910	80
Whole number enrolled in normal departments	278

ATTENDANCE BY TOWNS

Thirty-eight towns are represented as follows

Avon	1	Killingly	6	Stafford	1
Bethany	1	Lebanon	2	Stonington	3
Bristol	1	Ledyard	2	Waterbury	5
Brooklyn	1	Lisbon	2	Waterford	2
Burlington	1	Lyme	1	Willington	1
Chester	1	Mansfield	1	Windham	23
Colchester	2	Middletown	1		
Coventry	1	Monroe	1	Total	127
East Lyme	2	Montville	2		
Eastford	1	New London	10		
Ellington	1	New Milford	1	Other states	
Enfield	3	Norwich	24	Massachusetts	1
Gosben	1	Old Lyme	1	New York	1
Griswold	1	Plainfield	8	Pennsylvania	1
Groton	2	Preston	2	Rhode Island	1
Hampton	2	Putnam	1		
Hebron	2	Sprague	3		131

ATTENDANCE BY COUNTIES

Fairfield	1	New Haven	2
Hartford	6	New London	60
Litchfield	2	Tolland	8
Middlesex	2	Windham	42
			123

TOWNS HIRING TEACHERS FROM CLASS OF 1911

Abington	1	Killingly	2	Stonington	3
Avon	1	Lisbon	1	Torrington	1
Burlington	1	Mansfield	4	Waterbury	2
Chatham	1	Marlborough	1	Waterford	1
Columbia	1	Middletown	1	Windsor	2
East Lyme	2	New London	3	Wolcott	1
Ellington	1	Norwich	5	Not reported	5
Griswold	1	Preston	1		
Groton	1	Sprague	1		47
Haddam	1	Sterling	2		

The above list shows conclusively that normal school graduates are willing to teach in the smaller towns. It will be noted that no graduate of this year's class has been engaged to teach outside the state.

TEACHERS

Miss Edith S Haskell instructor in English has resigned from the normal school faculty. Miss Frances G Cowles of Norfolk Conn has been engaged in her place.

Miss Eliza A Cheyney has resigned from the model school faculty after long and faithful service. Her place will be filled by Miss Florence G Woodward of North Stonington a graduate of this school.

Miss Harriet Bass principal of the Oaks school will not teach during the coming year. Her place will be filled by a substitute.

An arrangement has been made with the town of Columbia by which the ungraded school at Hop River station may be used as an observation school. Miss Alice R D Brown has been engaged as teacher.

NEEDS OF THE SCHOOL

The school badly needs proper boarding accommodations. It is greatly to be hoped that the next legislature will provide a dormitory.

The concrete walks in the school grounds are going to pieces rapidly and are becoming both unsightly and dangerous.

It would greatly improve the appearance of the school grounds if trees and shrubbery could be planted. The soil on the grounds is extremely poor and the slope of the land is such that it becomes very dry during the summer. Thus it is impossible to maintain a good lawn.

The unsightly dump left after the construction of the new boiler house should be removed. The material could be used in filling the strip originally intended for a driveway on the east side of the school grounds.

ATTENDANCE

The enrollment during the past year has been the largest in the history of the school. The school has grown steadily for some years. The increasing demand for trained teachers should lead to further growth. The new college for women which is to be established at New London will however attract a considerable number who would otherwise attend the normal school.

Respectfully submitted

HENRY T BURR *Principal*

September 5 1912

MR CHARLES D HINE

Secretary of the Connecticut state board of education

Sir The report of the Willimantic normal school for the year 1911-1912 is herewith respectfully submitted.

REGISTRATION AND ATTENDANCE

Graduates of 1911	40
Holders of certificates	6
Senior class	48
Junior class	60
Preparatory class	11
Special students	3
Whole number of resident students	122
Nonresident students	67
Whole number enrolled in normal department	189

ATTENDANCE BY TOWNS

Forty-two towns are represented as follows:

Andover	1	Killingly	3	Somers	1
Bristol	1	Lebanon	1	Sprague	2
Brooklyn	1	Ledyard	1	Sterling	1
Chatham	1	Lisbon	1	Stonington	6
Chester	2	Lyme	1	Waterbury	2
Colchester	5	Mansfield	2	Willington	1
Columbia	2	Marlborough	1	Windham	22
Coventry	1	Montville	2	Woodstock	1
Durham	2	New London	9		
Eastford	1	North Stonington	1	Total	118
East Lyme	2	Norwich	17		
Ellington	1	Old Lyme	1		
Franklin	2	Plainfield	6	Other states	
Griswold	2	Pomfret	3	Massachusetts	2
Haddam	1	Preston	2	New York	2
Hampton	1	Putnam	3		
Hebron	1	Saybrook	1	Total	122

ATTENDANCE BY COUNTIES

	students	towns
Hartford	2	2
Middlesex	7	5
New Haven	2	1
New London	55	16
Tolland	10	8
Windham	42	10
	118	42

TOWNS HIRING TEACHERS FROM CLASS OF 1912

Bloomfield	1	Killingly	1	Rockville	1
Chatham	1	Lisbon	2	Sprague	1
Colchester	1	Lyme	1	Sterling	1
East Haddam	1	Mansfield	3	Suffield	1
Ellington	1	Middletown	1	Voluntown	2
Farmington	3	Montville	1	Waterbury	1
Franklin	1	New London	3	Waterford	1
Granby	1	Norwich	3	Willington	1
Griswold	1	Plainfield	6	Woodstock	1
Groton	1	Portland	1		
Haddam	1	Putnam	2		

The above table indicates the distribution of the last graduating class among the towns of the state. It appears that the greater number have been secured by the smaller towns.

TEACHERS

Miss Mildred C Harding of Hartford has been engaged as assistant in the kindergarten to take the place of Miss G Vivien Brown, resigned. Otherwise the faculty of the normal and training schools remains unchanged.

Respectfully submitted

HENRY T BURR *Principal*

NEW HAVEN

MR ARTHUR B MORRILL

MR CHARLES D HINE

Secretary of the state board of education

Sir The report of the state normal training school at New Haven for the year ending June 23, 1911 is herewith respectfully submitted:

The eighteenth year of the school commenced Tuesday, September 6, 1910. The attendance during the year was as follows:—

Seniors	:	:	:	:	132
Juniors	:	:	:	:	160
Total					292

There were the following changes in the corps of teachers.

In the Dwight school Miss Anna J Baldwin resigned and Miss Janet M Purdue was transferred to the faculty of the normal school. Their places were filled respectively by Miss Ilna Force and Miss Jessie Crone.

In Orchard street school Miss Martha A Quinlan resigned and her place was filled by Miss Ruth I Todd. Miss Ruth M Roots was transferred to the faculty of the normal school. Miss Jennie M Campbell of grade II in the same school was appointed to Miss Roots's room. The vacancy thus left in grade II was filled by substitutes during the year.

In the Roger Sherman school Miss Eleanor J Clark did not return in the fall on account of sickness and her place was filled by Miss Katherine M Mullen.

Miss Alice L Belt began as teacher of drawing in the normal school. The faculty of the normal school was increased, as has already been indicated, by the appointments of Miss Janet M Purdue and Miss Ruth M Roots. The increase in number of pupils rendered this addition necessary and the absence of teachers on account of sickness made the need of teachers more urgent.

A class of one hundred twenty-seven young women received the diplomas of the school June 22 1911 and eleven received certificates. Mr Howell Cheney of the state board of education presented the diplomas and certificates and an address was delivered by Rev John Calvin Goddard of Salisbury, Conn.

As was stated in the last report, the resources of the school were taxed to the utmost by the large number of pupils and also by the absence of teachers on account of sickness. But the work was not seriously impaired as the available teachers did very willingly whatever was necessary in the emergency.

The matter of increase in the number of pupils must be again presented to the board with view of planning for the future. The larger the school becomes, the more important becomes the necessity of guarding against the danger of its efficiency being impaired by crowded conditions. If the school continues to increase, changes in the building will be necessitated in order to provide seating and other accommodations. The capacity of the building has already been reached and inconvenience can even now hardly be avoided.

Teachers have too many pupils at present and in order that individuals may receive more attention the divisions must be smaller than they have been. Teachers have been obliged to have nearly fifty pupils in a division whereas there should not be more than thirty. More teachers will thus be needed if the present conditions continue.

The Scranton street school was used as a model school with the teachers appointed by the city according to the agreement on the part of the state board with the city of New Haven. This arrangement was not as successful as it should have been. Lack of interest on the part of some

of the teachers in the work of helping the normal school pupils, as well as inability to do so, very obviously interfered with attaining the best results in model school work in this school. This venture made it decisive that teachers for the model schools must be selected by the state board according to their interest in the work.

The work of the school has been carried on during the year mainly as heretofore. Effort is made every year to gain from experience whatever may conduce to the improvement of the school. It would indeed be unfortunate if progress were not made in the preparation of teachers for the schools of the state. The importance of this work should never be allowed by its repetition to be endangered by neglect resulting from lack of its due appreciation. The extent of its possibilities of reaching hundreds of young citizens of the state ought never to fail to keep enthusiasm alert in trying to make this work more effective. It is believed that some progress has been made in so modifying the work that each part has been better adapted to the requirements of teaching in the common schools. Observation of the most successful teachers shows that their success is not due so much to the study of such subjects as the history and philosophy of education as to the knowledge of what to do in every part of the work of the schoolroom. So the course of the school has been made to include such ways and means as experience has shown to be most useful in teaching the branches of study prescribed by law for the common schools of the state.

Respectfully submitted

ARTHUR B MORRILL *Principal*

Mr C D HINE

Secretary of the state board of education

Sir The report of the state normal training school at New Haven for the year ending June 21 1912 is hereby respectfully submitted:

The nineteenth year of the school began September 6 1911

Attendance:—

Seniors	.	.	.	.	141
Juniors	.	.	.	.	160
Total	.	.	.	.	301

There were the following changes in the corps of teachers.

Resigned:—

Miss Jessie Crone	Room 6	Dwight school
" Ethel E Plant	" 6	Roger Sherman school
" Adella F Baldwin	" 7	Roger Sherman school.

New teachers appointed by the state board of education:—

Miss Emilie R. Zernitz	Room 6	Dwight school
" Celia L Turbert	" 6	Roger Sherman school
" Mary J Gallahue	" 7	Roger Sherman school

Scranton street school:—

Miss Mary E Whitfield	Room 17	Miss Anna S Kavanagh	Room 9
" Elizabeth R Malcolm	" 16	" Louise Weiler	" 8
" Olive L Woodward	" 15	" Grace B Wakelee	" 7
" Katherine Vaughan	" 14	" Mabel C Curry	" 5
" Christian C Garden	" 13	" R Marguerite Gaylord	" 4
" Esther V Gailer	" 12	" Lillian C Hoffman	" 3
" Anna E Kane	" 11	" M Josephine Johnson	" 2
" Caroline Jourdan	" 10	" Lucy M Bishop	" 1

This list of teachers added to the model schools shows that the increase in the number of pupils in the normal school has made it necessary to extend the facilities for observation and experience in teaching. For these purposes forty-six rooms of the schools of New Haven have been under the direction of the state board of education, distributed as follows:—

Dwight school	12 rooms
Roger Sherman	13 rooms
Scranton street	17 rooms
Orchard street	4 rooms
Total	46 rooms

Miss Mary J Gallahue resigned October 26 1911 and Miss Lena Goldys was appointed to fill the vacancy.

Mr F F Burr, teacher of science, left the school March 1 1912 to take a position in the library of New York city. His work was distributed among the rest of the teachers. This was rendered possible by engaging the services of Mrs W E Morgan who taught during two periods daily for the rest of the year.

One hundred thirty-seven young ladies received diplomas and seven received normal school certificates in June—making a total of one hundred forty-four candidates for teaching supplied by this school at the end of the year. At the graduation exercises Mr John Graham Brooks of Cambridge, Mass., delivered an address on "The Promise of a New Citizenship." The diplomas and certificates were presented by Mr Edward D Robbins of the state board of education.

Early in the year the attention of the board was again called to the crowded condition of the normal school. The number had exceeded three hundred. The building was constructed for a maximum number of two hundred and fifty pupils. The time had come when it was necessary to decide between enlarging the building and limiting the number of pupils. The board voted to adopt the latter plan and in accordance with that decision thirty-seven members of the junior class were informed in November that they must go to Danbury January 1 1912.

While there was some inconvenience to the pupils by this change, the arrangements at Danbury were made so favorable to their needs that there was no serious trouble. This change so relieved the crowded condition that the prospect now is that the facilities of the school will be adequate for its immediate needs.

During the year the work of the school has been progressive. The endeavor to make the work of the normal school department conform to the requirements of a preparation for teaching has been continued. Experience has demonstrated that this part of the work can be more profitably concerned with the art of teaching rather than with the attempt to increase the pupil's knowledge of common school subjects. The choice is between using the time for teaching how to teach and for reviewing the subjects. Following one of these courses means neglecting the other.

In view of the fact that the common school course and the high school course have been concerned with acquiring knowledge of the subjects, it has seemed wise to try to use the short time of the normal school course as exclusively as possible in studying and practising the art of teaching, even if the knowledge of the subjects is in some cases deficient. The normal school was established for this special purpose and cannot attempt to make up for the deficiency of knowledge for which the common schools must be responsible, without neglecting its own special line of work. This work can be made very useful to the teacher by drilling her in the normal school classroom to do what she will be called upon to do with children. It may include planning lessons, studying relative values of parts of subjects, attending to ways and means of instruction, carrying

on effective drill exercises, preparing material for teaching purposes, practising the art of questioning and realizing the special requirements of standing before a class as a teacher. Thus this part of the work of the normal school offers opportunity for research work with the aim of making it contribute more effectively to the preparation for teaching. It need not be inferior to the work of the model school in its vocational character.

The course of the school in other respects has been continued as heretofore and the year's work was completed without any unusual events.

ARTHUR B MORRILL *Principal*

DANBURY

J R PERKINS

September 1 1911

MR C D HINE

Secretary of the state board of education

Sir I submit herewith a report of the Danbury normal school for the year ending August 31 1911.

LIST OF TEACHERS

J R Perkins principal
Jane L Burbank
Marion H Tweedy
Lothrop D Higgins
Helena G Clancy
Grace B Wakelee
Katharine M Mullen
Katherine T Harty
Hansine D Wiedl
Jeanette E Morris
S Etta Yates
Christian C Garden

Josephine W Beers
Fannie B Perry
Gertrude H Hand
Rachel M Scheanblum
Isabelle Mackay
Annie D Kyle
Rosalie A Ohler
Emilie S Kavasch
M Louise Trieschmann
Harriet E Smith
Marion H Ball
Alice M Clack

LIST OF GRADUATES

Elma Louise Abbott
Esther Victoria Ahlstrom
Eloise Stephenson Allen
Pauline Edith Andrews
Margaret Rebecca Balcom
Minnie Edna Benham
Anna May Carroll
Beatrice Imelda Coyle
Helen Madonna Drury
Mary Beatrice Finley
Elsie Louise Freeland
Mary Amelia Gillette
Ethel Emma Gregory
Phyllis Helena Grolljahn
Kathryn Genevieve Grossmann
Catharine Whittaker Harris
Rae Ruth Heppe
Grace Hall Hopson
Vera Medora Hubbell
Florence Lenor Hurley
Irene Taylor Judd
Edna Mary Kellner
Mary Theresa Kelly
Nellie Marie Kemp

Esther Harriet Killoughy *
Esther Rider Knapp
Catherine Agnes Lynch
Julia Ligouria M'Gill *
Louise Flemming Maguire
Effie Barnum Mallett
Mary Elisabeth Massey
Ethel May Minor
Elizabeth Helen Moraghan
Katherine Agnes Morris
Marion Morris Moxon
Magdalen Mary Ohlweiler
Elva May Penney
Minnie Agnes Powell
Doran Jane Reynolds
Helen Capron Smith
Ruth Emily Stone
Mary Teresa Tracy
Bessie Louisa Treadwell
Amy Leah Turberg
Mary Helena Wagner
Lillian Annie Williams

* Candidates for certificates.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY

number resident students	93
number non-resident students	103
number students summer session	181
total number students	377

CORRESPONDENCE DEPARTMENT

Report for year ending August 31 1911

number students	180
number courses	264
number certificates issued	66

This shows an increase in the number of students and number of certificates issued over the previous year.

Six correspondence students have entered the normal school.

SUMMER SCHOOL

Instructors and subjects

Sara M Armstrong	history five lessons
William E Brown	singing five lessons
Katherine T Harty	reading five lessons
	language four lessons
Lothrop D Higgins	science six lessons
	physiology two lessons
Charles D Hine	school management seven lessons
	supervision eleven lessons
Harry Houston	writing six lessons
Isabelle Mackay	drawing four lessons
Arthur B Morrill	psychology five lessons
J R Perkins	duties of citizenship six lessons
Fannie B Perry	grammar four lessons
Claude C Russell	arithmetic six lessons
Rachel M Scheanblum	geography four lessons
Harriet E Smith	literature five lessons
	spelling two lessons

REGISTRATION

teachers	151
supervisors	30
total attendance	181

All but seven of this number were attending the summer school for the first time.

Two model schools were held in connection with the summer session. They were in charge of Miss Gertrude H Hand and Miss Hansine D Wiedl. Each had eight grades and was in session from nine to twelve.

A summer school may be organized under one of the following plans.

1 An intensive study of one or two subjects. Such a plan is useful for normal school graduates and teachers of experience desiring to perfect themselves in some subject or working for a degree.

2 A brief study of all subjects usually taught in the common schools giving attention both to methods and subject matter.

Such a course is useful to the inexperienced teacher and others who have not been under supervision. About half the teachers beginning are not normal graduates. Such a course is a practical aid in securing state certificates. I believe this plan most useful to the state.

TRAINED TEACHER LAW

During the year 1910-1911 sixteen students were admitted under the trained teacher law.

I believe this law should be amended so that the state board of education may fill from any part of the state vacancies unfilled by small towns having the privilege.

Respectfully submitted

J R PERKINS *Principal*

September 1 1912

MR C D HINE

Secretary of the state board of education

Sir I submit herewith a report of the Danbury normal school for the year ending August 31 1912.

LIST OF TEACHERS

J R Perkins principal	Annie D Kyle
Jane L Burbank	Rosalie A Ohler
Sara M Armstrong	M Louise Trieschmann
Lothrop D Higgins	Marion H Ball
Katherine T Harty	Alice M Clack
Hansine D Wiedl	Theodora Senior
Jeanette E Morris	Isabelle M Towle
S Etta Yates	Maude E Healey
Josephine W Beers	Alice Slater
Fannie B Perry	Katherine A Morris
Gertrude H Hand	W E Brown
Rachel M Scheanblum	Jessie M Gilbert substitute
Isabelle Mackay	

LIST OF GRADUATES

Lottie May Behn	Margaret Marie Lynch
Flora Eliza Benedict	Mary Winifred McCaffrey
Clarice Eliza Botsford *	Gertrude Louise McEvoy *
Ruth Eyre Buckingham	Loretta B McGill
Ralph Wilbur Carrington	Mary Alma Malarkey
Sarah Beatrice Clark	Helen Agatha Malone
Martha L Cowan	Madeline Margaret Moore
Mary Ellen Cullina	Eva Louise Morgan
Kathryn Agnes Daragan	Gertrude Murphy
Bessie Lillian Davis	Winona Monee Olmstead
Charlotte Augusta Fallon	Edith Adelle Perry
Mary Marguerite Gilmartin	Carrie Petersen
Anna Mary Halpin	Sara C Ryan
Bessie Melinda Hatch	Daisy B Scudder
Clara Fritts Hunter *	Helen Christina Sullivan
Catherine Amanda James	Charlotte Church Thornhill
Lulu Augusta Kane	Edith Mae Tice
Anna Laurette Keane	Emma Weller Treadwell
Rose Thomasina Kearns	Emily Amelia Treat
Harriet Pauline Langenberg	Lizzie Dowd Twing
Helen Gertrude Lawrence	Mary Grace Urnston
May Elizabeth Leonard	Evangeline Marie Vaughn

number of resident students	135
number of non-resident students	145
number of summer school students	319

* Diploma certificates.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY

CORRESPONDENCE DEPARTMENT

number of students in 1911-1912	.	.	145
number of courses taken	.	.	206
number of certificates issued	.	.	64

SUMMER SCHOOL

LIST OF INSTRUCTORS

Frank A Berry	history
William E Brown	singing
Henry T Burr	psychology history of education
Leslie K Chance	arithmetic
H O Clough	grammar
Emeline A Dunn	drawing
Anna Hadley	library methods
Katherine T Harty	methods seat work
Lothrop D Higgins	science physiology
Charles D Hine	supervision school management
Harry Houston	writing
Belle Holcomb Johnson	library methods
J R Perkins	duties of citizenship
Rachel M Scheanblum	geography model school
Alice Slater	model school
Harriet E Smith	literature primary reading
Hansine D Wiedl	model school language spelling

The purpose of the summer session was to give information, to illustrate effective methods and to give practical help in teaching and managing a school.

Three model schools were in session throughout the month each including all grades. They were taught by Miss Hansine D Wiedl Miss Rachel M Scheanblum and Miss Alice Slater.

The attendance at the summer school was large justifying the line of work pursued. The entire number of students was three hundred nineteen, including twenty-seven supervisors and two hundred ninety-two teachers.

MODEL SCHOOLS

Arrangements were made with the town whereby there have been assigned to the state for training purposes eight rooms at Locust avenue school fourteen rooms at Balmforth avenue school two rooms at New street school and the country school at Miry Brook a total of twenty-five rooms.

WORK IN MODEL SCHOOLS

During the past year the course of study known as "Suggestions for a course of study" has been followed in all the training schools. This course of study has been tested and found to be thoroughly practical and workable. While it is true that young children ought not to be overworked, it is also true that they will learn a great deal without any injury.

The method of teaching reading by means of literature leaflets and charts has proved a marked success. Children have acquired during their first year a vocabulary of two thousand words.

RURAL SCHOOL

The rural school at Miry Brook continues to be a success. Many teachers having visited it during the year.

DORMITORY

A dormitory is an essential part of a school plant. This subject has been fully discussed by Principal H T Burr in the last report of the state board of education. The reasons stated therein obtain for Danbury.

Respectfully submitted

J R PERKINS *Principal*

HIGH SCHOOLS

CLASSES

Classifying the schools according to the number of years in the high school course:

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The following schools report a four years' course:

Ansonia	Killingly	Southington
Bethel	Litchfield	Stafford
Branford	Manchester	Stamford
Bridgeport	Meriden	Stonington
Bristol	Middletown	Stratford
Canton	Milford	Suffield
Chester	Naugatuck	Thomaston
Colchester	New Britain	Thompson
Danbury	New Hartford	Torrington
Derby	New Haven	Vernon
East Hartford	New Milford	Wallingford
Enfield	Newtown	Waterbury
Essex	Norwalk	Watertown
Farmington	Orange	West Hartford
Glastonbury	Plainfield	Westport
Greenwich	Portland	Wethersfield
Groton	Putnam	Windham
Guilford	Saybrook	Windsor
Hartford	Seymour	Windsor Locks
Huntington	Simsbury	Woodbury

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The following schools report a three years' course:

Madison	Old Saybrook	Sharon
Morris	Plymouth	Washington
North Canaan	Salisbury (2)	

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The following schools report a two years' course:

East Lyme	Old Lyme	2
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HIGH SCHOOL PROVISION

In eighty-seven towns the school visitors consented to the attendance of children at a non-local high school and the towns received from the state the amounts found in table 1 on pages 195-197.

The towns are:

Andover	East Lyme	Old Lyme
Ashford	Easton	Orange
Avon	East Windsor	Oxford
Barkhamsted	Ellington	Plainville
Beacon Falls	Fairfield	Plymouth
Berlin	Franklin	Pomfret
Bethany	Goshen	Preston
Bloomfield	Granby	Prospect
Bolton	Griswold	Redding
Bozrah	Haddam	Ridgefield
Bridgewater	Hamden	Rocky Hill
Brookfield	Hampton	Salem
Brooklyn	Hartland	Scotland
Burlington	Harwinton	Sherman
Canaan	Hebron	Somers
Canterbury	Kent	Southbury
Chaplin	Lebanon	South Windsor
Chatham	Ledyard	Sprague
Cheshire	Lisbon	Sterling
Colebrook	Lyme	Tolland
Columbia	Mansfield	Trumbull
Cornwall	Middlebury	Voluntown
Coventry	Middlefield	Warren
Cromwell	Monroe	Waterford
Darien	Montville	Westbrook
Durham	New Canaan	Willington
Eastford	Newington	Wilton
East Granby	Norfolk	Wolcott *
East Haddam	North Branford	Woodbridge
East Haven	North Haven	

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The following towns have private secondary schools which are free to the children of the town:

Clinton	Norwich	Winchester	
New London (3)	North Stonington	Woodstock	8

The following towns did not maintain high schools and did not pay high school tuition fee at non-local high schools:

Bethlehem	New Fairfield	Weston	
Killingworth	Roxbury		
Marlboro	Union		7

* No tuition fee charged

HIGH SCHOOLS INSPECTED

The following is a record of high schools inspected in the years 1908-12.

Town	1908-09	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12
Ansonia	—	—	—	*
Branford	*	—	—	—
Bridgeport	—	—	*	—
Bristol	*	*	—	—
Canton	*	—	*	0
Chester	—	—	*	*
Clinton (Morgan school)	—	—	*	—
Derby	*	—	—	—
East Hartford	*	—	—	—
Enfield	*	—	—	—
Essex	—	—	*	*
Farmington	*	*	*	*
Greenwich	—	—	*	*
Groton	0	—	—	0
Hartford	—	—	*	—
Huntington	*	*	—	—
Litchfield	—	*	*	—
Manchester	—	—	*	—
Meriden	—	—	*	—
Middletown	*	*	—	*
Naugatuck	—	*	*	—
New Britain	—	—	*	—
New Hartford	0	*	—	—
New Haven	—	—	*	—
" (Hopkins gram.)	—	—	0	*
New London (Bulkeley)	—	*	—	—
" (Man'l Train.)	—	*	—	—
" (Wms. Mem'l)	—	*	—	—
New Milford	*	—	*	*
Newtown	—	—	*	—
North Canaan	—	*	—	*
Norwalk	*	—	—	—
Old Lyme	—	—	*	—
Plainfield	—	*	*	—
Plymouth	—	—	*	*
Portland	—	—	0	*
Putnam	*	—	—	—
Salisbury (Lakeville)	0	—	—	—
Saybrook	—	—	*	—
Seymour	*	*	*	*
Sharon	—	—	—	*
Simsbury	*	*	—	—
Southington	—	—	*	—
Stafford	—	*	*	—
Stamford (King school)	—	—	—	*
Stonington (borough)	*	*	—	—
(Mystic)	0	*	*	*
(Pawcatuck)	0	—	—	—
Stratford	*	—	—	—
Suffield (Lit. Institute)	*	—	—	—
Thomaston	0	—	0	—
Torrington	—	—	*	—

* Approved
0 Disapproved

HIGH SCHOOLS

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Town	1908-09	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12
Vernon	*	*	—	—
Wallingford	*	*	*	—
Washington	—	—	*	*
Waterbury	—	—	*	—
Watertown	*	—	*	—
Westbrook	—	0	—	—
West Hartford	—	—	*	—
Westport	*	*	*	—
Wethersfield	—	—	*	—
Winchester (Gilbert sch.)	*	—	—	—
Windsor	—	—	*	—
Windsor Locks	—	—	*	*
Woodbury	*	—	*	—

* Approved

0 Disapproved

The following public high schools were approved by the state board of education for the attendance of non-resident scholars for the years 1910-11 and 1911-12:

high schools approved	number non-local students		high schools approved	number non-local students	
	1910-11	1911-12		1910-11	1911-12
Bethel	4	3	North Canaan	7	6
Branford	1	1	North Stonington	1	2
Bridgeport	52	45	Norwalk	51	55
Bristol	13	11	Plainfield	9	16
Canaan	2	..	Plymouth	1	4
Canton	18	25	Portland	..	1
Colchester	17	16	Putnam	33	40
Danbury	16	26	Saybrook	1	1
Derby	16	11	Seymour	13	14
East Hartford	19	18	Simsbury	27	36
Enfield	32	27	Southington	12	24
Essex	3	2	Stafford	3	3
Farmington	13	26	Stamford	76	68
Guilford	..	9	Stonington	..	1
Hartford	11	14	Suffield	10	5
Huntington	2	2	Torrington	15	17
Killingly	48	52	Vernon	77	88
Manchester	15	24	Wallingford	3	5
Meriden	11	7	Washington	..	2
Middletown	132	173	Waterbury	16	18
Naugatuck	11	15	West Hartford	10	18
New Britain	107	119	Westport	13	26
New Hartford	7	5	Windham	149	151
New Haven	126	148	Windsor Locks	14	20
New Milford	28	32	Woodbury	3	2
Newtown	2	4			
				1,250	1,438

The following endowed and incorporated academies were approved for the attendance of non-resident scholars for the years 1910-11 and 1911-1912:

academy in	no non-local students		academy in	no non-local students	
	1910-11	1911-12		1910-11	1911-12
Clinton	25	28	Winchester	23	35
New London (3)	50	56	Woodstock	4	8
Norwich	99	94			
				201	221

REGISTRATION

The registration by classes or years is as follows:

	1910-11	1911-12
First year (highest)	2,073	2,212
Second year	2,753	2,837
Third year	3,619	3,851
Fourth year	5,840	6,242
Graduate students	222	135
Unclassified	23	45
Total	14,530	15,322

EXPENSES

	1910-11	1911-12
Teachers' wages	\$561,665.85	\$593,897.81
Fuel and incidentals	57,857.31	53,172.30
Other expenses	129,505.51	128,010.60
Total	\$749,028.67	\$775,080.71

If the high school occupies a building with other grades, the items of cost properly chargeable to each cannot be separated.

Seven per cent of the expenses of high schools are paid directly by the state. In a few cases the state grant meets one-quarter to one-half the total expenses of the school.

Table xlviii gives a summary of the returns of public high schools from 1900-1913.

TABLE XLVIII

report of year	number of schools	length of course			2 year	1 year	number teachers	registration	graduates in four years course	graduates went to college	graduates went to normal school	cost
		5 year	4 year	3 year								
1900	76	42	22		7	5	355	7,867	688	191	132	\$335,338.54
1901	77	43	21		6	2	369	8,126	807	200	145	366,053.96
1902	76	45	21		8	1	381	8,485	638	235	118	377,248.55
1903	77	45	21		8	2	394	8,748	860	182	100	390,313.33
1904	76	47	21		6	1	389	9,096	947	270	169	434,178.94
1905	78	49	21		5	2	418	9,490	1,064	288	195	470,509.67
1906	79	53	17		6	2	447	9,698	1,054	308	228	483,182.04
1907	77	47	18		9	2	456	10,491	1,165	340	194	504,495.32
1908	76	53	17		5	..	485	10,715	1,296	350	184	519,074.75
1909	74	57	14		3	..	486	11,229	1,360	343	231	556,303.57
1910	74	57	13		4	..	525	12,835	1,534	345	266	600,323.91
1911	74	61	7		6	..	594	13,680	1,580	400	272	685,009.55
1912	71	60	6		5	..	626	14,530	1,791	441	297	749,028.67
1913	71	60	9		2	..	666	15,322	2,011	465	332	775,080.71

STATISTICS

Table xlix is compiled from the returns of high school principals and school visitors.

TABLE XLIX—GENERAL STATISTICS

TOWN	Number of classes	NUMBER IN EACH CLASS						TEACH-ERS		NUMBER OF GRADUATES IN SUMMER OF 1912				NO OF GRADUATES ENTERED COLLEGE IN 1912			
		highest	a	b	c	d	graduate students	unclassified	total	men	women	one-year course	two-year course	three-year course	four-year course	boys	girls
1 Ansonia	4	43	54	98	124	6		325	5	8					44	3	
2 Bethel	4	19	15	29	38	2		103	1	4					19		1
3 Branford	4	26	28	39	62			155	2	4					25	1	
4 Bridgeport	4	111	151	162	364	1		789	9	20			40		84	17	13
5 Bristol	4	44	42	70	112	1		269	3	7					44	3	1
6 Canton	4	25	20	21	38	1		105	1	3					25	4	1
7 Chester	4	3	4	10	15			32	1	3			3				
8 Colchester*	4	21	11	15	19	1	3	70	2	1					21		1
9 Danbury	4	76	66	117	199	4		462	4	11					75	13	3
10 Derby	4	30	18	28	63	1		140	3	4					29		2
11 East Hartford	4	17	25	41	52			135	1	4					16	5	
12 East Lyme	2			6	11			17	1		2						
13 Enfield	4	20	22	41	76	1		160	2	6		2			20	3	
14 Essex	4	7	9	19	24			59	1	2					7		4
15 Farmington*	4	13	20	22	60			115	1	4					13	3	
16 Glastonbury	4	8	9	14	13	2	27	73	1	4					18	1	
17 Greenwich	4	37	47	68	90	1		243	7	7					37	2	2
18 Groton*	4	2	7	12	15			36	1	1					2		
19 Guilford	4	10	11	18	26	1		66	2	4					10		
20 Hartford*	4	250	318	493	695	18		1774	25	47					241	59	12
21 Huntington	4	17	25	33	56	3	1	135	1	5					17	3	1
22 Killingly	4	32	42	51	81	4		210	1	7					28	1	1
23 Litchfield	4	12	11	16	24	1		64	1	4					12	3	1
24 Madison	3		5	4	11			20		1			5				
25 Manchester*	4	36	50	50	102			238	3	6					35	3	
26 Meriden	4	68	57	113	205			443	4	18					68	12	2
27 Middletown*	4	71	84	167	180	4		506	3	17					71	15	5
28 Milford	4	16	21	31	38			106		5					14	2	
29 Morris	3		2	2	6			10		1							
30 Naugatuck*	4	29	52	50	106	5		242	6	8			5		28	3	3
31 New Britain	4	96	96	175	292	12		671	5	18					93	12	3
32 New Hartford	4	8	2	7	8			25	1	2			2		8		
33 New Haven	4	362	589	542	957	13		2463	30	53			79		249	70	19
34 New Milford	4	23	27	49	66	2		167	1	4					21	2	
35 Newtown*	4	13	12	21	34	1		81	2	1					13	5	
36 North Canaan	3		13	12	26		3	54	1	2			12				
37 Norwalk	4	48	72	130	189			439	4	14					46	13	3
38 Old Lyme	2		6		12			18	1	1		6					
39 Old Saybrook	3		6	11	8			25	1	2							
40 Orange	4	31	23	47	76			177		7					29	3	1
41 Plainfield	4	5	15	17	36			73	1	4					5		1
42 Plymouth	3		10	8	22			40	1	2			9				
43 Portland	4	6	9	12	29			56	1	3						6	
44 Putnam	4	26	32	41	49	2		150	2	5					26	4	
45 Salisbury no. 2	3		6	10	15		1	32	1				6				
46 Salisbury no. 7	3		2	4	6			12		1			2				
47 Saybrook	4	7	9	6	18		1	41	1	2					7	1	
48 Seymour	4	7	6	30	60			103	2	3		7			7	2	
49 Sharon	3		1	3	14			19	1	1							
50 Simsbury	4	11	9	15	33		1	68	2	3			5		9		
51 Southington	4	19	22	37	60	1		139	1	6					17		1
52 Stafford	4	13	9	12	28			62	1	4					12	1	1
53 Stamford	4	69	71	124	210	11		485	5	13					59	10	2
54 Stonington	4	17	33	30	76	3		159	2	7					16	4	1
55 Stratford	4	12	17	20	45	1		95		4					11	2	3
56 Suffield	4	12	13	29	28			82	8	1					25	9	
57 Thomaston	4	6	11	19	20			56	1	3					8		
58 Thompson	4	4	19	11	28	3		65	1	3					5		1
59 Torrington	4	33	29	42	61	3		168	4	8					34	6	4
60 Vernon*	4	34	37	48	80	4		203	3	5					33	4	2

* town under district system. † 5 year course.

HIGH SCHOOLS

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OF HIGH SCHOOLS 1911-1912

no of graduates entered normal school—girls	no of scholars from out of town	tuition fee	weeks in school year	EXPENSES				building	PRINCIPAL	POST-OFFICE ADDRESS
				teachers' wages	fuel	incidental	other expenses			
34	3	25.00	40	\$9,870.00	\$600.00	\$200.00	\$700.00	yes	F W Hutchinson	Ansonia
34	3	25.00	40	3,300.00	100.00		208.00	yes	F A Berry	Bethel
34	50	50.00	40	4,500.00	125.00		425.00	no	H S Lovejoy	Branford
34	11	60.00	40	29,782.14	1,695.66	100.00	3,961.56	yes	H D Simonds	Bridgeport
34	2	25.00	38	8,990.00	1,314.31		3,560.92	yes	H E Cottle	Bristol
34	17	110.00	37	3,304.40	165.91	109.59	663.12	yes	S G Haley	Collinsville
34	12	32	40	2,187.50	33.00	(a)	200.00	no	E P Howard	Chester
34	11	12	40	2,546.50	192.81	(a)	843.14	no	R A Moore	Colchester
34	2	16	40	13,282.75	640.86	275.86	1,821.45	yes	H C Folsom	Danbury
34	1	31	40	6,000.00	250.00	200.00	950.00	yes	Edward Fitzgerald	Derby
34	1	15	38	4,050.00	593.39	(a)	94.16	yes	J R Tucker	East Hartford
34	1	15	38	533.33				no	S V Kibbe	Niantic
34	1	15	38	5,425.00	400.00	400.00	900.00	no	E H Parkman	Thompsonville
34	1	15	40	1,500.00				yes	R P Carr	Essex
34	1	20.00	40	3,800.00	200.00	200.00	175.00	yes	J L O'Gorman	Unionville
34	1	20.00	38	2,950.00	139.02	165.65	274.33	yes	L A Martin	Glastonbury
34	1	20.00	40	13,310.00	900.30	3,112.42	3,895.72	yes	E D Graber	Greenwich
34	1	20.00	36	1,750.00	100.00	40.00	75.00	no	A L Pitcher	Mystic
34	1	20.00	36	2,910.00			182.00	yes	C A Lewis	Guilford
34	1	20.00	39	83,912.20	7,882.66	(a)	42,660.44	yes	C C Hyde	Hartford
34	1	20.00	39	5,331.25	355.87	(b)287.17	1,209.40	no	H E Fowler	Huntington
34	1	20.00	38	6,700.00	509.00	(b)320.00	1,362.00	yes	R K Bennett	Danielson
34	1	20.00	38	3,844.00	158.01	(b)194.00	300.00	no	H M Hovey	Litchfield
34	1	20.00	37	703.86	110.99		503.75	no	Harriet C Bulkeley	Madison
34	1	20.00	38	7,423.46	614.17	218.76	1,906.38	yes	A A Savage	South Manchester
34	1	20.00	39	18,985.50	297.92	1,887.51	2,833.91	yes	Willis J Prouty	Meriden
34	1	20.00	38	17,560.00	1,200.00	600.00	8,640.00	yes	W A Wheatley	Middletown
34	1	20.00	38	3,150.00	75.00		100.00	no	H I Mathewson	Milford
34	1	20.00	37	432.00	19.50	(a)		no	Mary E Trelease	Morris
34	1	20.00	40	7,300.00	1,534.95	(b)337.03	2,686.91	yes	C P Slade	Naugatuck
34	1	20.00	39	21,589.29	1,683.35		6,173.12	yes	W C Akers	New Britain
34	1	20.00	38	1,321.28	54.57	15.00	98.30	no	M H Hunt	New Hartford
34	1	20.00	38	94,472.47			7,665.73	yes	Charles L Kirchner	New Haven
34	1	20.00	38	3,100.00			1,474.85	yes	John Pettibone	New Milford
34	1	20.00	36	2,800.00	185.00		195.00	yes	Warren L Carpenter	Newtown
34	1	20.00	36	1,975.00			80.00	no	A G Eldridge	North Canaan
34	1	20.00	40	15,050.00	2,739.00	(b)982.88	750.00	yes	E H Gumbart	East Norwalk
34	1	20.00	37	875.00	34.00	8.00	307.00	no	F W Shearer	Lyme
34	1	20.00	38	1,494.00	40.00	20.00	310.00	no	R E Fenner	Saybrook
34	1	20.00	38	5,225.00	356.00	133.97	320.00	no	Clara M Sutherland	West Haven
34	1	20.00	39	2,543.84	102.37	150.93	288.35	no	J L Chapman	Central Village
34	1	20.00	38	2,300.00	100.00	10.00	202.00	no	H C Stewart	Terryville
34	1	20.00	39	2,150.00	150.00	(a)	150.00	no	F D Mabrey	Portland
34	1	20.00	44	6,450.00	1,297.75	764.19	3,126.46	yes	C C Spratt	Putnam
34	1	20.00	38	1,000.00	50.00	40.00	85.00	no	Robert G Sanford	Lakeville
34	1	20.00	38	750.00	30.00	20.00	42.00	no	Harriet L Boyce	Salisbury
34	1	20.00	38	2,050.00	130.00	88.00	699.02	no	Bertram Tourville	Deep River
34	1	20.00	39	2,775.00	150.00	50.00	350.00	no	G C Bowman	Seymour
34	1	20.00	38	1,400.00	100.00	50.00	550.00	no	J W Halliwell	Sharon
34	1	20.00	37	4,300.00	522.35	745.15	938.55	yes	E A Childs	Simsbury
34	1	20.00	38	4,975.00	580.15	642.59	1,123.15	yes	W K Holmes	Southington
34	1	20.00	37	3,452.31	40.00	25.00	350.00	no	W T Williams	Stafford Springs
34	1	20.00	40	22,131.82	1,026.12	1,251.31	2,034.43	yes	F C Avery	Stamford
34	1	20.00	40	4,150.00	343.00	99.00	1,049.00	no	C E Sibley	Stonington
34	1	20.00	38	3,100.00	100.00		160.00	no	Wm B Kelsey	Stratford
34	1	20.00	36	(c)4,866.67			574.74	no	R K Bearce	Suffield
34	1	20.00	38	3,000.00	80.00	25.00	225.00	no	Ernest W Small	Thomaston
34	1	20.00	38	3,827.63	245.06	481.91	2,385.90	yes	G W Hathaway	Thompson
34	1	20.00	38	10,450.00	800.00		800.00	yes	E H Forbes	Torrington
34	1	20.00	40	7,400.00	600.00		1,750.00	yes	H B Marsh	Rockville

† 1 boy. (a) in with fuel. (b) text bks inc. (c) tuition.
 * per term. † per week.

TABLE XLIX—GENERAL STATISTICS

TOWN	Number of classes	NUMBER IN EACH CLASS							TEACH-ERS		NUMBER OF GRADUATES IN SUMMER OF 1912				NO OF GRADU-ATES ENTERED COLLEGE IN 1912	
		highest				graduate students	unclassified	total	men	women	one-year course	two-year course	three-year course	four-year course	boys	girls
		a	b	c	d											
61 Wallingford*	4	33	47	57	79	2	...	218	2	7	...	...	...	31	2	2
62 Washington	3	...	8	20	14	3	...	45	1	2	...	...	5	...	...	...
63 Waterbury*	4	138	194	215	316	...	4	867	12	22	...	...	...	130	22	3
64 Watertown	4	8	19	22	28	2	...	79	1	4	...	...	...	5	1	...
65 West Hartford	4	18	19	24	70	2	3	136	1	5	...	...	...	17	4	1
66 Westport	4	14	14	23	45	...	1	97	1	4	...	...	...	12	3	...
67 Wethersfield	4	3	8	12	12	...	...	35	1	2	...	...	...	3	1	4
68 Windham	4	56	69	90	110	8	...	333	6	10	...	...	...	55	1	4
69 Windsor	4	14	14	7	34	5	...	74	...	4	...	...	...	14	5	2
70 Windsor Locks	4	17	13	13	20	...	...	63	1	4	...	5	...	12	3	...
71 Woodbury	4	6	6	10	23	...	...	45	1	2	...	...	...	6	2	...
		2212	2837	3851	6242	135	45	15,322	202	464	...	20	173	2011	360	105

* town under district system

ENDOWED AND INCORPORATED HIGH SCHOOLS APPROVED

TOWN	SCHOOL	Number of classes	NUMBER IN EACH CLASS							TEACH-ERS	
			highest				graduate students	unclassified	total	men	women
			a	b	c	d					
Clinton	Morgan	4	17	17	26	32	...	7	99	4	1
New London	Bulkeley	4	28	36	37	54	...	7	165	6	1
	Manual training and industrial school	*6	24	15	25	78	...	7	*217	4	5
	Williams memorial institute	4	44	53	43	89	...	3	240	1	9
North Stonington	Wheeler school	4	6	5	7	7	...	4	29	3	2
Norwich	Norwich free academy	4	92	98	134	138	6	...	468	8	16
Winchester	Gilbert school	4	24	29	47	54	9	3	166	4	8
Woodstock	Woodstock academy	4	8	9	14	26	1	...	58	1	2
		34	243	262	333	478	27	31	1442	31	44

2 special courses.
 domestic art 42
 science 26
 68

OF HIGH SCHOOLS 1911-1912—concluded

no of graduates entered normal school—girls no of scholars from out of town			tuition fee	weeks in school year	EXPENSES				building	PRINCIPAL	POST-OFFICE ADDRESS
					teachers' wages	fuel	inci- dentals	other expenses			
5	3	50.00	40	\$8,209.11	\$242.73	\$388.85	\$1,282.10	yes	H E Nickless.....	Wallingford.....	
1	38	1,800.00	55.55	22.57	273.75	no	A A Richards.....	Washington Depot			
28	21	20.00	40	33,600.00	900.00	600.00	5,490.00	yes	S W Wilbey.....	Waterbury.....	
2	38	3,000.00	230.00	527.69	no	I Z Allen.....	Watertown.....				
1	20	45.00	36	5,056.00	577.77	698.50	1,144.00	yes	W B Spencer.....	West Hartford.....	
27	40	40.00	40	4,412.50	438.75	209.14	587.45	yes	G H Boyden.....	Westport.....	
38	38	38.00	38	2,000.00	250.00	20.00	330.00	yes	Wayne E Geer.....	Wethersfield.....	
10	150	50.00	38	11,140.00	1,777.83	490.99	2,323.01	yes	E A Case.....	Willimantic.....	
2	21	40.00	39	2,497.00	12.00	97.75	97.75	no	Mary M Wilson.....	Windsor.....	
4	28.50	38	39	3,650.00	100.00	39.65	485.06	no	F J Bates.....	Windsor Locks.....	
			38	2,225.00	70.00	40.00	80.00	no	S E Longwell.....	Woodbury.....	
132	1673			593,897.81	36,411.68	16,760.62	128,010.60				

FOR ATTENDANCE OF OUT OF TOWN STUDENTS 1911-1912

NO OF GRADUATES IN SUMMER OF 1912				NO OF GRADU- ATES ENTERED COLLEGE IN 1912		no of graduates entered normal school—girls no of scholars from out of town	tuition fee	weeks in school year	building	PRINCIPAL	POST-OFFICE ADDRESS
one-year course	two-year course	three-year course	four-year course	boys	girls						
....			17	4	1	5	\$1	36	no	George E Elliot.....	Clinton.....
....			28	6	....	26	30.00	36	yes	Walter A Towne.....	New London.....
....			24	....	....	20	20.00	37	yes	F S Hitchcock.....	New London.....
....			44	....	3	12	15.00	38	yes	Colin S Buell.....	New London.....
....			6	....	....	....	50.00	38	yes	C F Kendall.....	North Stonington.....
....			81	14	6	10	34	60.00	yes	Henry A Tirrell.....	Norwich.....
....			24	4	4	2	40.00	38	yes	Walter D Hood.....	Winsted.....
....			8	....	....	8	\$21 to \$30	39	yes	E R Hall.....	Woodstock.....
....			232	29	14	29	246	....	....		

† per term

The following list gives the subjects taught in high schools with the number pursuing each subject in the year 1911-12:

Language		Zoölogy	640
French	4,656	History	
German	6,961	Ancient history	328
Greek	270	American history	1,294
Latin	5,962	Civil government	849
Spanish	29	English history	1,837
Mathematics		General history	646
Advanced	262	Greek history	4,196
Arithmetic	921	Mediaeval history	128
Algebra	7,291	Mediaeval and modern his-	
Geometry	4,253	tory	454
Review	333	Modern history	71
Trigonometry	343	Roman history	4,030
English		Commercial branches	
Composition	10,351	Business methods	25
Grammar	8,482	Bookkeeping	2,769
English	4,376	Commercial correspondence	113
Rhetoric	9,278	Commercial geography	475
Literature		Commercial law	133
American literature	7,128	Penmanship	271
English literature	9,168	Stenography	1,384
American and English		Typewriting	400
literature	234	Industrial branches	
Science		Machinist trade	21
Agriculture	36	Manual training	1,337
Astronomy	324	Music	
Bacteriology	15	Musical theory	9
Biology	416	Vocal music	4,842
Botany	1,116	Miscellaneous	
Chemistry	1,307	Domestic science	156
Electricity	14	Domestic art	141
General	585	Drawing	3,733
Geology	195	Economics	170
Physics	1,826	Gymnastics	934
Physical geography	1,754	Political economy	24
Physiology	285	Sanitation	51

HIGH SCHOOL TUITION FEES PAID BY STATE

The following tables show the towns that have received grants of tuition fees. The number of scholars attending non-local high schools and the amounts paid by the state are also given.

HIGH SCHOOL TUITION

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TABLE L

HIGH SCHOOL TUITION FEES 1911-1912

TOWN	number attending non- local high school	high school approved and attended	number of pupils in each	amount paid by state
Andover	12	Manchester	1	
Ashford	3	Windham	11	\$303.15
Avon	41	Windham	3	90.00
		Canton	16	
		Farmington	14	
Barkhamsted	12	Simsbury	11	1,160.71
		New Hartford	5	
Beacon Falls	12	Winchester	7	279.83
Berlin	55	Naugatuck	12	334.50
		Meriden	2	
		Middletown	10	
Bethany	7	New Britain	43	1,514.06
		Naugatuck	2	
		New Haven	1	
Bloomfield	23	Seymour	4	202.50
		Hartford	5	
Bolton	10	West Hartford	18	627.80
		Manchester	9	
Borrah	9	Vernon	1	236.67
Bridgewater	6	Norwich	9	261.31
Brookfield	13	New Milford	6	111.57
		Danbury	7	
		New Milford	5	
		Newtown	1	262.85
Brooklyn	36	Killingly	36	954.75
Burlington	23	Bristol	2	
		Canton	9	
		Farmington	12	550.89
Canaan	4	New Milford	1	
Canterbury	11	North Canaan	3	80.00
		Killingly	2	
		Norwich	3	
		Plainfield	5	
Chaplin	2	Windham	1	310.75
Chatham	57	Windham	2	55.26
Cheshire	27	Middletown	57	1,605.78
		Meriden	1	
		Southington	24	
Colebrook	6	Waterbury	2	756.32
Columbia	17	Winchester	6	130.54
Cornwall	7	Windham	17	491.05
		New Britain	1	
		New Milford	2	
		North Canaan	1	
		Winchester	3	170.00
Coventry	18	Vernon	2	
		Windham	16	492.30
Cromwell	29	Middletown	29	819.47
Darien	49	Norwalk	16	
		Stamford	33	1,402.80
Durham	14	Middletown	14	333.97
Eastford	5	Woodstock	5	59.00
East Granby	14	Hartford	1	
		Simsbury	13	383.09
East Haddam	13	Colchester	1	
		Middletown	11	
		Portland	1	224.74
East Haven	44	New Haven	44	1,271.25
East Lyme	9	New London	9	130.86
Easton	3	Bridgeport	2	
		Newtown	1	73.33
East Windsor	57	East Hartford	1	
		Enfield	6	
		Suffield	1	
		Vernon	29	
		Windsor Locks	20	1,425.02

TABLE L—continued

TOWN	number attending non- local high school	high school approved and attended	number of pupils in each	amount paid by state
Ellington	38	Vernon	38	\$992.66
Fairfield	61	Bridgeport	35	
Franklin	11	Westport	26	1,685.67
Goshen	8	Norwich	4	
Granby	12	Windham	7	301.58
Griswold	21	Torrington	6	
Haddam	23	Winchester	2	211.94
Hamden	68	Simsbury	12	360.00
Hampton	15	Norwich	21	539.91
Hartland	4	Middletown	23	615.78
Harwinton	14	New Haven	67	
Hebron	9	Wallingford	1	1,884.00
Kent	15	Windham	15	438.95
Lebanon	34	Torrington	1	
Ledyard	11	Winchester	3	106.67
Lisbon	4	Plymouth	4	
Lyme	10	Torrington	10	295.00
		Colchester	2	
		Manchester	7	142.40
		New Milford	15	233.68
		Colchester	11	
		Killingly	1	
		Windham	22	860.57
		North Stonington	2	
		Norwich	8	
		Stonington	1	289.32
		Norwich	4	105.79
		Clinton	2	
		Essex	2	
		Middletown	3	
		Norwich	1	
		Saybrook	1	
		Suffield	1	182.00
Mansfield	24	Windham	24	617.38
Middlebury	7	Waterbury	7	210.00
Middlefield	16	Middletown	16	370.26
Monroe	4	Bridgeport	1	
		Derby	1	
		Huntington	2	120.00
Montville	38	Colchester	1	
		New London	9	
		Norwich	28	883.04
New Canaan	35	Stamford	35	997.80
Newington	45	Hartford	2	
		Middletown	1	
		New Britain	42	1,180.47
Norfolk	15	North Canaan	2	
North Branford	12	Winchester	13	360.97
		Branford	1	
		Guilford	9	
		Middletown	1	
		New Haven	1	360.00
North Haven	20	Meriden	4	
		New Haven	12	
		Wallingford	4	572.25
Old Lyme	1	Clinton	1	16.00
Orange	16	Derby	6	
		New Haven	10	476.25
Oxford	9	Seymour	9	260.77
Plainville	36	Bristol	4	
Plymouth	9	New Britain	32	964.89
		Bristol	5	
		Hartford	1	
		Suffield	2	
		Winchester	1	265.86

TABLE L—concluded

TOWN	number attending non- local high school	high school approved and attended	number of pupils in each	amount paid by state
Pomfret	52	Killingly	5	
		Putnam	40	
		Windham	4	
		Woodstock	3	\$1,441.38
Preston	9	Norwich	9	238.42
Prospect	2	Naugatuck	1	
		Waterbury	1	55.00
Redding	16	Bethel	3	
		Danbury	5	
		Norwalk	8	406.10
Ridgefield	24	Danbury	12	
		Norwalk	12	604.75
Rocky Hill	14	East Hartford	1	
		Hartford	4	
		Middletown	8	
		New Britain	1	358.11
Salem	2	Colchester	1	
		Norwich	1	50.00
Scotland	8	Windham	8	220.26
Sherman	3	New Milford	3	60.00
Somers	21	Enfield	21	529.98
Southbury	13	Newtown	2	
		Suffield	1	
		Waterbury	8	
		Woodbury	2	330.67
South Windsor	27	East Hartford	16	
		Hartford	1	
		Manchester	7	
		Vernon	3	730.00
Sprague	13	Norwich	3	
		Windham	10	366.31
Sterling	17	Killingly	7	
		Plainfield	10	436.30
Tolland	20	Stafford	2	
		Vernon	15	
		Windham	3	529.13
Trumbull	7	Bridgeport	7	210.00
Voluntown	2	Killingly	1	
		Plainfield	1	60.00
Warren	2	Washington	2	25.20
Waterford	41	New London	38	
		Norwich	3	545.89
Westbrook	25	Clinton	25	384.00
Willington	9	Stafford	1	
		Windham	8	261.93
Wilton	21	Danbury	2	
		Norwalk	19	598.42
Woodbridge	18	Derby	4	
		New Haven	13	
		Seymour	1	519.00
88	1,659		1,659	\$42,968.83

The following table gives a summary of high school attendance and state expense since the law was passed in 1897:

TABLE LI

year	no of towns sending scholars	no of scholars attending non-local high school	no of high schools approved	paid by state
1897-8	32	136	27	\$2,315.96
1898-9	40	217	24	3,584.09
1899-1900	55	408	26	7,059.85
1900-1901	61	389	31	8,591.72
1901-1902	64	580	37	12,563.47
1902-1903	69	649	42	15,312.85
1903-1904	76	813	52	19,403.94
1904-1905	83	918	47	21,936.67
1905-1906	77	1,019	49	24,839.80
1906-1907	83	1,063	49	26,557.23
1907-1908	82	1,118	51	27,620.22
1908-1909	87	1,264	50	31,739.56
1909-1910	87	1,307	55	33,938.35
1910-1911	90	1,451	54	37,180.56
1911-1912	88	1,659	57	42,968.83

TABLE LII
CONVEYANCE OF PUPILS TO HIGH SCHOOLS 1911-1912

TOWN	number conveyed to non-local high school	high school attended	number of pupils conveyed to each	METHOD OF CONVEYANCE								average number of miles for each pupil	AMOUNT PAID		total	
				railroad	railroad and team	trolley	trolley and team	trolley and steam	team	bicycle	ferry		railway and ferry	by state		by town
Andover...	12	Manchester	1						1			10.0	\$128.35	\$128.35	\$256.70	
		Windham	11	11												
Ashford...	3	Windham	3	2								11.7	57.00	57.00	114.00	
Avon	23	Farmington	14				1			11	2	4.1	337.95	337.95	675.90	
		Simsbury	9	5	4											
Beacon F's	11	Naugatuck	11			11						4.0	56.63	56.63	113.26	
Berlin	53	Middletown	10	10								5.1	300.13	300.12	600.25	
		New Britain	43	5		38										
Bethany	1	New Haven	1			1						11.0	2.00	2.00	4.00	
Bloomfield	23	Hartford	5			5			1			8.4	195.50	195.50	391.00	
		W Hartford	18			17										
Bolton	10	Manchester	9						9			6.0	99.17	99.16	198.33	
		Vernon	1	1												
Bozrah	6	Norwich	6			6						5.0	36.00	36.00	72.00	
Brookfield	13	Danbury	7	7								7.2	175.20	175.20	350.40	
		New Milford	5	5												
		Newtown	1	1												
Brooklyn	23	Killingly	23			1			22			4.0	416.20	416.20	832.40	
Burlington	16	Bristol	2						2			5.2	186.00	186.00	372.00	
		Canton	2						2							
		Farmington	12	9					3							
Canaan	4	New Milford	1	1								12.5	74.60	74.60	149.20	
		No Canaan	3	3												
Canterbury	11	Killingly	2				2					8.8	84.55	84.55	169.10	
		Norwich	3				3									
		Plainfield	5				5									
		Windham	1			1										
Chaplin	2	Windham	2		2							8.0	40.00	57.10	97.10	
Chatham	57	Middletown	57	57								8.5	892.17	892.16	1,784.33	
Cheshire	27	Meriden	1						1			9.4	226.73	226.72	453.45	
		Southington	24			24										
		Waterbury	2			2										
Colebrook	5	Winchester	5						5			6.8	30.43	30.42	60.85	
Columbia	16	Windham	16	4	2				10			6.8	247.93	247.92	495.85	
Cornwall	7	New Britain	1	1								27.4	123.38	123.37	246.75	
		New Milford	2	2												
		North Canaan	1	1												
		Winchester	3						3							
Coventry	18	Vernon	2						2			5.8	174.50	174.50	349.00	
		Windham	16			16										
Cromwell	29	Middletown	29			29						3.8	130.80	130.80	261.60	
Darien	49	Norwalk	16	2		14						3.2	381.93	381.92	763.85	
		Stamford	33	25		8										
Durham	14	Middletown	14						14			7.0	280.00	390.00	670.00	
E Granby	16	Hartford	1			1						6.2	196.97	196.96	393.93	
		Simsbury	15	15												
E Haddam	14	Clinton	1		1							20.9	251.68	251.67	503.35	
		Colchester	1		1											
		Middletown	11		6							5				
		Portland	1													
E Haven	43	New Haven	43			43						5.0	210.00	210.00	420.00	
E Windsor	47	East Hartford	1			1						8.0	579.43	579.52	1,158.95	
		Enfield	6			6										
		Suffield	1			1										
		Vernon	28			28										
		Windsor Locks	11			11										
Ellington	28	Vernon	28			28						4.9	186.50	186.50	373.00	
Fairfield	60	Bridgeport	35			35						4.7	337.85	337.85	675.70	
		Westport	25			25										
Franklin	11	Norwich	4			4						12.4	129.27	129.27	258.54	
		Windham	7	5		2										
Goshen	8	Torrington	6						6			9.2	160.00	160.00	320.00	
		Winchester	2				2									
Granby	11	Simsbury	11	11								6.0	99.00	99.00	198.00	
Griswold	21	Norwich	21			19	2					10.2	310.80	310.80	621.60	

TABLE LII
CONVEYANCE OF PUPILS TO HIGH SCHOOLS 1911-1912—*continued*

TOWN	number conveyed to non-local high school	high school attended	number of pupils conveyed to each	METHOD OF CONVEYANCE								average number of miles for each pupil	AMOUNT PAID		total
				railroad	railroad and team	trolley	trolley and team	trolley and steam	team	bicycle	herry	railway and ferry	by state	by town	
Haddam...	22	Middletown...	22	22								9.4	\$329.55		\$659.10
Hamden...	68	New Haven	67			67						4.9	383.40	383.40	766.80
		Wallingford...	1			1									
Hampton...	15	Windham	15	15								11.4	209.95	209.95	419.90
Harwinton...	13	Plymouth	4						4			4.2	195.80	195.80	391.60
		Torrington	9	1					8						
Hebron...	5	Colchester	3		2							7.6	25.99	25.98	51.97
		Manchester	3						3						
Kent...	15	New Milford...	15	15								13.0	107.25	107.25	214.50
Lebanon...	34	Colchester...	11	1					10			6.3	475.00	475.00	950.00
		Killingly	1	1											
		Windham	22	9					13						
Lisbon...	4	Norwich	4			4						10.0	57.15	57.15	114.30
Lyme...	11	Clinton	11	2								18.6	123.15	123.15	246.30
		Essex	3								2				
		Middletown	3								3				
		Norwich	1						1						
		Saybrook	1								1				
		Suffield	1	1							1				
		West Haven...	1	1											
Mansfield...	23	Windham	23	6	1	1	2		13			6.0	339.00	339.00	678.00
Middlebury	7	Waterbury	7									6.9	72.00	72.00	144.00
Middlefield	15	Middletown	15			15						4.5	89.78	89.77	179.55
Monroe...	4	Bridgeport	1	1								7.6	55.00	55.00	110.00
		Derby	2		1										
		Huntington	2		2										
Montville...	38	Colchester	9						1			6.3	413.12	413.11	826.23
		New London	1			5			4						
		Norwich	28	1		22			4						
N Canaan...	35	Stamford	35	30		4			1			7.5	470.50	470.50	941.00
Newington...	43	Hartford	2	1		1			1			4.1	258.15	258.15	516.30
		Middletown	1	1											
		New Britain	40	13		27									
Norfolk...	15	North Canaan	2	2								9.7	275.52	275.51	551.03
		Winchester	13	13											
N Branford	12	Branford	1						1			5.1	150.00	150.00	300.00
		Guilford	9			9									
		Middletown	1	1											
		New Haven	1			1									
No Haven...	20	Meriden	4	4								7.4	186.97	186.96	373.93
		New Haven	12			12									
		Wallingford	4			4									
Old Lyme	1	Clinton	1	1								13.0	20.00	34.00	54.00
Orange...	16	Derby	6	2		4						5.0	159.38	159.37	318.75
		New Haven	10	6		4									
Oxford...	4	Seymour	5						4			4.0	72.50	72.50	145.00
Plainville...	37	Bristol	5			5						5.9	177.50	177.50	355.00
		New Britain	32			32									
Plymouth...	5	Bristol	5			4	1					4.4	99.10	99.10	198.20
Pomfret...	52	Killingly	5						5			6.1	849.74	849.74	1,699.48
		Putnam	40	23					17						
		Windham	4	4											
		Woodstock	3						3						
Prospect...	2	Naugatuck	1						1			3.5	20.00	20.00	40.00
		Waterbury	1			1									
Redding...	15	Bethel	2	2								10.7	203.83	203.82	407.65
		Danbury	25	5		2									
		Norwalk	8	8											
Ridgefield	24	Danbury	12	7		4	1					15.0	329.30	329.30	658.60
		Norwalk	12	12											
Rocky Hill	15	East Hartford	1			1						8.3	155.33	155.32	310.65
		Hartford	5			5									
		Middletown	8			8									
		New Britain	1	1											
Salem...	1	Colchester	1						1			5.0	20.00	20.00	40.00

HIGH SCHOOL CONVEYANCE

201

TABLE LII

CONVEYANCE OF PUPILS TO HIGH SCHOOLS 1911-1912—concluded

TOWN	number conveyed to non-local high school	high school attended	number of pupils conveyed to each	METHOD OF CONVEYANCE									AMOUNT PAID		total	
				railroad	railroad and team	trolley	trolley and team	trolley and stream	team	bicycle	ferry	railway and ferry	average number of miles for each pupil	by state		by town
Scotland...	8	Windham...	8		8							11.0	\$148.80	\$148.80	\$297.60	
Sherman...	3	New Milford...	3						3			8.0	60.00	60.00	120.00	
Somers...	21	Enfield...	21			21						8.2	291.00	291.00	582.00	
Southbury...	12	Newtown...	2		1				1			17.2	184.67	184.66	369.33	
		Suffield...	1		1											
		Waterbury...	8		8											
		Woodbury...	1		1											
So Windsor	28	E Hartford...	17			17						5.9	176.50	176.50	353.00	
		Hartford...	1		1											
		Manchester...	7		7											
		Vernon...	3		3											
Sprague...	13	Norwich...	3		3							10.8	162.83	162.82	325.65	
		Windham...	10	10												
Sterling....	15	Killingly...	7						2			8.3	221.08	221.07	442.15	
		Plainfield...	8													
Tolland...	20	Stafford...	2						2			6.1	373.50	373.50	747.00	
		Vernon...	15			3			12							
		Windham...	3	3												
Trumbull...	7	Bridgeport...	7	5		1			1			8.0	106.50	106.50	213.00	
Voluntown...	2	Killingly...	1			1						11.5	39.50	39.50	79.00	
		Plainfield...	1													
Waterford...	40	New London...	37	2		30			5			3.8	225.14	225.13	450.27	
		Norwich...	3		3											
Westbrook...	24	Clinton...	24			12			12			5.0	235.40	235.40	470.80	
Wilmington...	8	Windham...	8	8								12.2	160.00	200.00	360.00	
Wilton.....	21	Danbury...	2	2								7.2	243.67	243.67	487.34	
		Norwalk...	19	17		2										
Wolcott....	3	Southington...	3		3							15.0	55.30	55.30	110.60	
Woodbridge	17	Derby...	4		4							6.6	91.30	91.30	182.60	
		New Haven...	13			13										
80	1,505	52 different high schools	1,505	442	41	747	22	27	212	2	3	9	6.7	\$16,237.80	\$16,418.77	\$32,656.57

The following is a summary of the foregoing table for the year 1911-12

Number conveyed			1,505
by steam railroad	442		
by electric roads	747		
by teams	212		
in part by steam railway and in part by teams	41		
in part by electric roads and in part by teams	22		
in part by steam railways and in part by electric roads	27		
railway and ferry	9		
ferry	3		
used bicycles	2		
			1,505
expense	paid by state	\$16,237.80	
	towns	16,418.77	
	total	<u>\$32,656.57</u>	

The following table gives a summary of the conveyance of pupils to non-local high schools and the state grants for conveyance since 1903, the year in which the law was passed

TABLE LIII

year	no of towns supplying transportation of pupils to non-local high schools	no of different high schools attended	no of pupils conveyed	amount paid state	amount paid town	total
1903-4	66	48	721	\$8,341.27	\$8,670.74	\$17,012.01
1904-5	67	44	774	9,226.69	9,476.17	18,702.86
1905-6	66	44	892	10,085.77	10,382.98	20,468.75
1906-7	71	45	949	10,785.19	11,094.12	21,879.31
1907-8	72	51	1,059	11,556.61	11,746.92	23,303.53
1908-9	77	48	1,154	12,616.93	13,133.35	25,750.28
1909-10	77	48	1,188	12,824.21	12,972.41	25,796.62
1910-11	80	50	1,285	14,213.83	14,543.30	28,757.13
1911-12	80	52	1,505	16,237.80	16,418.77	32,656.57

EVENING SCHOOLS

The tables pages 203 and 204 show the registration, attendance and expense of evening schools for the years 1910-11 and 1911-12

TABLE LV
EVENING SCHOOLS 1910-11

EVENING SCHOOLS

203

TOWN	RECEIPTS				EXPENSES							REGISTRA- TION		AVERAGE ATTEND- ANCE		TEACHERS				SCHOOLS HELD		
	no of schools	no of sessions	state appro- priation	town treasury	other sources	total	teachers' wages	fuel and incidentals	rents	other objects	total	no under 14	total	no over 14	no over 14	no	av wages		months	days	hours	
																	men	women				men per eye
Ansonia.....	1	50	\$463.81	\$250.00	200.00	\$450.00	\$450.00	...	...	\$29.85	\$450.00	...	149	149	39.4	3.25	2.50	2.00	Oct-Apr	Mon-Fri	7.30-9.30	
Bridgeport.....	1	72	1,617.84	...	...	2,081.65	1,531.90	...	...	...	2,081.65	...	571	571	206.14	2.00	2.00	2.00	Oct-Feb	Mon-Fri	7.00-9.00	
Bristol.....	1	72	1,102.25	599.05	...	699.30	443.25	\$256.05	...	...	699.30	...	169	169	49.12	2.00	1.25	2.00	Nov-Apr	Mon-Fri	7.30-9.30	
Danbury.....	3	126	165.15	434.85	...	600.00	600.00	...	...	...	600.00	...	282	282	73.4	4.00	2.00	2.00	Oct-Mch	Mon-Thurs	7.15-9.05	
Hartford.....	4	168	2,083.50	20,057.13	...	22,140.63	14,613.51	2,725.41	1,800.00	3,001.71	22,140.63	...	3,093	3,093	926	48	3.50	2.96	Oct-Mch	Mon-Thurs	7.30-9.30	
Manchester.....	1	72	489.91	20,057.13	...	2,811.05	2,154.00	390.33	...	264.72	2,811.05	...	382	382	217.74	2.16	1.93	2.00	Oct-Mch	Mon Tu Thu Fri	7.30-9.30	
Meriden.....	1	72	423.00	1,077.00	217.33	1,717.33	1,534.25	71.85	...	111.22	1,717.33	...	366	366	188	2.10	1.80	1.80	Oct-Mch	Mon-Thurs	7.30-9.00	
Middletown.....	1	75	114.75	618.94	4.00	737.69	428.50	220.50	...	88.69	737.69	2	239	241	50.8	2.00	1.50	1.50	Nov-Mch	Mon-Fri	7.30-9.20	
City.....	1	75	163.30	827.75	...	991.05	748.00	194.05	...	49.00	991.05	...	240	240	72.58	2.00	2.00	2.00	Oct-Mch	Mon Tu Thu Fri	7.30-9.15	
Naugatuck.....	2	75	689.47	1,625.28	...	2,314.75	1,983.75	139.70	...	221.30	2,314.75	...	808	808	305.43	1.83	1.25	1.25	Sept-Mar	Mon Wed Fri	7.30-9.30	
New Britain.....	4	72	1,206.00	7,229.41	...	8,435.41	6,190.05	1,081.86	...	1,163.50	8,435.41	...	1,800	1,800	536	1.93	1.81	1.81	Oct-Jan	Mon-Fri	7.15-9.15	
New Haven.....	1	72	97.42	1,064.33	...	1,161.75	822.50	339.25	...	...	1,161.75	...	215	215	63.3	3.34	1.67	1.67	Nov-Mch	Mon-Fri	7.00-9.00	
New London.....	2	72	49.50	686.07	...	735.57	513.16	221.91	...	10.50	735.57	...	143	143	51.4	2.34	1.75	1.75	Nov-Mch	Mon-Thurs	7.30-9.30	
Norwalk.....	1	77	115.65	491.51	...	607.16	513.16	40.44	...	...	607.16	...	132	132	22.4	1.50	1.50	1.50	Nov-Mch	Mon-Thurs	7.30-9.30	
Norwich.....	1	100	206.64	1,629.15	...	1,855.79	1,625.00	59.97	...	18.21	1,703.18	...	566	566	100.73	2.00	1.75	1.75	Oct-Mch	Tues-Fri	7.30-9.30	
Stamford.....	1	144	26.25	247.35	...	273.60	216.00	...	...	57.60	273.60	...	78	78	11.67	1.50	1.50	1.50	Oct-Mch	Mon-Fri	7.00-9.00	
Torrington.....	1	75	207.25	1,027.88	223.10	1,853.23	984.00	76.38	...	47.85	1,853.23	...	167	167	91	1.75	1.80	1.80	Oct-Mch	3 nights per week changed to avoid church and holidays	7.15-9.15	
Vernon.....	1	75	207.00	831.63	36.60	1,075.23	863.00	201.60	...	10.63	1,075.23	1	131	131	92	2.00	1.66	1.66	Oct-Mch	Mon-Thurs	7.00-9.00	
Wallingford.....	1	75	1,166.92	7,459.33	...	8,626.25	7,426.25	1,200.00	...	...	8,626.25	...	1,187	1,187	518.63	2.50	2.00	2.00	Oct-Mch	Mon Tu Thu Fri	7.15-9.15	
Waterbury.....	2	86	165.96	668.74	55.00	899.70	631.50	150.00	...	118.20	899.70	...	139	139	73.76	2.50	1.50	1.50	Oct-Mch	Mon-Thurs	7.30-9.30	
Windham.....	4	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
20 towns	39	...	\$8,171.73	50,754.38	746.03	\$9,672.14	44,381.77	7,369.28	1,800.00	6,128.48	\$9,519.53	3	10,857	10,860	1,371	3,670.10	159	166	...	...	...	

* includes rent

TABLE LIV

EVENING SCHOOLS 1911-12

	no of schools	no sessions	RECEIPTS				EXPENSES					REGISTRA- TION			AVERAGE ATTEND- ANCE				TEACHERS				SCHOOLS HELD	
			state appro- tion	town treasury	other sources	total	teachers' wages	fuel and incidentals	rents	other objects	total	no under 14	no over 14	total	no under 14	no over 14	men	women	men per eye	women per eye	months	days	hours	
TOWN																								
Wassonia.....	1	50		\$450.00		\$450.00	\$450.00				\$450.00		149	149	41.7	2	13.25	2.50			Oct-Apr	Mon Tu Wed Th Fri	7:30-9:30	
Bridgeport...	6	75	\$426.06	1,825.93		2,251.99	1,547.65	\$96.00	\$208.34	2,251.99	3	616	619	1.81	189.36	3	112.00	1.62½			Oct-Feb	Mon Tu Wed Th Fri	7:00-9:00	
Bristol.....	1	75	90.20	591.85	.....	682.05	428.50	4.55	\$249.00	682.05	.....	171	171	40.09	1	102.00	1.25	.....	.....	Oct-Mch	Mon Tu Th Fri	7:30-9:30		
Danbury.....	1	75	165.15	269.70	.....	434.85	600.00	.....	.....	600.00	.....	243	243	73.4	1	24.00	2.00	.....	.....	Oct-Feb	Mon Tu Wed Th Fri	7:15-9:15		
Greenwich.....	3	75	308.02	1,738.31	.....	2,046.33	1,570.00	1,355.83	340.50	2,046.33	.....	302	302	136.9	6	42.50	2.00	.....	.....	Oct-Feb	Mon Tu Th Fri	7:00-9:30		
Hartford.....	4	75	2,234.25	23,440.29	.....	25,674.54	14,067.17	1,936.20	1,800.00	7,871.17	25,674.54	4,071	4,071	993	33	47.3.25	2.35	.....	.....	Oct-Mch	Mon Tu Wed Th Fri	7:30-9:30		
Manchester.....	1	75	557.77	2,546.51	.....	3,104.28	2,321.85	673.93	108.50	3,104.28	.....	438	438	247.9	6	132.11	1.83	.....	.....	Oct-Mch	Mon Tu Th Fri	7:30-9:30		
Meriden.....	1	75	648.00	1,500.00	\$1,095.45	3,243.45	2,174.75	249.05	386.64	2,810.44	.....	512	512	288	3	152.08½	1.73½	.....	.....	Oct-Feb	Mon Tu Wed Th Fri	7:30-9:00		
Middletown..	1	75	78.97	514.53	.....	593.50	387.25	150.00	56.25	593.50	.....	213	213	35.1	2	12.00	1.75	.....	.....	Oct-Feb	Mon Tu Wed Th Fri	7:30-9:15		
Naugatuck...	2	75	114.57	663.43	.....	778.00	600.00	65.50	112.50	778.00	.....	197	197	50.92	2	22.00	2.00	.....	.....	Oct-Mch	Mon Tu Th Fri	7:30-9:15		
New Britain..	2	75	811.19	1,773.08	.....	2,584.27	2,202.50	267.10	114.67	2,584.27	.....	960	960	360.53	5	241.60	1.25	.....	.....	Oct-Mch	Mon Tu Th Fri	7:30-9:30		
New Haven...	4	75	1,316.25	6,625.48	.....	7,941.73	5,797.95	1,022.78	1,121.00	7,941.73	.....	1,959	1,959	585	44	71.78	1.80	.....	.....	Nov-Mch	Mon Tu Wed Th Fri	7:15-9:15		
New London..	1	75	160.20	1,403.63	.....	1,563.83	969.00	594.83	.....	1,563.83	.....	247	247	71.2	2	52.62	1.55	.....	.....	Nov-Feb	Mon Tu Wed Th Fri	7:15-9:15		
Norwalk.....	2	61	.....	700.15	.....	700.15	451.00	51.88	197.57	700.15	1	165	166	34.83	3	11.75	1.75	.....	.....	Nov-Feb	Mon Tu Wed Th Fri	7:00-9:00		
Norwich.....	1	77	100.12	566.98	.....	667.10	588.25	24.00	84.85	667.10	.....	197	197	44.5	2	31.62½	1.33½	.....	.....	Nov-Mch	Mon Tu Wed Th Fri	7:00-9:00		
Southington..	1	75	103.50	271.50	.....	375.00	300.00	.....	75.00	375.00	3	89	92	2.6	46	21.25	1.00	.....	.....	Nov-Apr	Mon Tu Th Fri	7:30-9:00		
Stamford.....	1	100	209.47	1,523.71	.....	1,733.18	1,663.50	69.68	.....	1,733.18	.....	431	431	93.10	8	32.07	1.75	.....	.....	Oct-Mch	Mon Tu Wed Th Fri	7:30-9:00		
Torrington...	1	75	30.35	82.15	.....	112.50	112.50	120.81	.....	112.50	.....	49	49	13.49	1	1.50	1.50	.....	.....	Oct-Apr	Mon Tu Wed Th Fri	7:30-9:00		
Torrington...	1	75	249.45	1,091.61	226.45	1,567.51	970.50	.....	476.20	1,567.51	.....	184	184	110.87	3	51.50	1.50	.....	.....	Oct-Mch	Mon Tu Wed Th Fri	7:00-9:00		
Wallingford..	1	75	396.00	984.98	36.00	1,416.98	1,139.57	\$274.66	2.75	1,416.98	4	229	233	3	176	6	32.00	1.66½			Sept-Feb	Mon Tu Wed Th Fri	7:30-9:00	
Waterbury...	2	90	1,410.30	7,024.28	1,166.92	9,601.50	8,401.50	889.00	311.00	9,601.50	.....	1,344	1,344	626.8	19	242.50	2.00	.....	.....	Oct-Mch	Mon Tu Th Fri	7:15-9:15		
Winchester...	1	75	53.28	209.22	.....	262.50	262.50	25.00	37.50	262.50	.....	74	74	23.68	1	12.00	1.50	.....	.....	Oct-Mch	Mon-Thur	7:15-9:15		
Windham.....	1	75	213.59	943.38	117.00	1,273.97	910.50	70.50	292.97	1,273.97	.....	216	216	94.93	1	62.50	1.67	.....	.....	Oct-Mch	Mon Tu Wed Th Fri	7:30-9:10		
23	40		\$9,676.69	\$6,740.70	2,641.82	69,099.21	47,886.44	7,121.00	2,049.00	11,797.41	68,833.85	11	13,076	13,087	7.41	4,377.30	156	190						

*includes "rent"

SUMMARY

The following table gives a summary of statistics of evening schools for the years 1888—1913

TABLE LV—EVENING SCHOOLS																	
REPORT OF YEAR	number of schools	RECEIPTS				EXPENSES				REGISTRATION		ATTENDANCE		TEACHERS			
		received from state appo- priation	town or district treasury	other sources	total	teachers' wages	fuel and incidentals	rent	other objects	total	number under 14	number over 14	whole number	average under 14	average over 14	Men	Women
1888	26	\$1,434.00	\$6,981.75	\$661.91	\$9,077.56	\$6,542.13	\$1,379.80	\$287.50	\$867.98	\$9,077.41	64	2,631	2,695	27	956	39	24
1889	33	1,284.00	7,281.14	225.03	8,790.14	6,569.22	1,424.31	200.00	596.61	8,790.14	73	2,428	2,501	23	856	37	24
1890	32	1,510.50	6,999.09	5.43	8,515.02	6,470.82	1,309.35	215.00	519.85	8,515.02	59	2,952	3,011	18	1,007	40	24
1891	27	1,308.75	7,387.52	.....	8,696.27	7,029.41	1,001.48	200.00	665.38	8,696.27	22	2,861	2,883	10	872	39	31
1892	35	1,309.05	8,380.20	.....	9,689.25	6,834.47	1,805.71	201.67	847.40	9,689.25	73	3,017	3,090	13.7	871.9	33	35
1893	39	1,631.88	11,518.51	30.47	13,180.83	7,642.96	1,364.45	875.00	3,298.42	13,180.83	63	3,123	3,194	11.8	1,138.5	41	65
1894	24	1,433.57	11,023.09	.....	12,456.66	6,590.11	1,003.02	1,377.69	3,487.84	12,456.66	71	3,123	3,194	16.0	958.0	32	40
1895	46	6,021.87	23,940.25	12.00	29,974.12	20,685.01	4,489.51	2,146.00	2,653.60	29,974.12	57	8,007	8,064	17.19	2,146.09	75	85
1896	35	3,370.86	17,882.37	.....	21,253.23	15,048.38	2,787.31	1,355.59	2,088.26	21,279.54	58	5,017	5,075	9.5	1,123.62	59	49
1897	31	1,838.07	14,915.27	.....	16,753.34	11,794.96	2,661.19	1,097.67	1,199.22	16,753.56	20	3,421	3,441	2.78	854.83	49	36
1898	26	3,069.34	15,230.74	.....	18,290.08	13,151.21	2,502.01	1,065.00	1,591.86	18,290.08	15	4,256	4,271	5.7	1,360.2	60	30
1899	21	2,796.17	13,405.63	.....	16,201.80	11,332.87	2,333.54	900.00	1,397.59	16,778.69	37	3,684	3,721	12.49	1,243.67	60	48
1900	19	2,734.57	14,569.23	.....	17,303.60	12,570.65	2,362.39	980.00	865.65	16,778.69	37	3,684	3,721	12.49	1,215.28	60	48
1901	27	3,176.64	15,368.03	309.20	18,853.87	13,423.40	3,377.02	1,051.50	1,139.20	18,740.74	36	4,385	4,385	10	1,399.22	76	36
1902	24	3,221.43	16,589.52	.....	19,810.96	14,424.40	3,131.24	957.50	1,256.66	19,750.20	36	4,287	4,325	10	1,430.88	75	51
1903	27	3,385.86	24,335.57	.....	27,719.43	17,625.76	2,450.71	1,964.00	1,481.30	27,333.17	36	4,968	4,962	1.2	1,614.86	76	57
1904	59	4,193.07	22,719.08	32.50	26,944.65	19,615.11	3,349.29	2,096.00	1,834.85	26,895.25	14	5,512	5,526	6.6	1,862.25	82	73
1905	29	5,157.21	26,000.29	.....	31,137.50	21,596.77	3,831.05	2,101.17	3,057.15	30,586.14	4	5,946	5,950	....	2,061.69	86	81
1906	31	5,855.13	24,922.21	93.50	30,870.84	22,933.91	2,910.78	1,350.00	3,561.62	30,756.31	6	7,005	7,011	1.9	2,378.42	92	95
1907	33	5,723.05	35,105.91	74.00	41,562.06	29,892.11	7,663.47	1,043.45	2,562.69	41,161.72	7	8,948	8,952	1.0	2,916.49	98	84
1908	34	6,111.19	37,752.60	214.71	44,078.56	33,223.02	7,330.87	1,060.00	2,464.67	44,078.56	7	9,498	9,505	....	3,690.00	104	145
1909	35	8,881.56	47,783.55	70.00	56,735.11	39,044.34	7,344.57	1,575.00	8,770.21	56,735.11	4	11,920	11,920	22	3,946.56	106	158
1910	43	8,338.55	48,147.74	435.23	56,921.49	41,786.84	5,035.19	1,463.06	8,636.40	56,921.49	..	12,027	12,027	....	3,738.04	132	167
1911	38	7,815.68	49,213.82	787.81	57,817.31	42,682.26	5,339.62	1,699.12	8,096.31	57,817.31	3	10,544	10,544	1.37	3,548.88	148	144
1912	39	8,171.75	50,754.38	746.03	59,672.14	44,221.77	7,369.28	1,900.00	6,128.48	59,519.93	3	10,857	10,860	1.37	3,670.10	159	166
1913	40	9,676.69	56,740.70	2,641.82	69,059.21	47,886.44	7,121.00	2,049.00	11,797.41	68,853.85	11	13,076	13,087	7.41	4,377.30	156	190

KINDERGARTENS

The following table summarizes returns from kindergartens

TABLE LVI—

	TOWN	SCHOOL	CHILDREN				
			no enrolled	no 3 years and under	no over 3 yrs	age of youngest child	age of eldest child
1	Bridgeport	Longfellow	85		85		
2		Maplewood	89		89		
3		Lincoln	61		61	38	68
4		Wattersville	142		142		
5	Bristol	Federal Hill	111	4	107	39	68
6		North Side	36		36	47	61
7		South Side	137	9	128	31	68
8		Forestville	67	4	63	3	6
9	East Hartford	Meadow	16		16	4	10
10		Center	35		35	48	61
11		Second North	33		33	4	68
12	East Haven	Union	46		46	4	8
13	East Windsor	Broad Brook	41		41	4	7
14	Essex	Essex	21		21	4	6
15		Ivoryton	42	3	39	3	8
16	Greenwich	Byram	64		64	4	7
17		Havemeyer	39		39	4	6
18		New Lebanon	66		66	4	9
19		Sound Beach	43		43	4	6
20	Groton	First district	53	2	51	3	7
21	Hartford	Arsenal	266		266	4	6
22		Brown	302		302	44	610
23		Henry Barnard	280		280	4	710
24		Northeast	190	2	188	31	510
25		Northwest	134		134	41	68
26		South—Wadsworth st.	109		109	41	68
27		Wadsworth at no 1	112		112	31	59
28		Lawrence at no 3	105	1	104	3	8
29		no 4	66		66	4	6
30		New Park ave	136		136	41	78
31		Wethersfield ave	176	3	173	37	610
32		Washington street	112		112	4	68
33		Wilson street	42	2	40	38	68
34		West Middle	78		78	67	38
35		Noah Webster	62		62	4	6
36	Litchfield	Center	26		26	4	6
37	Manchester	Eighth	75		75	4	7
38		South	377		377	48	7
39	Meriden	Church street	33		33	44	64
40		Columbia	39		39	48	78
41		Franklin	44		44	45	71
42		Hanover	19		19	45	58
43		King street	44		44	48	61
44		Lewis avenue	57		57	48	59
45		Liberty street	30		30	48	61
46		North Broad street	38		38	4	68
47		North Colony	36		36	45	68
48		South Broad	34		34	44	68
49		West Main	43		43	45	6
50	Milford	Willow street	39		39	47	78
51		Public	57	7	57	48	7
52	Naugatuck	Salem	37		37	3	5
53		Prospect street	57	3	54	3	7
54		School street	65	3	62	3	7
55		Beebe street	30	11	19	5	5
56		Rubber avenue	39	8	31	6	6
57		Central avenue	51	7	44	6	6
58	New Britain	Monroe street	60		60	17	68
59		Rockwell	84		84	8	78
60		Smalley	148		148	8	8
61		East street	146		146	7	7
62		Smith	110		110	6	6
63		Barritt	123		123	21	98
64		Northend	70		70	48	68
65		Lincoln street	36		36	48	68
66		Camp street	85		85	4	78
67		Bartlett	99		99	41	78

for the year 1911-12

KINDERGARTENS 1911-1912

EXPENSES			SESSIONS		is there a kindergarten building	is any primary work done	no of kindergartners	NAME OF PRINCIPAL	
salaries	material	fuel and incidentals	no each day	no hours					
\$2,706.31	\$15.20	\$510.00	2	5	no	no	1	Mary E Hartley	1
			2	5	no	no	1	Jessie E Hoag	2
			2	5	no	no	1	Margaret McGuinness	3
			2	5	no	no	1	Bertha B Neuberger	4
2,627.25	.....	170.49	2	3 3/4	no	no	2	Grace Cadman	5
			2	4	no	no	2	Mabel R Case	6
			2	3 3/4	no	no	2	Caroline E Gilliland	7
			2	2 3/4	no	no	2	Helen S Hutchinson	8
1,800.00	70.76	286.00	1	2 1/2	yes	no	1	Kate Rist	9
			1	2 3/4	yes	no	1	Mrs Edith Putnam	10
380.00	8.23	50.00	2	4 1/2	no	no	1	Florence Bryant	11
360.00	50.00	125.00	2	4 1/2	no	yes	1	Julia A Morse	12
960.00	25.00	100.00	1	2 1/2	no	yes	1	Grace M Keefe	13
			1	3	no	yes	1	Frances M Brierley	14
			2	5	no	no	1	Betsey Doane	15
2,750.00	400.00	400.00	2	2 1/2	no	yes	1	Frances Buckwalter	16
			2	5	no	no	1	Mrs Mary E J Murray	17
			2	5	no	yes	1	Alice R Hall	18
			2	4 1/2	no	no	1	Julia Jacobs	19
450.00	111.33	233.43	2	4 1/2	no	yes	1	Lillian E Chapman	20
3,225.00	75.00	160.65	1	3	no	yes	1	Anne Burr Wilson	21
4,485.00	146.84	328.99	1	2 1/2	yes	no	7	Winnibel M Clark	22
4,350.00	100.00	320.00	2	4 1/2	*yes	no	8	Mary Clissold Knapp	23
2,285.00	64.57	100.00	1	2 1/2	no	no	4	Mary P Gillette	24
1,700.00	86.74	305.00	1	3	no	no	3	Mabel C Moore	25
1,650.00	15.66	50.00	1	3	yes	no	3	Edith L Cook	26
1,900.00	15.66	50.00	1	2 3/4	yes	no	3	Effie M Hollingworth	27
2,900.00	32.86	100.00	1	3	no	no	3	Louise Smith	28
1,650.00	18.82	75.00	1	3	no	no	3	Edith M Giddings	29
1,800.00	21.30	50.00	1	3 3/4	no	no	4	Harriet B Sprague	30
2,645.00	46.10	8.00	1	3 1/2	no	no	4	Kate P Safford	31
			1	3 1/2	no	yes	3	Anna F Flynn	32
3,425.00	75.00	400.00	1	3 1/2	yes	yes	3	Harriet W Britton	33
228.00	5.00	52.67	2	4 1/2	no	no	2	Marian R Perkins	34
456.00	90.32	107.44	2	4	no	no	2	Anna W Bullard	35
2,458.00	212.99	200.00	2	4 1/2	no	no	5	Lillian M Reis	36
			1	2	no	no	2	Julia Donohue	37
			1	2 1/4	no	no	2	M Myrtle Fryer	38
			1	2 1/4	no	no	2	Ella L Washburn	39
			1	2 1/4	no	no	2	Ethel Siviter	40
			1	2 1/4	no	no	2	Katherine E Goldberg	41
			1	2 1/4	no	no	2	Nellie M Barnes	42
			1	2 1/4	no	no	2	Harriet C Frost	43
			1	2 1/4	no	no	2	Caroline Curtiss	44
7,080.00	132.68	7,212.68	1	2 1/4	no	no	2	Helen C Rice	45
			1	2 1/4	no	no	2	Harriet Hoyt Barnes	46
			1	2 1/4	no	no	2	Alma H Neale	47
			1	2 1/4	no	no	2	Edith E Cumming	48
			1	2 1/4	no	no	2	Harriet C Frost	49
			1	2 1/4	no	no	2	Alma H Neale	50
450.00	20.00	75.00	2	4	no	yes	2	Helen C Rice	51
			1	2	no	yes	2	Katherine E Goldberg	52
			1	2	no	yes	2	Bertha L Coy	53
2,576.26	98.76	640.00	1	2	no	yes	2	Julia L Kennedy	54
			1	2	no	yes	2	Alice M Langford	55
			1	2	no	yes	2	Irene R Brennan	56
			1	2	no	yes	2	Barbara E Morse	57
			1	2	no	yes	2	Annie T Kehoe	58
			1	2	no	no	2	Annie T Kehoe	59
			1	2	no	no	2	Elizabeth W Welles	60
6,191.00	281.58	627.86	2	4 1/2	no	no	2	Florence M Corbin	61
			2	3 1/2	no	no	2	Lolia M Littlehales	62
			2	4	no	no	2	Minnie E Meehan	63
			2	4	no	no	2	Elsie P Gaudinger	64
			2	4	no	no	2	Agnes C Middlemas	65
675.00	20.69	100.00	1	2 1/2	no	no	2	Bertha L Sheldon	66
1,825.00	47.33	100.00	2	3 1/2	no	no	2	Florence M Corbin	67
								Gertrude Stadtmuller	
								Eva L McConkey	

* with primary

TABLE LVI—

	TOWN	SCHOOL	CHILDREN				
			no enrolled	no 3 years and under	no over 3 yrs	age of youngest child	age of eldest child
68	New Haven	Carlisle street	138		138	38	611
69		Cedar street	118		118	41	511
70		Dwight	55		55	38	711
71		Eaton	84		84	48	54
72		Edwards street	129		129	311	78
73		Ezekiel Cheever	117		117	311	7
74		Fair street	116		116	4	78
75		Greene street	123		123	44	68
76		Hamilton	168		168	48	79
77		Ivy street	91		91	44	69
78		Horace Day	34		34	310	511
79		Kimberly avenue	33		33	41	67
80		Prince street	108		108	4	710
81		Roger Sherman	67		67	38	610
82		Scranton street	145		145	310	68
83		Skinner	65		65	31	810
84		Strong	116		116	38	78
85		Truman street	57		57	4	78
86		Wallace street	114		114	4	710
87		Welch	71		71	310	611
88		Winchester	114		114	4	7
89		Woolsey	146		146	38	78
90		Wooster	107		107	310	78
91		Worthington Hooker	42		42	4	67
92		Zunder	115		115	4	67
93		Westville	60	1	59	3	6
94	New London	Harbor	60		60	48	6
95		Nameaug	55		55	48	6
96		Robert Bartlett	67		67	48	67
97		Saltonstall	60		60	4	57
98		Winthrop	66		66	4	6
99	Norfolk	Center	33	1	31	3	8
100	Norwalk	Center	85		85	47	88
101		East—Marvin	54		54	48	7
102		Fitch	56		56	44	68
103		Over River	70		70	48	68
104		Union—Franklin	99		99	4	7
105		Knudsen	124		124	4	7
106	Norwich	Central—Broadway	39	9	30	38	59
107		Broad street	24		21	38	68
108		Boswell avenue	31		28	37	68
109		Hobart ave	33		26	38	68
110		Laurel Hill	25	7	18	3	78
111		Greeneville	59		59	4	6
112		Wequonnoc	33		33	38	67
113	Old Lyme	Consolidated	11		11	4	5
114	Orange	Washington	59		59	4	5
115	Plainville	Consolidated	60		60	47	78
116	Plymouth	Center	24		24	310	68
117		Terryville	106		106	310	68
118	Putnam	Israel Putnam	66		66	4	6
119	Stafford	no 2 Stafford Springs	65		65	4	7
120	Stamford	Center	50		50	4	7
121		Cove	64	5	59	310	78
122		Franklin street	38		38	4	7
123		Elm street	88		88	41	68
124		Glenbrook	22	1	21	3	8
125		Henry street	111		111	48	78
126		Wall street A	55		55	41	6
127		B	43		43	4	6
128		Waterside	71		71	4	6
129		West Stamford A	87		87	4	7
130		B	91		91	4	7
131		William street	70		70	4	7
132	Stonington	no 9 Borough	50		50	5	8
133		no 3 Mystic	38		38	4	8
134		West Broad street	59		59	47	1
135	Vernon	West	51		51	4	

KINDERGARTENS 1911-1912—continued

EXPENSES			SESSIONS		is there a kindergarten building	is any primary work done	no of kindergartners	NAME OF PRINCIPAL	
salaries	material	fuel and incidentals	no each day	no hours					
\$1,344.00	\$40.00	181.91	2	4½	no	no	2	Nina L Eggleston	68
1,344.00	40.00	164.91	2	4½	no	no	2	Erma I Pratt	69
606.00	20.00	131.91	1	1½	yes	no	2	Julia L Smith	70
744.00	20.00	133.91	2	4½	no	no	1	Gertrude A Fox	71
1,294.00	40.00	150.91	2	4½	no	no	2	Helen Campbell	72
1,294.00	40.00	156.91	2	4½	no	no	2	Grace M Bristol	73
1,294.00	40.00	173.91	2	4½	no	no	2	Edith H Rowe	74
1,294.00	40.00	175.91	2	4½	no	no	2	Florence A Pardee	75
1,969.00	50.00	187.91	2	4½	no	no	3	Sara M Kane	76
1,056.00	35.00	167.91	2	4½	no	no	2	Evelena M Parker	77
319.00	15.00	125.91	1	2½	no	no	1	Ellen Hill	78
319.00	10.00	156.91	1	1½	no	no	1	Ellen Hill	79
1,147.00	40.00	182.91	2	4½	no	no	3	Ethel Rhynedance	80
607.00	20.00	133.91	1	2½	no	no	3	Julia L Smith	81
563.00	45.00	170.91	2	4½	no	no	3	Jessie I Scranton	82
544.00	20.00	135.91	2	4½	no	no	1	Edna B Adams	83
1,344.00	40.00	150.91	2	4½	no	no	2	Katherine M Langtry	84
694.00	220.00	182.91	2	4½	no	no	1	Eva L Dickerman	85
1,494.00	40.00	306.91	2	4½	no	no	2	Christine Galbraith	86
694.00	20.00	156.91	2	4½	no	no	1	Rose F Galbraith	87
1,194.00	40.00	158.91	2	4½	yes	no	2	Emma J Tuttle	88
1,444.00	40.00	126.91	2	4½	no	no	2	Jane F Hughson	89
1,364.00	40.00	161.91	2	4½	no	no	2	Mae F Norton	90
344.00	20.00	174.91	1	2½	no	no	1	Harriet I Butler	91
1,244.00	40.00	158.91	2	4½	no	no	1	Mary W Brown	92
450.00	.....	100.00	2	4½	no	no	1	Geraldine Powers	93
			1	2½	no	no	1	Helen I Page	94
4,250.00	75.00	234.00	1	2½	no	yes	2	Katherine M Russell	95
			1	2½	no	no	2	Irene Sheridan	96
			1	2½	no	no	2	Ann P Donovan	97
			1	2½	no	yes	2	Nellie T Foran	98
519.00	11.11	54.25	1	2½	no	no	1	Marjorie G Bill	99
750.00	50.00	*	4	4	no	yes	2	Edna N Day	100
725.00	50.00	*	2	3½	no	yes	2	Helena Mitchell	101
725.00	50.00	*	2	3½	no	yes	2	Amelia Whittaker	102
800.00	50.00	*	2	3½	no	yes	2	Harriet H Parker	103
1,250.00	100.00	*	4	4	no	yes	3	Bessie M Stowe	104
1,350.00	120.00	*	2	4	no	no	3	May E Williams	105
			1	3	no	no	2	Susie C Whittlesey	106
4,094.75	45.00	405.00	1	3	no	no	2	Gertrude Browning	107
			1	3	no	no	2	Florence E Tracy	108
			1	3	no	no	2	Helen B Royce	109
			1	3	no	no	2	Elizabeth H Kinney	110
870.00	40.00	50.00	2	4½	no	no	2	Louise P Hovey	111
880.00	50.00	50.00	2	4½	no	yes	2	Mathilde Stapfer	112
230.00	6.00	254.00	2	5½	no	yes	1	Alice F Dale	113
475.00	50.00	75.00	2	4½	no	no	1	Bessie L Crofutt	114
620.00	38.08	40.06	1	2½	no	no	2	Ruth A Clavey	115
1,118.00	23.97	112.00	2	4	no	yes	2	Emma S Kelsey	116
			2	4	no	no	2	Maude E Bates	117
804.00	.....	(a) 200.00	1	2½	no	no	2	Maude Foster	118
609.00	15.00	40.75	2	4	no	no	2	Edith G Cushman	119
			2	3½	no	no	1	Ada G Stark	120
			2	3½	no	no	2	Miss M L Deming	121
			2	3½	no	no	2	Irene M Thomas	122
			2	3½	no	no	2	Lora A Mix	123
			2	3½	no	no	1	Emily B Lee	124
7,193.84	606.39	698.64	2	3½	no	no	2	Alice M Begent	125
			2	3½	no	no	1	Flora E Crane	126
			2	3½	no	no	1	Carol P Hart	127
			2	3½	no	no	2	Miss E L Darling	128
			2	3½	no	no	2	Margaret S Baiklely	129
			2	3½	no	no	2	Lillian W Willard	130
			2	3½	no	no	2	Ethelyn A Warner	131
1,287.00	400.00	153.00	2	4	no	no	1	Florence B Quintard	132
			2	4	no	no	1	Eileen M Davis	133
			2	4½	no	no	1	Florence V Swan	134
432.00	23.50	38.94	2	4	no	yes	2	Ruth W Dibble	135

* not reported a (includes material)

TABLE LVI—

	TOWN	SCHOOL	CHILDREN				
			no enrolled	no 3 years and under	no over 3 yrs	age of youngest child	age of eldest child
136	Wallingford	Colony	36	33	33	3	8
137		North Main street	36	33	33	3	8
138		Washington street	71	69	69	3	8
139		Whittlesey avenue	41	41	41	4	8
140	Waterbury	Barnard	48	48	48	4	8
141		Bishop	103	103	103	3	7
142		Clay	71	71	71	4	8
143		Croft	149	149	149	4	8
144		Driggs	64	64	64	4	8
145		Duggan	93	85	85	3	8
146		Hendricken	39	38	38	3	8
147		Lincoln	37	37	37	3	8
148		Morrison	95	90	90	3	8
149		Mulcahy	53	53	53	4	8
150		Porter	61	61	61	4	8
151		Russell	55	54	54	3	8
152		Walsh	96	96	96	4	8
153		Washington	52	52	52	4	8
154		Webster	98	98	98	3	8
155		Sprague	49	49	49	4	8
156	Winchester	First	51	3	48	3	8
157		Fourth	55	55	55	3	8
158	Windham	Natchaug	33	3	50	3	8
159		Oakes	17	17	17	3	8
160		Windham street	74	74	74	4	8
		160	12,269	135	12,134		

The following table shows the number of free public kindergartens in the several years since 1900

TABLE LVII

year	number	number children	cost
1900-1901	84	7,377	\$82,594.41
1901-1902	94	7,752	97,063.13
1902-1903	94	7,435	107,973.84
1903-1904	94	8,620	109,447.56
1904-1905	123	9,362	119,145.90
1905-1906	127	9,559	113,022.45
1906-1907	130	9,744	121,806.82
1907-1908	144	10,217	125,895.75
1908-1909	144	10,806	136,323.62
1909-1910	153	11,489	141,519.98
1910-1911	153	11,558	155,906.86
1911-1912	160	12,269	167,205.38

The expenses of kindergartens for the last two years are given below

	1910-1911	1911-1912
Salaries	\$135,101.08	\$141,192.41
Material	4,808.60	5,541.87
Fuel and incidentals	15,997.18	20,471.10
Total	\$155,906.86	\$167,205.38

KINDERGARTENS 1911-1912—concluded

EXPENSES			SESSIONS		is there a kindergarten building	is any primary work done	no of kindergartners	NAME OF PRINCIPAL	
salaries	material	fuel and incidentals	no each day	no hours					
\$2,300.00	41.76	260.50	1	2	no	no	2	Blanche D Wilson	136
			1	2	no	no	2	J Josephine Roche	137
			1	2	no	no	2	Alice M Wrynne	138
			1	2	no	no	2	Mabel H Martin	139
			1	2	no	no	2	Catherine T Phelan	140
			2	4½	no	no	2	Maude E Dimmick	141
			1	2	no	no	2	Maude E Arnold	142
			2	4½	no	no	2	Mary Lord	143
			2	4	no	no	2	Cora R Crampton	144
			2	4½	no	no	2	Vera M Crane	145
13,475.60	330.00	300.00	1	2	no	yes	2	Elizabeth M Wallace	146
			1	2	no	no	2	Catherine T Phelan	147
			2	4	no	no	2	Mary G Donahue	148
			1	2	no	no	2	Mary E Kennedy	149
			1	2	no	no	2	Elizabeth M Wallace	150
			1	2½	no	no	2	Maude Arnold	151
			2	4½	no	no	2	Mary Clark	152
			1	2	no	no	2	Mary E Kennedy	153
			2	4½	no	no	2	Frances E Dutton	154
			1	2½	no	no	2	Helen B Heater	155
1,723.00	.....	250.00	1	2½	yes	no	2	Edith L Hurlburt	156
			1	2½	no	no	2	Ellen E Cook	157
			2	3½	no	yes	3	Elizabeth A Forbes	158
			1	2½	no	no	1	Agnes G Hickey	159
760.00	35.00	10.00	2	3½	no	yes	3	Fannie A Bishop	160
560.00	13.56	20.00	1	2½	no	no	1		
1,400.00	14.08	75.00	1	2½	no	no	2		
141,192.41	5,541.87	20,471.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		

SPECIAL SUBJECTS

The following tables give the towns and districts in which drawing and other special subjects are prescribed and directed or taught by a special teacher.

The reported expense of these subjects was as follows:

	1911-12
Drawing	\$44,396.49
Cooking	14,983.19
Manual training	21,577.70
Singing	46,352.12
Sewing	15,405.55
Total	\$142,715.05

TABLE LVIII
DRAWING — 1911-12

TOWN	time given to the subject	expense
Ansonia	90 minutes per week	\$750.00
Branford	1 hour per week	450.00
Bridgeport	1½ hours per week	1,185.00
Bristol	100 minutes per week	1,062.80
Brookfield	20 minutes per week in 1 school	
Canton	1 hour per week	573.40
Cheshire	2½ hours per week	200.00
Colchester	1 hour per week	35.00
Danbury	75 minutes per week	1,065.00
Derby	1 hour per week	950.00
East Haven	one teacher takes grades 7 & 8 besides her own	
Farmington	once a week	266.00
Greenwich	25 minutes per week	940.03
Groton	1 hour per week	530.00
Guilford	50 minutes per week	190.00
Hartford		
High	4 periods per week	2,602.50
South	75 minutes per week	1,850.00
Southwest	1¼ hours per week	250.00
Brown	1¼ hours per week	2,113.60
Henry Barnard	90 minutes per week	1,360.00
West Middle	1 hour per week	1,100.00
Arsenal	66 minutes per week	1,150.00
Northeast	1 hour per week	500.00
Northwest	65 minutes per week	660.01
Washington	45-75 minutes per week	400.00
Huntington	75 minutes per week	600.00
Manchester	1½ hours per week	380.00
South	90 minutes per week	1,243.57
Meriden	1 hour per week	1,128.16
Middletown—city	½ hour per week	975.00
Milford	1 hour per week	350.00
Montville	in one building	{ private sub- scription
Naugatuck	{ 70 minutes per week, grades 1-6. 90 minutes per week, grades 7-11. }	1,071.87
New Britain	80 minutes per week	3,024.05
New Haven	1¼ hours per week	2,000.00
(Westville)	1¼ hours per week	250.00
New London	1 hour per week	900.00
New Milford	10 minutes per week	15.00
Norwalk	1½ hours per week	800.00
Norwich		
Central	40 minutes per week	825.00
Falls	40 minutes per week	100.00
Town st.	50 minutes per week	125.00
Greeneville	1 hour per week	200.00
Orange	40-50 minutes per week	120.00
West Haven	1 hour per week	250.00
Plainville	1 hour per week	181.93
Plymouth	20-30 minutes per week by regular teachers	20.00
Portland	1 hour per week	22.50
Saybrook	55 minutes per week	275.00
Seymour	1 hour per week	370.00
Stamford	45 minutes per week	2,530.93
Stonington	75 minutes per week	800.00
Stratford	50 minutes per week	400.00
Wallingford	1 hour per week	950.00
Waterbury	75 minutes per week	2,375.00
West Hartford	1 hour per week	600.00
Winchester	1½ hours per week	600.00
Windham	2 hours per week	630.14
Windsor Locks	1 hour per week by regular teachers	100.00
44 towns		\$44,396.49

TABLE LIX
SINGING—1911-12

TOWN	time given to subject	expense
Ansonia	90 minutes per week	\$700.00
Branford	2 hours per week	370.00
Bridgeport	1½ hours per week	1,185.00
Bristol	75 minutes per week	532.45
Brookfield	40 minutes per week in three schools	
Brooklyn	1 hour per week	111.98
Canton	(taught by drawing teacher) ½ hour per week	
Cheshire	2½ hours per week	200.00
Chester	2 periods per week	63.00
Clinton	100 minutes per week	132.78
Colchester	1½ hours per week	35.00
Corwall	1½ hours per week	140.00
Danbury	85 minutes per week	715.00
Darien	1½ hours per week	300.00
Derby	1½ hours per week	600.00
East Haven	1 teacher takes grades 7 & 8 besides her own	
East Windsor	2 hours per week	288.00
Ellington	1½ hours per week	300.00
Enfield	2½ hours per week	900.00
Glastonbury	part time—high school teacher	
Greenwich	25 minutes per week	1,436.20
Guilford	45 minutes per week	569.00
Hartford		
High	1 period per week	500.00
South	73 minutes per week	2,550.00
Southwest	1½ hours per week	330.00
Brown	1½ hours per week	811.56
Henry Barnard	minimum 1 hour per week	
	maximum 83 minutes per week	758.00
West Middle	1 hour per week	1,000.00
Arsenal	84 minutes per week	520.00
Northeast	1 hour per week	320.00
Northwest	75 minutes per week	394.52
Washington St	75-90 minutes per week	500.00
Huntington	1 hour per week	600.00
Killingly	1 hour per week	673.41
Litchfield	100 minutes per week	114.00
Manchester	1½ hours per week	380.00
South	90 minutes per week	1,184.08
Meriden	1 hour per week	1,349.31
Middlefield	50 minutes per week	42.75
Middletown	1 hour 40 minutes per week	500.00
City	45 minutes per week	430.00
Milford	1 hour per week	350.00
Naugatuck	75 minutes per week grades 1-6	
	90 " " " 7-9	829.77
	45 " " " high school glee	
New Britain	75 minutes per week	1,535.82
New Canaan	150 minutes per week	250.00
New Haven	1 hour per week	3,100.00
(Westville)	1½ hours per week	325.00
New London	75 minutes per week	900.00
New Milford	20 minutes per week	225.00
Norfolk	2½ hours per week	172.80
North Canaan	100 minutes per week	309.50
North Haven	1½ hours per week	194.16
Norwich		
Central	1 hour per week	1,000.00
Falls	100 minutes per week	100.00
Town St	2 hours per week	125.00
West Chelsea	2 hours per week	500.00
Greeneville	1½ hours per week	325.00
Orange	75-125 minutes per week	150.00
West Haven	2 hours 5 minutes per week	375.00
Plainville	1 hour per week	201.25
Plymouth	100-125 minutes per week	255.75
Putnam	2½-3 hours per week	541.50
Salem	taught to some extent by teachers in central and 7th grades	
Saybrook	70 minutes per week	230.00
Seymour	100 minutes per week	350.00

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY

SINGING—1911-12—concluded

TOWN	time given to subject	expense
Simsbury	1½ hours per week	\$500.00
Somers	1½ hours per week	468.00
Southington	1 hour per week	441.19
Stafford	1½ hours per week	732.00
Stamford	40 minutes per week	1,450.00
Stonington	75 minutes per week	700.00
Stratford	100 minutes per week	225.00
Suffield	100 minutes per week	247.00
Thomaston	1 hour per week	204.00
Thompson	1½ hours per week	577.21
Torrington	1 hour per week	900.00
Vernon	2½ hours per week	700.00
Wallingford	1 hour per week	850.00
Waterbury	75 minutes per week	2,000.00
West Hartford	1½ hours per week	575.00
Westport	40 minutes per week	90.00
Wethersfield	1 hour per week	119.00
Winchester	1½ hours per week	600.00
Windham	2 hours per week	808.13
Windsor	1 hour per week by regular teachers	50.00
Windsor Locks	1 hour per week by regular teachers	234.00
Woodbury	¾ hour per week	
70 towns		\$46,352.12

DOMESTIC SCIENCE

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DOMESTIC SCIENCE—1911-12

TABLE LX—SEWING

TOWN	time given to subject	expense
Bristol.....	80 minutes per week in grades v-viii.....	\$775.00
Canton.....	½ hour per week taught by drawing teacher.....	.....
Danbury.....	60-90 minutes per week.....	* 55.06
Hartford.....	grades—60 minutes per week.....	5,800.00
	high—6 periods per week.....	1,875.00
Huntington.....	45 minutes in grades vi, vii and viii.....	8.40
Manchester.....	50 minutes per week in grades iii-viii.....	448.00
South.....	90 minutes per week.....	320.52
Meriden.....	supervised by drawing teacher.....	.....
Middletown—city.....	{ 40 minutes per week girls in grades v, vi, vii, and to middle of 8th grade..... }	250.00
Naugatuck.....	45 minutes per week, grades ix-xi.....	71.31
New Britain.....	40 minutes per week.....	921.26
New Haven.....	1 hour per week, grades iv, v, vi.....	2,200.00
Norwich.....	.....	.....
Central.....	taught by drawing teacher.....	* 25.00
West Chelsea.....	taught in grades iii and iv by regular teachers.....	.....
Putnam.....	2½ hours per week (includes cooking).....	.....
Salem.....	taught to some extent after school hours.....	.....
South Windsor.....	1 hour per week in one school.....	.....
Stamford.....	40 minutes, girls in grades iv and v.....	.....
Stonington.....	50 minutes per week, grades vi and vii.....	.....
Thomaston.....	50 minutes per week.....	.....
Vernon.....	2½ hours per week.....	336.00
Waterbury—city.....	1 hour per week.....	2,260.00
Windham.....	2 hours per week.....	†
21 towns.....	.....	\$15,405.55

TABLE LXI—COOKING

TOWN	time given to subject	expense
Bridgeport.....	1 hour per week in grades vii and viii.....	\$1,029.78
Danbury.....	1½ hours per week.....	795.12
Hartford.....	grades—1½ hours per week.....	1,600.00
	high—6 periods per week.....	†
Manchester—South.....	105 minutes per week.....	1,216.40
Middletown—city.....	{ 1½ hours per week for one-half year by girls in 8th grade..... }	70.00
Naugatuck.....	90 minutes per week, grades ix-xi.....	805.28
New Britain.....	90 minutes per week.....	1,580.65
New Haven.....	1½ hours per week.....	2,400.00
Putnam.....	2½ hours per week (includes cooking).....	691.88
Stamford.....	90 minutes, girls in grades vii and viii.....	1,444.08
Stonington.....	1½ hours per week, grade viii.....	500.00
Waterbury—city.....	1 hour per week.....	2,850.00
12 towns.....	.....	\$14,983.19

* salary included in cooking

† salary included in drawing

‡ salary included in sewing

TABLE LXII
MANUAL TRAINING—1911-12

TOWN	time given to subject	expense
Bridgeport	1 hour per week in 7th and 8th grades.....	\$1,104.00
Bristol	90 minutes per week in grades v-viii.....	800.00
Canton	½ hour per week taught by drawing teacher	*
Danbury	90 minutes per week.....	* 125.00
Derby	1 hour per week.....	
Groton	taught by drawing teacher	
Hartford	1½ hours in grammar grades.....	69.00
	4 or 5 periods in high	4,252.50
Manchester	50 minutes per week.....	360.00
South	90 minutes per week.....	996.47
Middletown—city	40 minutes per week, boys in grades v-viii.....	350.00
Naugatuck	{ 50 minutes per week in grade vi..... }	
	{ 90 minutes per week in grades vii-xi..... }	1,180.01
New Britain	80 minutes per week.....	1,107.26
New Haven	{ 1 hour per week in grades iv-vi..... }	
	{ 1½ hours per week in grades vii and viii..... }	5,900.00
Norwich—Central	by drawing teacher	* 10.00
Stonington	1 hour per week, boys in grade viii.....	*
Waterbury	1 hour per week.....	4,600.00
Windham	2 hours per week.....	644.37
Windsor Locks.....	no regular program.....	79.09
17 towns.....		\$21,577.70

* salary included in drawing

ARBOR AND BIRD DAY

In 1911 and 1912 the Governor issued the proclamations given below.

These arbor and bird day proclamations were severally sent to each teacher in the public schools of the state.

The days designated were very generally observed with appropriate exercises.

ARBOR AND BIRD DAY

1911

The return of spring to gladden and adorn the earth reminds us that we can become fellow workers with God in aiding the forces of nature to bring beauty and freshness into human life. I, therefore, pursuant to the statutes of this state hereby designate Tuesday, the eleventh day of April next, as arbor and bird day and I recommend that all, who can, use the opportunity to plant trees suitable for shade and ornament around their homes, or in the public roads; and that in our schools the teachers on that day read aloud this proclamation, and impress upon the minds of those subject to their care the loveliness of groves and shaded avenues; the solicitude with which our laws seek to guard the perpetuation of the song-bird; and the many ways in which children can do an important part in preventing injuries to birds or trees, and so in giving their state a greater charm, and making it more dear to all its people.

SIMEON E BALDWIN *Governor*

1912

Pursuant to the statutes of this state, I hereby designate Thursday, the fourth day of April next, to be observed as arbor and bird day and I direct that this proclamation be then read in each of our public schools which is in session, and that the teachers explain to their classes how much children can do towards protecting trees and birds from injury, and making the state from year to year still more beautiful and attractive. I also recommend to all her people that to a like end, so far as they have opportunity, they mark the day by planting or trimming some tree in garden or orchard, or in grove, that will be growing while they sleep, and may be for the good of another generation

SIMEON E BALDWIN *Governor*

FLAG DAY

1911

Pursuant to the statutes of this state, I hereby designate Wednesday, the fourteenth day of June next, as flag day and direct that commemorative exercises shall then be held in all the public schools, which may be in session, to mark the one hundred and thirty-fourth anniversary of the existence of the flag of the United States. Adopted by the Continental Congress on June 14, 1777, it has become the oldest flag, with one exception, now flown by any nation in the world. Illustrating, as it thus does, the quality of permanence, which is a special characteristic of American institutions, I ask the people of the state to join upon that day in its general display and so to testify to their attachment to the principles of the Constitution, and to their love of home and fatherland,

SIMEON E BALDWIN *Governor*

1912

Pursuant to the statutes of this state, I hereby designate Friday, the fourteenth day of June next as flag day and direct that it be made the occasion in every public school within the state, which may then be in session, of exercises to commemorate the adoption by Congress on June 14, 1777, during the first year of the existence of the United States, of the flag that should forever symbolize the new nation, constituted by the Declaration of Independence. Its thirteen stripes represent the thirteen states which joined in making that Declaration. The fact that Connecticut was one of these is the proud heritage of her citizens, among whom the children in her schools have as rightful a place as any of their elders. Let their teachers, then, use flag day as a time to impress upon them the full meaning of the stars and stripes: one star for every state; one stripe for each of the "old thirteen," which fought the seven years struggle of the Revolution for freedom and independence.

SIMON E BALDWIN *Governor*

PRIVATE SCHOOLS

Since 1888 private schools have made returns. A summary for fourteen years is given below

TABLE LXIII			
report of year	number of schools	registered	average attendance
1900	177	30,083	22,154
1901	166	31,190	23,475
1902	161	31,347	23,456
1903	186	35,063	25,837
1904	166	33,686	25,282
1905	163	33,740	25,242
1906	172	35,239	25,849
1907	205	39,030	28,777
1908	198	39,462	31,189
1909	188	41,171	31,026
1910	175	40,081	31,998
1911	219	42,215	33,045
1912	228	45,716	35,447
1913	256	48,593	36,408

The registration in ecclesiastical schools is 34,979 and in business colleges 4,615

The law relating to private schools runs as follows:

G S § 2118 Attendance of children at a school other than a public school shall not be regarded as compliance with the laws of the state requiring parents and other persons having control of children to cause them to attend school, unless the teachers or persons having control of such school shall keep a register of attendance in the form and manner prescribed by the state board of education for the public schools, which register shall at all times during school hours be open to the inspection of the secretary and agents of the state board of education, and shall make such reports and returns concerning the school under their charge to the secretary of the state board of education as are required from the school visitors concerning the public schools, except that no report concerning expenses shall be required. The secretary of the state board of education shall furnish to the teachers or persons having charge of any school, on their request, such registers and blanks for returns as may be necessary for compliance with the provisions of this section.

SCHOOLHOUSES AND LIBRARIES

	1910-11	1911-12
Number of schoolhouses in the state	1,517	1,537
Number of new schoolhouses built during the year	23	14
Number of schoolhouses reported in poor condition	98	99
increase for the year	*34	1
Number of sittings in public schools	188,731	202,585
Number of schools having libraries	1,041	1,095
Number of books in school libraries	290,256	293,921
Number of districts drawing state money during the fiscal year	177	144
Amount of library grant paid from state treasury to districts in fiscal year ended September 30	\$9,480.00	\$8,130.00
Number of free public libraries receiving state grant of books	92	98
Number of public libraries	174	174

NEW SCHOOL BUILDINGS

1910-1911

Bloomfield	1 room building brick	\$2 821.84
Bridgeport	8 " " Stillman st	42 044.00
Cromwell	Northwest concrete basement two story brick	6 000.00
	land basement and brick donated	
Darien	2 story 4 room brick building Center	23 000.00 (inc grading)
East Haddam	addition to Moodus	6 000.00
Fairfield	" to Nichols terrace	7 000.00
Farmington	Union dist primary building enlarged to four rooms	5 559.49
Hamden	4 room wood building Center- ville	7 849.68 (inc equipment)
Hartford	West middle primary	37 000.00
Huntington	Lafayette 8 rm building grammar	40 000.00
	6 rm building grammar	16 000.00
Manchester	South 8 rm building	45 000.00
New Britain	addition to Smalley	60 000.00
	" " Smith	35 000.00
New Haven	Westville—Edgewood ave 8 rm building	40 000.00
New Milford	High school building	40 000.00
Plainfield	building 15 000 lot 2 500 lot and \$5 000 given by Lawton Mills Corp	17 500.00
Plymouth	8 room building brick Terry- ville	30 000.00
	high—building and grounds furnishing and grading \$10 500	69 000.00
Southington	Beecher st 4 rm brick	15 000.00
Stratford	8 rm brick grades 1-6 built and furnished	45 000.00
Tolland	Southwest good up to date building No 3	1 070.00
Torrington	4 rm addition to Migeon ave	10 264.27
Windsor Locks	annex to main building	14 959.00

1911-12		
Burlington	2 room building	\$2 534.33
Cheshire	8 room building	30 000.00
Groton	8 room brick building of three stories with assembly in upper story	45 000.00
Hartford	12 room building and kindergarten	56 065.36
Manchester — South	9 room building	44 599.39
Milford	4 room brick building	14 000.00
North Haven	2 room building	7 722.32
	1 room building	2 783.49
Orange — Union	8 room brick building	35 000.00
Plainville	4 room brick building	20 000.00
Rocky Hill	2 room building	2 749.10
Waterford	4 room building	10 000.00
Winchester	2 room shingle building with basements	5 000.00
Woodbridge	1 room building	1 800.00

SCHOOL LIBRARIES

The following table shows the number of districts drawing, the amount of the annual state grants, and the amount expended by the districts:

TABLE LXIV

report of year	no districts drawing	amount received from state treasury	amount expended
1900	328	7,650.00	20,302.53
1901	286	6,760.00	26,270.83
1902	277	8,025.00	26,209.25
1903	271	7,385.00	26,148.75
1904	298	8,895.00	24,775.30
1905	291	7,635.00	23,007.76
1906	285	6,910.00	23,780.31
1907	255	7,230.00	30,924.18
1908	243	8,940.00	27,617.50
1909	238	7,030.00	29,569.10
1910	273	9,530.00	37,556.74
1911	160 *	8,155.00	29,542.05
1912	177	9,575.00	26,900.19
1913	140	8,130.00	35,111.41

* town management act decreased the number of districts

The number of school libraries reported in the years since 1900 is as follows:

TABLE LXV

report of year	no school libraries	report of year	no school libraries
1900	771	1907	937
1901	785	1908	978
1902	837	1909	973
1903	833	1910	1,017
1904	822	1911	1,016
1905	914	1912	1,041
1906	914	1913	1,095

The number of books in school libraries reported in the years since 1900 is as follows:

TABLE LXVI

report of year	no books in school libraries	report of year	no books in school libraries
1900	158,073	1907	231,890
1901	178,690	1908	227,616
1902	192,525	1909	238,197
1903	197,791	1910	260,196
1904	201,117	1911	269,540
1905	218,607	1912	290,256
1906	221,062	1913	293,921

The increase in number of libraries is largely due to the activity and assistance of the Connecticut public library committee.

TOWN MANAGEMENT

TOWNS REMAINING UNDER DISTRICT SYSTEM

1912-1913

Bristol	Hartford	Orange
Colchester	Manchester	Vernon
Farmington	Middletown	Wallingford
Griswold	Naugatuck	Waterbury
Groton	Newtown	14

FREE TEXT BOOKS

In the following table is summarized information concerning free text-books

TABLE LXVII

	1910-11	1911-12
Number of towns	124	129
Original cost	\$149,884.22	\$150,750.04
Cost for year	112,626.15	118,229.86
Cost per scholar	.71	.71

The following towns do not supply free text-books

*Ansonia	||Middletown
Ashford	Milford
Bethlehem	Monroe
Borrah	New Fairfield
Bristol	Norwich
Brooklyn	*Portland
Canterbury	Preston
Canton	Ridgefield
Chaplin	Salem
Colchester	Sherman
Coventry	Southington
Danbury	Torrington
Derby	Trumbull
Durham	Wethersfield
Easton	Winchester
Hampton	Windham
Hebron	Windsor Locks
Ledyard	Woodbury
†Madison	Woodstock
Mansfield	

Total 39

* Voted for text books but has not conformed to law

† Has returned to individual purchase system

|| poor children only supplied

TABLE LXVIII — FREE TEXT BOOKS 1911-1912

town	cost of books	cost per scholar registered	cost of handling	method of distribution	is method of distribution satisfactory	year of vote	original expense
Andover.....	\$32.38	\$.50	.....	superintendent and teachers..	yes	1906	\$60.67
Avon.....	525.03	1.88	\$5.00	superintendent.....	yes	1905	151.31
Barkhamsted.....	179.92	.92	.....	secretary and superintendent.	yes	1905	395.12
Beacon Falls.....	200.00	.93	2.75	teachers.....	yes	1896	100.00
Berlin.....	280.96	.45	.....	superintendent.....	yes	1905	641.20
Bethany.....	44.66	.51	7.35	committee appointed by board	yes	1906	342.88
Bethel.....	774.57	1.07	.....	superintendent.....	yes	1905	628.09
Bloomfield.....	111.08	.33	.....	superintendent.....	yes	1905	365.00
Bolton.....	30.76	.35	.....	secretary of school board....	yes	1906	103.72
Branford.....	1,150.00	.82	50.00	teachers and superintendent..	yes	1905	1,045.00
Bridgeport.....	11,813.95	.79	545.80	number required sent to each school.....	yes	1904	15,000.00
Bridgewater.....	69.19	.71	.....	secretary.....	yes	1905	131.74
Brookfield.....	62.07	.33	5.00	secretary.....	yes	1908	454.00
Burlington.....	96.67	.35	.....	superintendent.....	yes	.....	.....
Canaan.....	94.37	.74	.....	school visitor.....	yes	1901	180.00
Chatham.....	459.95	.98	.....	superintendent.....	very	1892	400.00
Cheshire.....	397.75	1.54	.....	teachers.....	yes	1905	1,800.00
Chester.....	288.18	1.06	.....	principal.....	yes	1905	484.49
Clinton.....	100.68	2.88	.....	teacher and acting visitor....	yes	1905	62.04
Colebrook.....	23.78	.22	.....	supervisor and secretary....	yes	1905	256.00
Columbia.....	109.68	.22	.....	supervisor.....	yes	1895	247.00
Cornwall.....	37.24	.21	.....	supervisor.....	.....	1906	492.59
Cromwell.....	559.68	1.08	.....	principal of White school....	yes	1905	89.51
Darien.....	765.80	1.41	100.00	superintendent's direction...	yes	1900	244.38
Eastford.....	21.34	.21	.....	supervisor.....	yes	1908	57.88
East Granby.....	90.48	.55	.....	supervisor.....	yes	1905	140.00
East Haddam.....	492.15	1.18	81.68	purchasing agent.....	yes	1905	809.31
East Hartford.....	2,252.38	1.18	55.00	superintendent and boys....	yes	1904	2,132.31
East Haven.....	208.64	.54	.....	books numbered and each child held responsible for books he receives.....	yes	1896	210.00
East Lyme.....	245.34	.70	15.00	acting visitor.....	yes	1905	389.00
East Windsor.....	211.11	.35	28.52	acting visitor.....	yes	1898	195.93
Ellington.....	101.17	.27	.....	superintendent.....	yes	1894	205.16
Enfield.....	1,925.31	1.31	100.00	central supply at high school handled by janitor.....	yes	1905	1,200.00
Essex.....	235.72	.46	13.75	secretary.....	yes	1905	700.00
Fairfield.....	1,361.80	1.06	.....	superintendent.....	yes	1905	838.72
Farmington.....	874.27	1.29	.....	supervisor.....	yes	1898	500.00
Franklin.....	15.00	.18	.....	chairman.....	yes	1906	61.60
Glastonbury.....	884.23	1.06	.....	town supply agent.....	partially	1905	632.67
Goshen.....	22.48	.16	.....	supervisor.....	yes	1892	150.00
Granby.....	113.24	.47	25.00	teachers.....	yes	1903	500.00
Greenwich.....	3,930.06	1.19	175.00	superintendent.....	yes	1892	1,500.00
Griswold.....	363.35	.50	24.20	committee of board of school visitors.....	yes	1902	526.64
Groton.....	650.21	.51	44.00	agent on order of board of school visitors.....	yes	1905	1,197.99
Guilford.....	260.68	.47	26.00	Penn system.....	yes	1905	900.00
Haddam.....	136.91	.36	.....	from superintendent's office..	yes	1908	126.43
Hamden.....	852.18	.66	12.00	superintendent.....	yes	1902	695.37
Hartford.....	13,114.15	.72	213.75	distributed from central point	yes	1902	16,863.53
Hartland.....	160.83	1.41	4.00	supervisor and secretary....	yes	1902	100.00
Harwinton.....	78.46	.22	.....	acting visitor.....	yes	1905	554.11
Huntington.....	795.39	.57	.....	superintendent and clerk....	yes	1906	1,238.14
Kent.....	21.17	.10	.....	supervisor.....	yes	1901	150.60
Killingly.....	703.23	.68	.....	superintendent.....	yes	1905	1,103.46
Killingworth.....	101.90	.77	.....	superintendent.....	yes	1900	90.00
Lebanon.....	455.24	1.74	.....	member of town school committee.....	yes	1911	455.74
Lisbon.....	160.00	.98	.....	secretary.....	yes	1905	209.04
Litchfield.....	395.87	.69	.....	supervisor.....	yes	1886	336.17
Lyme.....	37.67	.30	.....	secretary and supervisor.....	yes	1905	193.75

TABLE LXVIII — FREE TEXT BOOKS 1911-1912 — *continued*

town	cost of books	cost per scholar registered	cost of handling	method of distribution	is method of distribution satisfactory	year of vote	original expense
Manchester.....	\$591.97	\$.62		superintendent.....	yes	1905	\$771.39
Manchester—So..	1,983.01	.91		superintendent.....	yes	1905	1,500.00
Marlboro.....				book committee.....	yes	1905	162.24
Meriden.....	2,384.64	.48		superintendent buys and dis- tributes.....	yes	1905	2,041.31
Middlebury.....	127.94	1.16		supervisor and member of board.....	yes	1911	127.94
Middlefield.....	587.26	3.23		superintendent.....	yes	1905	128.36
Middletown.....	24.80			for poor children only.....			
City.....	80.00						
Montville.....	313.50	.63		supervisor.....	yes	1895	1,099.31
Morris.....	97.75	.72	\$5.00	written requisition of teachers to secretary.....	yes	1905	116.54
Naugatuck.....	2,598.46	1.08	5.00	requisition on central supply..	yes	1885	1,368.67
New Britain.....	3,572.33	.58		truant officer.....	yes	1896	1,658.54
New Canaan.....	495.19	.80	100.00	superintendent.....	yes	1897	996.88
New Hartford.....	257.67	.86		supervisor.....	yes	1905	253.66
New Haven.....	12,060.97	.47		delivered to schools by con- tractor.....	yes	1890	17,892.17
" Westville.....	638.09	1.00		given out by principal.....	yes	1900	180.85
Newington.....	82.80	.25		superintendent.....	yes	1905	201.88
New London.....	1,553.27	.51		books sent to each school from central office on requi- sitions of principals.....	yes fairly	1905 1905	570.00 834.51
New Milford.....	479.34	.43		superintendent.....	yes	1905	683.53
Newtown.....	483.66	.84	180.13	secretary of board.....	yes	1905	
Norfolk.....	194.52	.68		stamped and distributed by superintendent.....	very	1901	527.80
North Branford..	164.52	.96		superintendent.....	yes	1905	350.80
North Canaan.....	228.31	.60		superintendent.....	yes	1905	285.95
North Haven.....	242.48	.53		superintendent.....	yes	1905	563.10
North Stonington	85.75	.44		superintendent.....	yes	1911	85.75
Norwalk.....	4,681.62	1.02	142.01	purchasing agents.....	yes	1900	496.04
Norwich.....							
(Town st).....	191.00	1.04		supplied to pupils at schools..	yes		
Old Lyme.....	67.79	.29		principal to teacher and pupils	yes	1905	250.00
Old Saybrook.....	133.56	.53		teachers.....	yes	1905	184.45
Orange.....	3,388.34	1.41	24.60	superintendent and janitors...	yes	1893	643.69
Oxford.....	315.23	1.41	12.00	secretary.....	yes	1905	154.56
Plainfield.....	564.60	.51		superintendent.....	yes	1905	494.83
Plainville.....	254.76	.47		free to all pupils.....	yes	1905	104.65
Plymouth.....	442.94	.42		superintendent through teach- ers.....	yes	1905	349.14
Pomfret.....	352.30	1.05		one of board supply agent....	yes	1905	549.71
Prospect.....	17.69	.23		superintendent.....	yes	1898	87.00
Putnam.....	735.50	.79		superintendent.....	yes	1904	1,950.78
Redding.....				supervisor.....	yes	1905	206.44
Rocky Hill.....	93.05	.45		superintendent.....	yes	1905	189.37
Roxbury.....	28.80	.16		text books committee.....	yes	1905	205.38
Salisbury.....	354.08	.68	7.50	supervisor.....	yes	1898	500.00
Saybrook.....	356.70	.94		superintendent.....	yes	1905	339.68
Scotland.....	27.12	.33	.90	superintendent.....		1896	172.25
Seymour.....	615.00	.68		superintendent.....	yes	1895	624.94
Sharon.....	574.62	1.70		superintendent.....	yes	1895	587.01
Simsbury.....	549.43	.98		supervisor.....	yes	1905	586.00
Somers.....	162.68	.46		superintendent.....	yes	1903	437.77
Southbury.....	9.60	.04		school visitors.....	yes	1905	342.50
South Windsor..	314.19	.94		superintendent.....	yes	1905	205.00
Sprague.....	89.93	.28		superintendent.....	yes	1896	101.45
Stafford.....	1,120.00	1.28	250.00	local dealer.....	yes	1904	2,800.00
Stamford.....	2,002.04	.38		shipped to superintendent and distributed by him.....	yes	1897	5,700.00
Sterling.....	272.78	1.00		supervisor.....	yes	1909	228.42
Stonington.....	3,122.26	1.82		trolley express.....	yes	1905	201.82
Stratford.....	1,375.68	.96		sent out by pupils.....	no	1906	1,051.77

TABLE LXVIII.—FREE TEXT BOOKS 1911-1912²—concluded

town	cost of books	cost per scholar registered	cost of handling	method of distribution	is method of distribution satisfactory	year of vote	original expense
Suffield	\$1,295.94	\$1.78	.....	superintendent	yes	1905	\$1,597.93
Thomaston	529.23	.83	.....	principal has charge	yes	1905	400.00
Thompson	374.83	.57	\$38.00	acting visitors from supply room	yes	1898	414.91
Tolland	147.49	.71	.....	supervisor	yes	1903	435.50
Union	54.02	.71	.....	sent to teachers	yes	1905	117.12
Vernon	800.00	.60	50.00	teachers send order to depositories	yes	1895	1,800.00
Voluntown	30.94	.22	2.84	teachers	yes	1905	71.75
Wallingford	1,813.19	.72	15.83	requisitions made by principals on purchasing agent through superintendent's office	yes	1893	1,801.10
Warren	196.25	2.13	.....	supervisor	yes	1911	196.25
Washington	180.10	.61	.....	supervisor	yes	1892	150.00
Waterbury dists	1,523.50	.84	480.00	agent and team	yes	1896	13,000.00
Waterbury city	7,000.00	.60	1,560.00	agent and team	yes	1895	11,500.00
Waterford	328.65	.66	.....	supervisor	yes	1899	700.00
Watertown	979.36	1.25	.....	superintendent	yes	1905	3,441.99
Westbrook	57.61	.45	.....	principal	yes	1899	57.78
West Hartford	653.76	.69	15.00	superintendent	yes	1905	810.68
Weston	36.10	.36	.....	secretary and chairman	yes	1905	80.36
Westport	160.25	.19	.....	shipped directly to school	yes	1902	1,600.00
Willington	175.88	.67	.....	supervisor	yes	1896	161.24
Wilton	147.96	.40	.....	supervisor	yes	1905	524.85
Windsor	500.64	.57	.....	superintendent	yes	1905	871.95
Wolcott	90.26	.73	.....	supervisor	yes	1900	850.00
Woodbridge	131.57	.91	4.00	library committee	yes	1900	114.59
130 towns	\$ 118,229.86	.71	4,426.62				150,750.04

CONVEYANCE OF CHILDREN

The table on pages 226 to 231 gives facts relating to conveyance in the years 1910-11 and 1911-12. These tables do not include high school conveyance.

[See pages 199 to 201.]

The "number of schools closed" refers to schools closed for the school year under consideration, and in most cases does not include those hitherto reported as closed.

The following summaries are of interest:

	1910-11	1911-12
1 Number of schools closed	92	45
2 Number of children conveyed	3,154	3,481
3 Expense	\$66,642.50	\$82,465.97

The average expense per scholar is \$23.69.

The following table summarizes the returns of 12 years:

TABLE LXIX

year	number towns	number schools closed	number children conveyed	expense
1900-1	49	59	780	\$12,837.57
1901-2	57	51	946	16,100.56
1902-3	60	58	1,148	17,717.01
1903-4	73	114	1,272	21,739.83
1904-5	65	83	1,162	22,410.14
1905-6	67	30	1,432	26,303.20
1906-7	76	60	1,519	28,269.49
1907-8	81	45	1,571	31,411.56
1908-9	91	83	2,030	39,054.13
1909-10	101	79	2,292	46,280.02
1910-11	120	92	3,154	66,642.50
1911-12	120	45	3,481	82,465.97

TABLE LXX — CONVEYANCE OF CHILDREN

town	number of schools closed	number of children carried	cost for year	remarks
Ashford.....	3	14	\$893.25	not generally satisfactory to parents, beneficial to schools
Barkhamsted.....	4	4	1.77	satisfactory to parents and beneficial to schools
Beacon Falls.....	11	11	134.50	{ satisfactory to parents and beneficial to schools { a good plan and should be continued
Berlin.....	5	33	455.95	satisfactory to parents and beneficial to schools
Bethany.....	2	2	169.00	conveyed by parent; satisfactory to parent
Bloomfield.....	1	8	70.00	not satisfactory to parents, and not beneficial to schools
Bolton.....	1	1	.....	pupils left town
Bozrah.....	3	2	61.00	conveyed by parent, who wanted more money
Branford.....	58	58	1,043.08	conveyed by team and trolley; satisfactory to parents and beneficial to schools
Bristol.....	70	70	857.71	conveyed by team and trolley; satisfactory to parents and beneficial to schools
Brooklyn.....	1	31	856.25	children meet and leave conveyance at agreed points; satisfactory to parents and beneficial to schools
Canaan.....	16	16	701.00	.....
Canterbury.....	9	9	430.80	satisfactory to parents and beneficial to schools; helps attendance
Canton.....	2	6	577.20	satisfactory to parents and beneficial to schools
Chaplin.....	10	10	324.00	satisfactory to parents and beneficial to schools
Cheshire.....	7	15	1,428.25	satisfactory to parents and beneficial to schools
Chester.....	53	53	740.20	satisfactory to parents and beneficial to schools
Clinton.....	5	5	193.75	no complaints; beneficial to schools
Colchester.....	2	7	209.50	the board arranged with parent to get child to school. Satisfactory to parents and beneficial to schools. Small schools are not economical, but it is sometimes difficult to provide transportation for small children at reasonable cost
Colebrook.....	14	14	1,128.75	not wholly satisfactory to parents, but undoubtedly beneficial to schools
Columbia.....	4	4	151.30	satisfactory to parents and beneficial to schools
Cornwall.....	3	30	693.00	not satisfactory to the entire town; the school committee and the town are divided in their opinion as to the benefit to schools
Coventry.....	1	4	63.50	conveyed by board member; satisfactory to parents and beneficial to schools
Darien.....	1	40	900.52	daily service by two horse-drawn vehicles; mostly satisfactory to parents; decidedly beneficial to schools
Derby.....	25	25	360.00	very satisfactory to parents and beneficial to schools
Eastford.....	2	2	130.12	not satisfactory to parents
East Haddam.....	1	14	482.80	conveyed by parents; not satisfactory to parents; beneficial to schools
East Hartford.....	11	11	74.40	conveyed by trolley; satisfactory to parents and beneficial to schools
East Haven.....	25	25	537.55	one or two complaints, but for the most part satisfactory to parents; beneficial to schools
East Lyme.....	7	7	324.00	satisfactory to parents and beneficial to schools
East Windsor.....	115	115	1,229.05	partly satisfactory to parents; beneficial to schools; carrying school children to the satisfaction of all concerned is a very difficult problem
Easton.....	11	11	143.92	generally satisfactory to parents; undoubtedly beneficial to schools; it is difficult to get children carried unless an exorbitant price is paid
Ellington.....	12	12	228.75	satisfactory to parents and beneficial to schools
Enfield.....	2	90	1,340.00	mostly transported by trolley; fairly satisfactory to parents; beneficial to schools
Fairfield.....	93	93	145.30	conveyed by teams and trolley; satisfactory to parents and beneficial to schools
Farmington.....	33	33	733.00	satisfactory to parents and beneficial to schools
Franklin.....	3	21	520.20	conveyed by teams and trolley; fairly satisfactory to parents; beneficial to schools
Glastonbury.....	4	4	36.00	conveyed by trolley; satisfactory to parents and beneficial to schools
Griswold.....	2	7	133.20	conveyed by parents at agreed price; satisfactory to parents and beneficial to schools
Guilford.....	1	3	15.00	conveyed by trolley; beneficial to schools
Hamden.....	21	21	116.30	conveyed by trolley; satisfactory to parents and beneficial to schools
Hampton.....	23	23	434.83	satisfactory to parents and beneficial to schools; helps attendance
Harwinton.....	1	2	7.50	conveyed by parents; satisfactory to parents and beneficial to school
Hebron.....	8	8	262.50	fairly satisfactory to parents; it seemed to benefit very small schools
Huntington.....	4	113	2,473.90	not entirely satisfactory to parents; beneficial to schools
Kent.....	2	2	125.30	.....
Killingly.....	33	33	658.50	satisfactory to parents and beneficial to schools
Killingworth.....	1	3	111.00	satisfactory to parents and beneficial to schools
Lisbon.....	3	3	72.00	satisfactory to parents
Litchfield.....	49	49	1,840.20	satisfactory to parents and beneficial to schools
Madison.....	5	5	202.45	satisfactory to parents

TABLE LXX — CONVEYANCE OF CHILDREN — *continued*

town	number of schools closed	number of children carried	cost for year	remarks
Mansfield	..	38	\$774.75	satisfactory to parents except in one district where school was opened in January; beneficial to schools
Marlboro	1	5	75.00	
Meriden	1	92	1,009.00	conveyed by teams and electric cars; satisfactory to parents and beneficial to schools
Middletown	2	57	1,415.50	satisfactory to parents and beneficial to schools
Monroe	1	11	61.29	parents were allowed certain amount to carry children and furnish their own vehicle
Morris	..	6	69.50	beneficial to schools
Montville	4	83	956.45	conveyed by teams, trolley, railway; satisfactory to nearly all parents and beneficial to schools
New Britain	1	24	401.70	satisfactory to parents and beneficial to schools
New Canaan	2	15	600.00	satisfactory to parents and beneficial to schools; contracted for at a fixed monthly rate, two teams at \$30 per month
Newington	..	22	177.70	satisfactory to parents and beneficial to schools
New Milford	..	18	663.75	
Norfolk	1	13	106.11	satisfactory to parents and beneficial to schools
North Branford	..	12	225.00	satisfactory to parents and beneficial to schools
North Haven	..	12	75.00	conveyed by trolley; satisfactory to parents and beneficial to schools
No Stonington	2	21	728.30	generally satisfactory to parents and decidedly beneficial to schools
Old Lyme	..	93	1,548.00	driver must be approved by committee, maintain a 'bus satisfactory to committee, and follow a schedule; plan satisfactory to parents and beneficial to schools
Old Saybrook	..	75	457.16	conveyed by trolley; satisfactory to the majority of parents and beneficial to schools
Orange	..	75	1,700.00	satisfactory to parents and beneficial to schools
Oxford	2	8	217.10	satisfactory to parents and beneficial to schools
Plainfield	1	13	614.86	satisfactory to parents and beneficial to schools; transportation for long distances does not seem either desirable or economical
Plainville	..	44	359.65	conveyed by trolley; satisfactory to parents and beneficial to schools
Plymouth	1	12	514.00	in most cases satisfactory to parents; beneficial to schools
Pomfret	..	1	122.50	satisfactory to parents and beneficial to schools
Preston	2	7	150.00	satisfactory to parents and beneficial to schools
Prospect	1	6	56.25	satisfactory to parents and beneficial to schools; it should be continued; there should be but one school in town and that at the center
Redding	1	27	680.96	satisfactory to parents and beneficial to schools
Ridgefield	1	14	470.55	satisfactory to parents and beneficial to schools
Rocky Hill	..	3	164.25	satisfactory to parents; not enough pupils to affect schools
Roxbury	..	4	47.00	satisfactory to parents and beneficial to schools
Salem	1	4	69.00	suitable team and driver to be furnished at \$1 a day for each day that children are transported
Salisbury	..	14	680.95	satisfactory to parents and beneficial to schools
Saybrook	..	38	1,082.45	satisfactory to parents and beneficial to schools
Scotland	..	48	1,217.40	satisfactory to parents and beneficial to schools
Sharon	8	69	3,286.59	generally satisfactory to parents and beneficial to schools
Sherman	2	4	2.25	not satisfactory to parents, not beneficial to schools; you cannot transport children in back country towns and make a success of it
Seymour	1	25	500.00	satisfactory to all parents except those who live near school; beneficial to schools
Simsbury	1	3	154.00	satisfactory to parents and beneficial to schools
Somers	..	1	87.50	satisfactory to parents
Southbury	3	16	400.40	beneficial to schools
Southington	..	33	366.06	satisfactory to parents in nearly all cases; beneficial to schools; 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th grade pupils in the outside districts were assigned to center schools, finding their transportation as they pleased, under the following rule: pupils residing in districts traversed by trolley lines will be allowed 5 cents each for every day of actual attendance (if they are beyond the one-fare limit); in districts not traversed by trolley line they will be allowed 10 cents each
South Windsor	..	75	668.00	
Sprague	1	6	290.00	not entirely satisfactory to parents; beneficial to schools
Stafford	..	36	1,155.30	satisfactory to parents and beneficial to schools

TABLE LXX—CONVEYANCE OF CHILDREN—*concluded*

town	number of schools closed	number of children carried	cost per year	remarks
Stamford.....	34		\$800.55	satisfactory to parents and beneficial to schools; the consolidation of ungraded schools and the transportation of children ought to be much more generally adopted
Sterling.....	1	8	714.50	beneficial to schools
Stonington.....	4	133	2,799.85	fairly satisfactory to parents; beneficial to schools
Stratford.....	66		1,268.30	satisfactory to parents; beneficial to schools
Suffield.....	25		142.00	conveyed by trolley
Thomaston.....	5		12.00	conveyed only in bad weather; not entirely satisfactory to parents and not especially beneficial to schools; if parents of the pupils could be employed there would be less friction
Thompson.....	42		753.25	
Tolland.....	15		275.30	satisfactory to parents and beneficial to schools
Trumbull.....	9		267.00	satisfactory to parents and beneficial to schools
Vernon.....	2	9	180.00	satisfactory to parents and beneficial to schools
Voluntown.....	17		1,131.20	satisfactory to parents and beneficial to schools
Wallingford.....	3		60.00	conveyed by parents; satisfactory to parents and beneficial to schools
Warren.....	2	3	68.00	not satisfactory to parents, and not beneficial to schools; because the parents were dissatisfied and children went because they were compelled to
Washington.....	84		2,684.87	fairly satisfactory to parents; decidedly beneficial to schools
Waterford.....	1	24	400.65	conveyed by team and trolley; satisfactory to most parents; beneficial to schools
Westbrook.....	1		9.00	satisfactory to parents and beneficial to schools
West Hartford.....	58		1,169.75	team and trolley—satisfactory to parents and beneficial to schools
Westport.....	35		980.00	satisfactory to parents and beneficial to schools
Willington.....	3		226.80	person hired at \$7 per week. Satisfactory to parents and beneficial to schools; these pupils would not attend unless transported
Wilton.....	1	2	15.25	conveyed by railroad; satisfactory to parents and beneficial to schools
Winchester.....	16		500.50	conveyed by parents; satisfactory to parents and beneficial to school; some competent authority should define what would be an unreasonable distance
Windham.....	90		1,440.30	not satisfactory to all parents
Windsor Locks.....	15		105.00	satisfactory to parents and beneficial to schools
Woicott.....	5		211.00	generally satisfactory to parents; beneficial to schools
Woodbury.....	15		787.25	satisfactory to parents and beneficial to schools
Woodstock.....	17		446.90	satisfactory to parents and beneficial to schools; think the state should have an appropriation to use for transportation and order small schools closed
120	92	3154	\$66,642.50	

TABLE LXX—CONVEYANCE OF CHILDREN—1911-1912

town	number of schools closed	number of children conveyed	cost for year	remarks
Ashford.....	16		\$954.75	distance considered, the plan was generally satisfactory to parents; beneficial to schools
Aven	22		675.90	
Barkhamsted...	7		216.00	children met team at a given place. Satisfactory to parents; beneficial to schools
Beacon Falls..	25		197.00	tickets furnished for trolley. Satisfactory to parents; beneficial to schools
Berlin.....	32		510.10	satisfactory to parents; beneficial to schools
Bethany.....	4		237.60	
Bethel.....	1 4		127.00	conveyed during Dec Jan Feb Mar Sentiment in community that it would be better if schools were in session there
B. Itcn.....	2		189.60	satisfactory to parents
Borrah.....	1 2		81.00	conveyed by parent, who wanted more money, therefore not satisfactory. Beneficial to schools
Branford.....	87		1,732.00	generally satisfactory to parents; beneficial to schools
Bristol.....	80		1,027.33	tramway for high school students, bus for others. Satisfactory to parents and beneficial to schools
Brooklyn.....	34		1,498.25	children meet carriage; satisfactory to parents and beneficial to schools
Canaan.....	1 29		735.60	personal contracts; satisfactory to parents and very beneficial to schools
Casterbury.....	8		287.05	satisfactory to parents and beneficial to schools
Canton.....	2 7		598.40	conveyed by team; satisfactory to parents and beneficial to schools
Chaplin.....	10		270.00	satisfactory to parents and beneficial to schools
Cheshire.....	104		1,714.65	generally satisfactory to parents and beneficial to schools
Chester.....	52		761.70	generally satisfactory to parents and beneficial to schools
Cinton.....	5		215.00	no complaints; beneficial to schools
Colchester.....	4		87.12	allowance made to each parent to get children to school; beneficial to schools
Colbrook.....	12		667.36	satisfactory to parents and beneficial to schools
Columbia.....	3		149.60	satisfactory to parents and beneficial to schools
Corwall.....	1 13		511.30	tendency is for parents to expect too much; isolated families are expensive to handle. With a wagon load the cost per child seems reasonable, but it may cost as much to transport one or two as six
Cowenry.....	1 2		39.00	satisfactory to parents and beneficial to schools
Danbury.....	1 4		300.00	on the whole satisfactory to parents; decidedly beneficial to schools
Darien.....	64		2,047.40	part by team, and part by trolley; beneficial to schools and generally satisfactory to parents. Some parents complained of boisterousness of large boys in teams
Derby.....	26		340.00	extremely satisfactory to parents and beneficial to schools
Eastford.....	1 2		160.10	one child walked ½ of a mile to meet a team, the other boarded near school and came home Friday night; beneficial to schools
East Haddam..	9		488.25	parents hired to convey children; not satisfactory to parents; beneficial to schools
East Hartford..	42		391.25	conveyed by trolley and wagon; hardly satisfactory to parents; certainly beneficial to schools
East Haven.....	30		508.75	not entirely satisfactory to parents; beneficial to schools
East Lyme.....	1 49		538.75	satisfactory in one district, not in the other; beneficial to schools in one district
Easton.....	5		120.00	conveyed daily except when severe storms. No complaints; beneficial to schools
East Windsor..	58		1,416.25	conveyed by trolley and team; satisfactory to parents and apparently beneficial to schools
Elington.....	13		231.25	conveyed by trolley and team; satisfactory to parents and beneficial to schools
Enfield.....	2 95		1,325.00	mostly by trolley; satisfactory to parents and beneficial to schools
Fairfield.....	100		2,072.00	by team and trolley; satisfactory to parents and beneficial to schools
Farmington.....	1 52		1,600.00	satisfactory to parents and beneficial to schools; the expense of transportation is growing and becoming a burden
Franklin.....	2 15		531.91	satisfactory to parents; not beneficial to schools; would not close any school if there were 8 pupils
Gastonbury...	22		1,004.74	satisfactory to parents and beneficial to schools
Granby.....	1 5		82.50	
Greenwich.....	1 5		382.00	satisfactory to parents and beneficial to schools
Grewood.....	2 15		637.40	satisfactory to parents and beneficial to schools
Hamden.....	25		163.25	conveyed by trolley; satisfactory to parents and beneficial to schools
Hampton.....	23		363.80	conveyed by team; satisfactory to parents and beneficial to schools; improves attendance
Harwinton.....	1 2		63.00	satisfactory to parents
Hebron.....	1 5		132.50	apparently satisfactory to parents and beneficial to schools; seemed to be more regularity, and less tardiness
Huntington.....	3 113		3,895.00	not entirely satisfactory to parents; beneficial to schools
Kent.....	2 2		103.20	satisfactory to parents; beneficial to schools
Knagly.....	29		642.60	satisfactory to parents; beneficial to schools; children meet carriage
Knagworth.....	1 28		938.25	satisfactory to parents; beneficial to schools

TABLE LXX — CONVEYANCE OF CHILDREN — 1911-12 — *continued*

town	number of schools closed	number of children conveyed	cost for year	remarks
Lebanon.....	6	6	\$184.00	not satisfactory to parents
Lisbon.....	4	4	72.00	satisfactory to parents
Litchfield.....	40	40	1,846.95	satisfactory to parents; beneficial to schools
Madison.....	1	6	210.20	satisfactory to parents; beneficial to schools
Mansfield.....	27	27	799.78	.....
Marlboro.....	6	6	125.00	satisfactory to parents and beneficial to schools
Meriden.....	98	98	840.00	trolley and team: satisfactory to parents and beneficial to schools
Middletown.....	1	58	1,448.85	satisfactory to parents; beneficial to schools
..... City.....	1	12	244.75	satisfactory to parents; beneficial to schools
Monroe.....	1	2	24.30	parent allowed certain sum each day that his children attended school, satisfactory to parents; beneficial to school
Montville.....	71	71	1,066.75	teams, trolley and railroad: satisfactory to parents and beneficial to schools
Morris.....	6	6	252.00	beneficial to schools
New Britain.....	40	40	360.50	satisfactory to parents and beneficial to schools
New Canaan.....	17	60	600.00	satisfactory to parents for the most part; beneficial to schools
New Fairfield.....	3	3	440.00	parents allowed a pro rata sum to transport their children in any way they chose
Newington.....	40	40	1,033.75	trolley and team. Satisfactory to parents; beneficial to schools
New Milford.....	1	52	774.60	.....
North Haven.....	15	15	273.75	trolley. Satisfactory to parents; beneficial to schools
No Stonington.....	1	18	510.20	very little complaint; beneficial to schools
Old Lyme.....	1	83	1,514.77	generally satisfactory to parents; beneficial to schools
Old Saybrook.....	110	110	754.85	satisfactory to parents; beneficial to schools
Orange.....	100	100	1,740.00	trolley and team. Satisfactory to parents; beneficial to schools
Oxford.....	8	8	299.50	not satisfactory to parents and not beneficial to schools
Plainfield.....	8	8	472.05	satisfactory to parents and beneficial to schools
Plainville.....	52	52	446.70	conveyed by trolley at half fare; satisfactory to parents and beneficial to schools
Plymouth.....	16	16	525.20	in the main satisfactory to parents; beneficial to schools
Pomfret.....	9	9	300.00	beneficial to schools
Preston.....	3	3	130.15	satisfactory to parents; beneficial to schools. A law regulating the expense per mile per scholar would be helpful
Prospect.....	1	8	175.00	satisfactory to parents; not beneficial to schools
Redding.....	28	28	864.60	generally satisfactory to parents; beneficial to schools
Ridgefield.....	11	11	456.80	satisfactory to parents; beneficial to schools
Rocky Hill.....	3	3	32.75	beneficial to schools
Roxbury.....	8	8	67.50	carried by team of one of parents. Satisfactory to parents; beneficial to schools
Salem.....	1	6	270.00	satisfactory to parents and apparently beneficial to schools
Salisbury.....	14	14	605.35	satisfactory to parents. Conveyed children made a better record of attendance than the others
Saybrook.....	40	40	1,182.35	satisfactory to parents; beneficial to schools
Seymour.....	1	30	575.00	satisfactory to majority of parents; beneficial to schools
Sharon.....	1	57	1,976.83	satisfactory to parents and beneficial to schools
Sherman.....	1	2	57.91	conveyed by parents; not satisfactory to parents and not beneficial to schools
Somers.....	5	5	289.00	satisfactory to parents and beneficial to schools
Southbury.....	16	16	440.25	measurably satisfactory to parents
Southington.....	26	26	333.95	children used trolley or private conveyance the town paying about ½ the expense. Beneficial to schools
South Windsor.....	1	97	1,442.50	trolley and bus; satisfactory to parents and beneficial to schools
Sprague.....	6	6	280.60	no complaints; beneficial to schools
Stafford.....	31	31	1,411.15	satisfactory to parents; beneficial to schools
Stamford.....	34	34	797.75	the consolidation of rural schools and the transportation of children ought to be much more generally adopted
Sterling.....	4	4	725.50	two complaints on investigation not well founded; beneficial to schools
Stonington.....	1	141	3,971.93	chiefly by trolley; satisfactory to parents; beneficial to schools
Stratford.....	1	7	1,329.99	satisfactory to parents; beneficial to schools
Suffield.....	1	53	1,181.23	.....
Thomaston.....	10	10	177.50	conveyed when travel is bad; satisfactory to parents
Thompson.....	46	46	833.60	.....
Tolland.....	15	15	383.55	satisfactory to parents; beneficial to schools
Trumbull.....	8	8	264.00	satisfactory to parents; beneficial to schools
Vernon.....	1	8	180.00	satisfactory to parents; beneficial to schools
Vernon.....	15	15	954.04	satisfactory to parents; beneficial to schools
Wallingford.....	3	3	60.00	conveyed by parents; satisfactory to parents; beneficial to schools
Warren.....	2	2	37.57	satisfactory to parents in pleasant weather; unpleasant for children to wait at meeting point in stormy weather
Washington.....	102	102	2,719.57	.....
Waterford.....	21	21	368.48	satisfactory to the parents in most cases; beneficial to schools
Westbrook.....	1	1	9.00	by trolley; satisfactory to parents; beneficial to schools

TABLE LXX—CONVEYANCE OF CHILDREN—1911-12—*concluded*

town	number of schools closed	number of children cov'd	cost for year	remarks
West Hartford.	..	62	\$1,131.75	team and trolley; satisfactory to parents; beneficial to schools
Westport.....	..	31	908.50	satisfactory to parents; beneficial to schools
Willington.....	..	6	286.00	satisfactory to parents; beneficial to schools
Winchester....	2	42	860.55	no complaints; beneficial to schools; we wish a definite distance might be designated under which transportation will not be granted
Windham.....	..	73	1,507.60	satisfactory to parents; beneficial to schools
Windsor Locks	..	15	500.00	satisfactory to parents; beneficial to schools
Wolcott.....	..	6	55.00	not satisfactory to parents and not beneficial to schools
Woodbury.....	2	28	925.80	conveyed by parents; satisfactory to parents; beneficial to schools
Woodstock....	..	7	577.55	satisfactory to parents; beneficial to schools
120	45	3481	\$82,465.97	

TEMPORARY HOMES

The acting visitor of the temporary homes is Mr Samuel P Willard.

The tables below give the attendance and other facts relating to these schools.

TABLE LXXI
TEMPORARY HOMES 1910-1911

COUNTY	LOCATION	NUMBER OF					TEACHERS					homes having summer school
		schools	sittings	different scholars registered during year	scholars remaining in school through year	average daily attendance	number days school in session	number	continuously employed	beginners	graduates of a normal school	
Hartford	Warehouse Point	2	90	144	65	91.7	193	3	3	1	3	yes morning sessions for 7 weeks
New Haven..	Orange	4	199	209	105	148.4	192	4	4	..	4	
	(Allington)											
New London	Norwich	2	83	109	52	85.0	190	3	3	..	1	
Fairfield	Norwalk	3	114	127	62	83.4	191	3	3	1	3	yes morning sessions for 7 weeks
Middlesex ...	Haddam	2	66	71	36	40.5	186.5	2	2	..	..	
Tolland	Vernon Center ..	1	50	37	29	33.6	188	1	1	..	..	
		14	602	697	349	462.6	.....	16	16	2	11	2

TABLE LXXI
1911-12

COUNTY	LOCATION	NUMBER OF					TEACHERS					homes having summer school
		schools	sittings	different scholars registered during year	scholars remaining in school through year	average daily attendance	days school in session	number	continuously employed	beginners	graduates of a normal school	
Hartford	Warehouse Point	3	123	151	79	104.67	189.0	3	3	1	3	yes half-day sessions for 7 weeks
New Haven..	Orange	4	199	219	94	148.81	190.5	4	4	..	4	
	(Allington)											
New London	Norwich	2	83	115	47	80.11	189.5	3	3	..	1	
Fairfield	Norwalk	3	114	140	60	86.38	189.0	3	3	1	3	yes half-day sessions for 7 weeks
Middlesex ...	Haddam	2	66	80	32	50.79	188.0	2	2	..	..	
Tolland	Vernon Center..	1	50	30	26	27.14	180.0	1	0	..	1	
		15	635	735	338	497.90	.....	16	15	2	12	

SCHOOL DOCUMENTS

The following school documents were issued in the years 1911 and 1912 and continue the list of school documents found in the report of 1911, page 302.

TABLE LXXII

	whole no	year no	title
1911	355	1	Dates and places of state teachers' examinations 1911
	356	2	Measures of school efficiency by Howell Cheney
	357	3	Report of the science committee appointed by the Connecticut council of education January 9 1909
	358	4	Summer school for teachers Danbury July 3-29 1911
	359	5	Work book
	360	6	Catalogue state normal training school — Danbury
	361	7	Catalogue state normal training school — Willimantic
	362	8	Catalogue state normal training school — New Britain
	363	9	List of town school committees boards of school visitors boards of education library directors
	364	10	Dates and places of state teachers' examinations 1912
	365	11	Catalogue state normal training school — New Haven
	366	12	Questions used at state teachers' examinations 1910 and 1911
1912	367	1	Danbury normal school correspondence courses
	368	2	Summer school for teachers — Danbury
	369	3	School laws
	370	4	Catalogue state normal training school — Willimantic
	371	5	Catalogue state normal training school — Danbury
	372	6	Catalogue state normal training school — New Britain
	373	7	List of town school committees boards of school visitors boards of education library directors

TRADE SCHOOLS

More than one half of the one hundred ninety-eight thousand children enrolled in our schools disappear after the sixth grade. Four-fifths of the children finish their education at fourteen. If high schools are maintained for less than five per cent of the children it is necessary that equal opportunities for education be extended to the other 95%.

The outcome of school instruction is the resultant of several forces. The school machinery gives an inadequate notion if separated from observation of the teacher at work.

The pride in buildings and contentment with the existing order do not reveal knowledge of the actual procedure or of the tendency and results of schooling. There are few who follow the school committee the supervisors and the teacher and seek knowledge of achievement based upon scientific management. The remnant who wishes to know what is going on in their own schools is either smothered by the solemn note that the schools are not as good as in former times or are lulled by the song that the schools are the best in the country or are the best possible. The fair or good school has become the implacable foe of the best.

The general principle to which public opinion should be forcibly directed is that whether we regard the case from the point of view of the individual or the state, the beginnings of education are to be laid in preparation of children to do some definite thing. All early education is a direct preparation for the life of the individual concerned. Even the earliest form of education—that adaptation which is involved in living in one's surroundings has for its unconscious result the preparation to take a place in one's surroundings with some degree of satisfaction to one's self and others. In the early stages of deliberate education, the training should be directly applicable to the work lying immediately before the child. He is trained to take a place as a productive and not a dependent member of society. With this in mind clearly such education is profitable to the state because it improves the quality of its citizens in the sense that they are fitted to enter upon a useful occupation.

Recently there has been a great deal of discussion as to the whys and wherefores of the teaching of manual arts, home-making, and vocational pursuits of an industrial nature in our public-school systems. For any reality of worth or effectiveness it has mainly ended with mere discussion when considered from the point of view of specific trade training for industrial purposes.

There were two experimental schools established in the state a little more than three years ago, one in New Britain, and the other at Bridgeport. Both of these schools have been operating under the same general plan, with the purpose in view of offering specific training in selected trades, covering in so far as possible the equivalent of the old apprenticeship which has of late years been entirely lost. The course for this instruction covers a period of 4,800 sixty-minute hours of approved training. The time devoted covers an eight to nine hour day, five and one-half days a week, fifty-two weeks a year, allowing two weeks each year of vacation for apprentices, foremen, and other teachers, known to us by the factory term of employees.

The ideals of the schools are to maintain a complete factory organization, engaging men who are primarily skilled mechanics, rather than certificated graduates from pedagogical or other training schools. Not that the teacher's training is of no value by any means, but that primarily the preference should always

be made to the man who has an accurate and skilled working knowledge of his trade, rather than to one who has a smattering of it with a broad educational appreciation. In order to have a man or woman teach to advantage, he or she must have a working knowledge of the trade to be taught.

The work covers the following departments:

Day school, Continuation school, Half-time school, Evening school, Vacation school, Special courses.

In the day school several trades allied with manufacturing, building, contracting and graphic arts are taught. The relation of the purely academic training with the actual trade instruction is twenty-five per cent for the former and seventy-five per cent for the latter, the academic work consisting of mathematics, drafting, science and general courses in industrial development, while the trade training consists of the allotted time covering the entire period of the course being given to one trade pursuit.

The general plan of organization is that each shop teacher be provided a unit of fifteen to eighteen apprentices, who receive their entire instruction from him personally. There is no specializing of teachers by departments, to whom the apprentices go from one to the other, like piece-work in a factory, eventually to be assembled after the completion of the time. It is necessary for each teacher to relate his academic instruction with the trade processes which he is teaching, and his trade instruction must be provided by a thoroughly systematized course of actual commercial production, which has the regular market valuation upon its sale or acceptance by the customer of all work. For instance, in the carpentry trade, boys are taught carpentry, not by exercises, nor model work, such as pen holder, a chair, a book case, or an ironing board, but rather they go out into the city and build a five to six thousand dollar dwelling. This has already been done, and the houses built last year in Bridgeport and New Britain in restricted sections of the city have been sold, and are at present occupied. From this production the entire scheme of academic training must be evolved, and daily the apprentices may be seen studying their mathematics sitting at a lumber pile, or in the half finished porch of the building, a steel square or the framing of the house as their text-book, entirely related with the experiences of the day.

This could be enlarged upon greatly, but is unnecessary, as the other trades are also taught in the same fashion. Apprentices in machine shops are building machinery for the market and taking job work from factories; the printers are doing work for people in the city and municipal departments, while the girls are engaged in making hats and dresses for the open market. The proceeds from the sale of these products are applied to the maintenance of the school and amount to approximately \$800 to \$1,200 per month. It is hoped that in the near future considerable of these earnings may be turned over to the apprentices, on a regular apprenticeship wage scale.

The graduates have fulfilled entirely the expectations of manufacturers, superintendents, shop foremen and associate workmen. The big difficulty with our school system as at present organized is that a boy or girl may leave school at the age of fourteen, and yet is unable to enter any occupation until sixteen years of age. This trade school permits any boy or girl who is fourteen years of age or over to enter any day in the year from regular employment, or from any grade in the entire school system. One finds the fifth grade boy rubbing shoulders with the high-school graduate, the one being as good and skillful a producer as the other.

The Continuation school is a course of theoretical instruction related to the trade followed, offered to apprentices already engaged in factory employment. It is entirely optional on the part of the factory, and attendance is voluntary on the part of the apprentice. The school training is offered one-half day a week to each individual with different grades of apprentices attending from different factories at different periods. The training offered is in applied mathematics, drafting and shop science. The instructor has also to visit the factories at regular periods, so as to be in touch personally with the work in which the apprentice is engaged, so that he may better relate the school-training with the individual needs and opportunities of the apprentices.

The Half-time course consists of "week about" work of the apprentices. One week he is in the factory, the other week in the school as a regular day apprentice. Alternate weeks he is replaced by an alternate apprentice, two boys representing a pair, each one being a "running mate" to the other. This course is

open to boys after they have completed 2,400 hours of the regular day-trade-school course. There has also been a fully rounded out apprentice course established in the factory, covering a period of time in each department of production, through which the half-time boy must go gradually. The main point, however, of this course is that the boys' actual employment in the factory is entirely under the supervision of the school.

The Evening school, which is open six nights a week for forty weeks a year, offers training to all persons employed in the trade which they wish to study, for a period not longer than three evenings a week to each individual, covering a course of two years. This consists entirely of extension training, and is designed to meet the immediate wants of the applicant, regardless of the "course of study" with which many of our systems are limited and enshrouded.

The Vacation school is open during July and August for any student over 12 in the general public-school system who wishes to attend for any period of time convenient.

In addition to these regular courses and departments, special work is given for all who wish to enter for any special purpose. For instance, a man may enter at any time for a two-months' or three-months' course in machine shop practice, carpentry, printing or whatever he may wish, while the women may take a special course in dressmaking. Special extension work is also offered in stationary steam engineering, which consists of evening instruction only in the school, while the engineer in charge is given ample time for supervision of those attending in their factory employment.

The entrance requirements are merely that a boy or girl be fourteen years of age, or eligible to enter the high school. The teachers must each be skilled in his trade. The course will be 4,800 hours, eight hours a day, five and one-half days a week, fifty-two weeks a year, with each employee an apprentice receiving two weeks vacation and legal holidays. It is not, however, to be misunderstood as a place for consigning people or committing those undesirable in the general elementary schools, but rather to create a school where boys and girls will really want to be, with plenty of opportunity for physical, mental and creative activity, all pointing toward increased earning efficiency and advancement over apprenticeship.

The ultimate purpose of the movement which has already received the endorsements of labor leaders, unions, manufacturers, master employers, business men, and educational leaders, is to establish institutions of industry in which anybody at any time may receive instruction in any occupation he may desire.

BRIDGEPORT TRADE SCHOOL

REPORT OF F L GLYNN

The organization of the work consists of the following departments—day—apprentice—half time—evening—special.

The trades taught in the day department consist of the following—machine shop training—carpentry—cabinet making—pattern making—drafting—printing—dressmaking—millinery.

The trades represented in the continuation department consist of machine shop practice and pattern making.

The half time department is in operation in the machine trade.

The trades in which instruction is given in the evening department consist of the following, machine shop training—carpentry—cabinet making—pattern making—drafting—plumbing—printing—dressmaking—millinery.

Special courses are offered in the various trades for people wishing to take a specific definite form of instruction not however covering the regular period of time outlined for the separate courses.

The general plan of the organization is to have a head of each department who is directly responsible for the welfare and the training in the trade which he represents.

The school courses consist of a period of nine hours' instruction per day five and a half days per week fifty-two weeks per year covering a course of forty-eight hundred hours in each of the trades for boys; the trades offered for girls require seven and eight hours attendance each day five and a half days a week fifty-two weeks a year for a course of thirty-six hundred hours.

In each case the time allotted represents a full and complete period for the length of the course as whatever time is lost must be made up to equal the number of hours specified.

Entrance to day school may be had any day in the year by any person fourteen years of age or over:

in the continuation school by any person employed as an apprentice in a factory:

in the half time school by any person who has completed twenty-four hundred hours of instruction:

in the special course special instruction of any nature which is not covered in the above.

The day is divided approximately on a 75% and 25% basis six and a half hours being given to trade shop activities and two and a half to educational training related directly with the trade pursuit in which the apprentice is engaged.

In this regard however the feature of manual training and general vocational training has been entirely and absolutely eliminated it being entirely too superficial for any trade worth. This is accomplished in the first place by the number of hours given to the instruction, second by the selection of foremen and assistants who must primarily be skilled mechanics in the trade for which they are employed, third by instruction through commercial work instead of a series of joints or set of models to be completed consecutively.

The educational feature however is not lost sight of as each of the trades is analyzed on the basis of operations and the work obtained although of a commercial nature is based primarily on the need of the students for specific training involved in the analysis of operations. That is no one line of manufacture is followed without deviation the condition being that a great variety of work is carried on regularly.

During the past year the machine department has filled orders of a general job and repair shop nature. Further orders have been taken and filled for different kinds and types of machines which were produced on a manufacturing basis.

In the printing department a monthly magazine called the Artisan was published beginning with last December, in addition to the regular job work of the shop which comes in daily from the state education department and interested business firms and individuals.

The pattern department has been doing job shop work and has also constructed the patterns necessary for machine shop production.

The plumbing department has taken orders for boiler and apartment house fittings most of which consisted of joint wiping.

The drafting was made productive only in so far as blue prints were necessary for the shop production.

In dressmaking and millinery regular orders are received from individual customers as in the general trade consisting of under garments, dresses for street and home wear evening gowns and hats.

In the carpentry department however the well trodden path of tradition was greatly deviated from in that an order was taken for erecting a fifty-five hundred dollar house to be built in the city for a local contractor. This was entirely novel and unique attracting much attention and receiving a great deal of commendation from many parts of the country for its direct real practical trade worth and reality of purpose for training apprentices in the trade of carpentry.

It may be interesting to know that the apprentices worked a total of six thousand six hundred and twenty-two hours in constructing this house at a labor valuation of four hundred and fifty dollars.

This work has not only been successfully completed but submitted to the contractor accepted and paid for covering the entire expenditure necessary for teachers salary cartage etc to within \$21.00 thus proving positively the feasibility of making instruction in the building trades almost entirely self maintaining and in this way minimizing the cost of extending trade educational work to the people of the state.

Further the educational instruction is evolved entirely from the trade shop activities of the apprentices and from their actual trade experience and interests.

Mathematics deals with number in its trade application, drafting with representation and science with applied mechanics as related to production.

During the past year some extensions have been made in the courses and facilities. Shops have been moved and rearranged to provide more floor space and some additional equipment has been purchased. In the girls dressmaking department it was found that there was too great a transition from the "training in the school" as it formerly stood and the actual trade. The plan was to cover the apprenticeship. To do this it became necessary to open an actual dressmaking establishment centrally located in the business section meeting all the conditions and having the atmosphere of a business institution rather than a school with name displayed on the door "Hat & Gown Shop."

At this time an additional course of millinery was opened. A short time later the school magazine was developed which since has become a very broad and instructive journal of the school disseminating informa-

tion amongst the general public of the city, states, and throughout the country.

Some time after this a course in drafting was begun which since has outgrown its facilities. The additional study of science as related to machine appliances in the various trades was introduced making the educational training much broader in its application.

About this time the luncheon was established. It is served from 12 to 12.45 and is entirely prepared by an experienced cook the plan being to have the purchases cover only the cost of materials and salary expense.

This has met with great success and has not only become a prominent feature of the general organization but is now deemed absolutely necessary for the best interests of all concerned.

Following this came the establishment of the library which consists of one hundred volumes of various books covering both trades instruction reference and fiction. To this were added numerous magazines and through the efforts of Hon E J Hill member of Congress the Patent Office Gazette was added.

One of the very important developments however consists of the establishment of a special line of extension courses for operating steam engineers in charge of power plants in local factories.

This consists of evening instruction and general supervision during the day time. Thus far it has met with gratifying success and is watched with great interest by both engineers and manufacturers.

Another feature which as yet awaits development is the endowing of inventors with a gold medal annually for the most praiseworthy invention during the year. This feature demands considerable development and would I am sure work toward promoting the best interest and welfare of the work in the eyes of the community to a very great extent.

The productive nature of the work in the trade shops of instruction has given rise to a very closely organized system of accounting apart from the mere record of students instruction. This work has been thoroughly investigated by the Marwick Mitchell & Peat Co. of New York and found to be entirely satisfactory. The general condition which the work at present shows is that it is earning practically one third of its expenditures the remaining two thirds being covered by the state annual endowment of \$25,000.00.

An attempt has also been made to work out a plan whereby in some way the financial rating of our apprentices in terms of journeyman productive efficiency and earning power may be obtained. Thus far the results have shown that such is possible although it has not been entirely and thoroughly worked out being a matter of gradual development.

The general attitude of the people in the community has not only been of a highly interested and constructive nature but also that of promoting the work.

Many visitors have been received both locally and from outside of the city and state. Many letters of inquiry have been received even from some foreign countries and the work has been visited by officials of government and boards of education from other cities with the purpose of establishing similar work in their own locality.

In this way the institution has become one of far reaching influence and the highest reputation established so that it not only now represents a state trade school in the city of Bridgeport but a leading institution in the general development of trades education in America.

Recently a new course was opened and developed in the day department of the trade school connected with the machine trade. This consists of what is called the half time system. It enables a boy to work in the factory one week and return to school the following week alternating with a fellow apprentice who replaces him each time he changes.

Both in the school and in the factory however the apprentice is under the supervision of the school director.

There is also a complete apprenticeship system in itself worked out by the factory organization in connection with this department. The first requirement is that an apprentice complete twenty-four hundred hours or one year training in his trade. He then may enter a factory as an apprentice in some one of the manufacturing departments and be changed from one to another on the basis of three months until he finally completes his second year's time finishing in the tool room.

At the conclusion of forty-eight hundred hours which includes his previous twenty-four hundred he has completed his term and is open for permanent engagement by the factory for whatever his individual work in productive efficiency may be.

A more specific and definite outline and description of the work of the department may be obtained from the catalog "Training Future World's Workers" which was issued during the past year, most of the work in which was done by our printing department.

In conclusion I wish to call attention to the earnest effort and constant loyalty and support of my co-workers in our school each one having the welfare and development of the movement at heart.

Very respectfully,

FRANK L. GLYNN

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE STUDENTS OF THE STATE TRADE SCHOOL OF

BRIDGEPORT

By ARTHUR D DEAN

Chief of the division of Vocational school, New York state

During my visit to your school, your principal wished that I might talk to you collectively. But you have no school hall and your "opening exercises" consist in punching the time clock. You young people start your day's program by going to work—not a bad way to begin. I noticed a few things while I was your guest and I trust that it is not bad taste for one who accepted your hospitality to comment on a few things in your school.

You were all working on something worth while. It was either to be sold or made use of in the school equipment. Not that the school was making hats or dresses or riveting machines for the sake of the dollars coming in but rather that you might learn how to do that real practical work involved in a commercial product which is to be tested by the market place. It's easy enough to make a hat for one's self, if one is not particular as to style, cost or quality, but it is quite another affair to produce something which will please a customer who pays the bill. It is not a bit hard to putter around a lathe and planer, taking all the time you please and spoiling all the material you choose, but it is a different proposition to make on order, a dozen machines all alike with interchangeable parts, when you are obliged to keep down the cost of labor and material and when every useless motion of the hand or glance out of the window is costing dollars to the school and efficiency to yourselves.

You were making every minute count. I never saw pupils who had less to say to a visitor. Not that you were discourteous—for no workman need be that, but you evidently had your daily stunt and you proposed to get it done. You boys were not wasting time making pretty drawings. I mean those which have beautiful icicles running down from big capital letters of the title or a lot of fancy borders. A drawing needs accuracy above everything else. A mistake of one dimension in the drawing is repeated in the pattern then in the casting and finally in the

machine shop. Drawings are to be used. They, like sentences, should mean something. They should state just what is meant. Your sister workers did not waste time in talking and gossiping. Millinery and gown shops will not stand for dawdling.

You were working as the work-a-day world works. If you were not in school you would be in the shop, store or office and these places expect their employees to be on duty for fifty or more hours a week. You were preparing yourselves for these days to come by actually working each day in school long enough in order that there might be an easy transition from school hours to shop hours. Did you ever stop to think of the number of hours which some boys and girls throw away when they go to school for only five hours a day for 190 days a year? Time is money with you. It is time that you are investing.

Your teachers appeared to be practical people. They know the actual commercial requirements of the trade. We would not think of having a man show us how to swim who could only lecture about it. Neither would we engage a cowboy who had taken only a correspondence course. Teachers must know the trade they are teaching and be able to give shop kinks and to impart the latest and best methods. You boys were receiving instruction in arithmetic, practical geometry and elementary mechanics. To be sure, there were no school desks and a lot of textbooks around, but when you needed these subjects in your work, they were "Johnny on the spot." I saw your teacher call you up to the blackboard and bring right home to you the applications of mathematics and science to the work at hand. This is the best kind of teaching. Instead of being told that sometime and somewhere you might use these principles, you were treated like citizens of Missouri who want to be shown. "Strike while the iron is hot" applies to the hammering in of useful "book knowledge" just as much as it does to the forge shop.

You were filling in time cards and cost sheets. You were learning how to estimate whether the job before you was on a paying basis. It is one thing to do a big business. It is another affair to know whether you are getting a return on the investment. A big pile of lumber on the racks and a lot of bookcases in the finishing room do not always mean a profit. The number of board feet which are wasted and are lying around in the corners of the shop, the number of hours of labor in which the cost of the motive power, the cost of supervision, the interest on the money invested in the plant, and lots of other things determine whether the cabinet shop is to have the auctioneer's flag at its door or an additional story to the plant. Learn the business, boys and girls, from the bottom up, or else you will be a "has been" that never was.

Now there is a good deal to business besides knowing how to do good work and how to figure on the profit.

These qualities will take you a long way on the road to success, but they are not all there is to the game.

A girl might be a good hat trimmer and be able to stretch the material over the frame and yet be a failure as a milliner. She must know a good deal about harmonious colors, good shapes and use of appropriate material.

She must be able to save time and material, yet obtain the desired effect. But more than this, she must know how to sell the hat after she has made it. An untidy salesroom, dirty finger nails, unkempt hair and an impertinent manner are not factors which help in selling hats to discriminating customers. I should say that a twenty-five dollar hat ought to have about five dollars worth of material, five dollars worth of labor, ten dollars worth of good taste and the remaining five dollars ought to consist of patience, good manners and pleasing personality exhibited when the customer is trying on the hat.

In a few weeks some of you boys will seek a job. The boss will look you in the eye and ask you two clean-cut questions. "What can you do?"

"How well can you do it?" Look at him with a steady eye and give him a clean-cut answer. Don't give him the glassy eye as though you and the world had just had a scrap, with you as the worsted one. Think twice before you throw up your job. The next one will have its troubles. Some day you will want a few recommendations and then your past record will count. Don't look for a situation with the emphasis on the "sit." Better wear out your sole leather than your trousers. Don't tell anyone when you apply for work that you "can do anything." Too many people are seeking "anything" in these days and "anything" is hard to find. You have gone to this school so that you may answer the two questions already suggested. Make good.

Boys! the door of opportunity is marked "Push." Some fellows read it "Pull." But it swings the other way and don't you forget it. Don't graft. It's as mean to steal an hour as it is a dollar. Don't let the other fellow graft either. It is not as smart as you think for in the long run, you and I have to pay the bill of every loafer on the job. Spend your dollars carefully. But spend your hours of leisure even more carefully. Don't let cheap stuff steal your health, wealth, pleasure or happiness.

Girls! you have two vocations opening up to you—one the trade which you are now studying—the other that of making a good home for some nice fellow. All the four-leaved clovers I ever found were picked up when I was tending to other business. Just fasten your eyes upon your job. Make it the thing in which you believe. The belief which one has in his work and the thoughts in his mind are reflected in his face—choose your friends wisely.

A friend is but the lengthened shadow of oneself. A bit of work to do, a few friends with which to talk it over and then one friend to whom you give yourself, and the world is surely yours.

This school belongs to you. It is supported by the state and you are the state. The products of the school are not hats, gowns, lathes or patterns. The real products are efficient boys and girls who are going out into the work-a-day world. The school, like the shop, has its scrap heap. Don't get slated for it.

Take pride in your school. It is your Alma Mater. Cultivate a school spirit, organize a glee club or a band, continue your school paper. The latter is neat and attractive and tells us what you are doing and thinking. Have graduation exercises, not those made up of recitations or declamations, but rather those that actually show the public that you are workers and not imitators. See if you can arrange for a summer camp. Just because you go to a trade school is no reason why you should ignore those things which can bring you together and let the city know that you are on earth. Advertise yourself, but remember that the best advertisement is after all to have the school graduate a first-class citizen and worker.

Watch out for that quality called culture. It cannot be obtained by sitting in a library. It has little to do with reciting about what the other fellow has done. It will not penetrate like the chill of a cold storage house. Most of it will come out of your thoughts, out of your work and out of your associates. You will soon graduate and then it is the passing of one long competitive examination for the goal of success.

You will stand at the head of the class of world-workers as you are *masters of yourselves and masters of your job.*

AVERAGE ATTENDANCE GRANT

1911-12

The tables relating to average attendance grant on pages 244 to 256 give valuable information as to the effect of this grant.

Since 1902 when payments were first made 24 towns have diminished the amounts raised by local taxation.

In 58 towns the state pays more than 50% of teachers' wages.

The towns in table lxxiii were eligible to, applied for and obtained the grant

The facts in the table are necessary to determination of the amount of grant

TABLE LXXIII

Class A (valuation \$500,000 or less)

town	grand list 1910 det by bd of equalization	3/4-mill tax	average attendance	town must expend	actually expended by town
Andover	\$215,941	\$539.85	49.83	\$1,245.75	\$1,734.21
Ashford	305,362	763.40	123.34	3,083.50	4,331.09
Barkhamsted	368,970	922.42	147.59	3,689.75	3,952.79
Bethany	461,216	1,153.04	73.775	1,844.38	2,597.12
Bethlehem	494,175	1,235.44	76.614	1,915.35	2,393.70
Bolton	240,877	602.19	66.96	1,674.00	2,088.66
Bridgewater	400,266	1,000.66	68.83	1,720.75	2,196.60
Burlington	436,377	1,115.94	237.90	5,947.50	7,348.38
Canterbury	410,914	1,027.28	112.74	2,818.50	3,840.89
Chaplin	199,271	498.18	62.44	1,561.00	1,973.57
Colebrook	434,366	1,085.92	69.113	1,727.82	2,603.04
Columbia	317,667	794.17	118.567	2,964.18	4,199.59
Eastford	326,163	590.41	82.91	2,072.75	2,686.97
Franklin	393,971	984.93	63.89	1,597.25	3,123.92
Hampton	327,201	818.00	73.00	1,825.00	2,896.89
Hartland	244,229	610.57	80.205	2,005.12	2,484.97
Hebron	476,817	1,192.04	161.041	4,026.02	4,047.96
Killingworth	359,388	898.47	109.94	2,748.50	3,373.87
Ledyard	456,408	1,141.02	159.72	3,993.00	4,387.74
Lisbon	341,774	854.44	150.36	3,759.00	4,243.00
Lyme	451,815	1,129.54	92.708	2,317.79	2,865.91
Marlborough	154,004	385.01	41.332	1,033.30	1,126.31
Monroe	499,381	1,223.45	131.01	3,275.25	3,198.69
Morris	496,568	1,241.42	87.575	2,189.38	2,613.00
New Fairfield	421,051	1,052.63	62.313	1,557.82	1,790.21
North Branford	457,556	1,143.89	126.64	3,166.00	4,261.74
Prospect	216,644	541.61	55.665	1,391.62	1,350.78
Roxbury	487,042	1,217.60	109.592	2,739.80	2,201.19
Salem	260,484	651.21	67.026	1,675.65	2,350.24
Scotland	203,388	508.47	78.4	1,960.00	3,327.22
Sherman	384,654	961.64	55.78	1,394.50	2,086.30
Tolland	452,793	1,131.98	175.71	4,392.75	7,018.90
Union	207,703	519.26	57.89	1,447.25	1,690.24
Voluntown	295,246	738.12	102.16	2,554.00	3,322.76
Warren	317,950	794.88	63.755	1,593.88	2,307.79
Weston	438,502	1,096.26	75.06	1,876.50	1,622.14
Willington	367,235	918.09	194.61	4,865.25	5,367.64
Wolcott	293,339	733.35	75.07	1,876.75	2,782.89

Class B (valuation \$500,000 to \$1,000,000)

		3-mill tax		
Avon	792,879	2,378.64	253.25	6,331.25
Beacon Falls	569,651	1,708.95	155.881	3,997.02
Bozrah	610,480	1,831.44	124.768	3,119.20
Brookfield	554,734	1,664.20	140.955	3,523.88
Canaan	504,619	1,513.86	89.529	2,238.22
Chester	977,728	2,933.18	226.505	5,662.62
Colchester	936,440	2,809.32	436.684	10,917.10
Cornwall	705,804	2,117.41	115.352	2,883.80
Coventry	868,401	2,605.20	237.03	5,925.75
Durham	576,234	1,728.70	125.349	3,133.72
East Granby	656,472	1,969.42	116.093	2,902.32
Easton	697,754	2,093.26	114.6	2,805.00
Goshen	512,493	1,537.48	89.991	2,249.78
Granby	747,476	2,242.43	183.24	4,581.00
Haddam	834,828	2,504.48	319.324	7,983.10

AVERAGE ATTENDANCE GRANT

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Class A (valuation \$500,000 or less)						
	grand list 1910					actually
town	det by bd of			average	town must	expended
	3-mill tax	3½-mill tax	attendance		expend	by town
Harwinton . . .	579,668	1,739.00	264.34	6,608.50	10,521.78	
Kent . . .	721,155	2,163.46	152.605	3,815.12	5,674.53	
Lebanon . . .	863,659	2,590.98	192.763	4,819.08	7,881.21	
Mansfield . . .	804,362	2,413.09	257.56	6,439.00	8,758.97	
Middlefield . . .	598,023	1,794.07	142.99	3,574.75	4,272.63	
North Stonington . . .	559,663	1,678.99	130.11	3,252.75	3,723.16	
Old Lyme, . . .	860,719	2,582.16	174.31	4,357.75	6,257.08	
Old Saybrook . . .	999,199	2,997.60	191.707	4,792.68	5,703.33	
Oxford . . .	714,453	2,143.36	152.404	3,810.10	5,076.35	
Rocky Hill, . . .	797,345	2,392.04	175.15	4,378.75	5,274.60	
Somers . . .	887,853	2,663.56	202.28	7,307.00	10,003.29	
Southbury . . .	625,325	1,875.97	148.314	3,707.85	4,967.43	
Sterling . . .	684,730	2,054.19	211.855	5,296.38	6,268.74	

Class C (valuation \$1,000,000 to \$1,500,000)					
equalization					
Chatham . . .	1,240,165	4,340.58	429.389	10,734.72	14,041.07
Cromwell . . .	1,135,343	3,973.70	422.068	10,551.70	10,784.75
East Haddam . . .	1,125,327	3,938.64	320.172	8,004.30	10,754.67
East Lyme, . . .	1,430,653	5,007.29	252.10	6,302.50	6,555.99
Ellington . . .	1,231,923	4,311.73	305.82	7,645.50	9,162.23
Montville . . .	1,458,089	5,103.31	395.52	9,888.00	11,813.01
Newington . . .	1,318,403	4,614.41	283.79	7,094.75	11,051.24
North Canaan, . . .	1,383,272	4,841.45	301.6	7,540.00	9,802.98
Saybrook . . .	1,300,501	4,551.75	325.729	8,143.22	9,768.28
Wethersfield, . . .	1,411,492	4,940.22	374.409	9,360.22	8,430.62
Wilton . . .	1,216,883	4,259.09	219.12	5,478.00	7,010.00
Woodbury . . .	1,154,082	4,039.29	247.44	6,186.00	7,005.72
Woodstock . . .	1,059,328	3,707.65	223.15	5,578.75	6,503.15

Class D (valuation \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000)					
4¾-mill tax					
Canton . . .	1,933,051	8,698.73	480.82	12,020.50	11,257.63
Guilford . . .	1,834,389	8,254.75	383.68	9,592.00	11,241.66
North Haven . . .	1,569,152	7,061.18	329.34	8,233.50	18,975.55
Plainville . . .	1,800,934	8,104.20	435.217	10,880.42	32,267.34

Class E (valuation \$2,000,000 to \$2,500,000)					
6-mill tax					
Bethel . . .	2,000,350	12,002.10	575.83	14,395.75	17,124.18
Plymouth . . .	2,295,387	13,772.32	773.64	19,341.00	34,322.88
85	\$31,667,619	\$210,065.61	16,034.834	400,870.82	532,153.91

The following towns were eligible but either could not satisfy the conditions of the grant or made no application

Class A			Class D		
town	grand list		town	grand list	
Middlebury . . .	\$648,765		Brooklyn . . .	\$1,639,343	
Preston . . .	735,932		Cheahire . . .	1,715,211	
			East Haven . . .	1,794,103	
			Madison . . .	1,541,607	
			Pomfret . . .	1,914,232	
			Portland . . .	1,987,775	
			Redding, . . .	1,590,070	
			South Windsor . . .	1,967,922	
			Sprague . . .	1,609,811	
			Washington . . .	1,516,488	
			Waterford . . .	1,840,251	
			11		
Class B			Class E		
town	grand list		town	grand list	
Westbrook . . .	\$893,596		East Windsor . . .	\$2,124,654	
			Essex . . .	2,179,655	
			Newtown . . .	2,151,895	
			Salisbury . . .	2,348,382	
			Sharon . . .	2,237,986	
			5		
Class C					
town	grand list				
Blomfield . . .	\$1,468,944				
Clinton . . .	1,212,173				
New Hartford . . .	1,419,382				
Trumbull . . .	1,361,925				
Woodbridge . . .	1,170,183				
5					

TABLE LXXIV

STATE GRANTS

town	under enumeration law	under high school tuition law	under high school transportation law	under school libra- ry law	under supervision law	under average attendance law	total
Andover	\$173.25	\$303.15	\$128.35	....	....	\$532.65	\$1,137.40
Ashford	375.75	90.00	57.00	\$65.00	....	1,944.35	2,532.10
Barkhamsted	450.00	279.83	....	....	....	2,317.33	3,047.16
Bethany	234.00	202.50	2.00	20.00	....	457.34	915.84
Bethlehem	270.00	....	....	....	....	409.91	679.91
Bolton	218.25	236.67	99.17	....	....	853.56	1,407.65
Bridgewater	256.50	111.87	....	....	....	463.59	831.66
Burlington	735.75	550.89	186.00	....	....	4,090.25	5,562.89
Canterbury	373.50	310.75	84.55	75.00	....	1,417.72	2,261.52
Chaplin	231.75	55.26	40.00	....	....	831.07	1,158.08
Colebrook	207.00	130.54	30.43	....	....	434.90	802.87
Columbia	362.25	491.05	247.93	....	....	1,807.76	2,908.99
Eastford	267.75	59.00	....	....	....	1,214.59	1,541.34
Franklin	222.75	301.58	129.27	....	....	389.37	1,043.17
Hampton	218.25	438.95	209.95	35.00	....	788.75	1,690.90
Hartland	256.50	106.67	....	....	....	1,138.05	1,501.22
Hebron	531.77	142.40	25.99	45.00	....	2,302.21	3,047.37
Killingworth	387.00	....	....	....	....	1,463.03	1,850.03
Ledyard	497.25	289.32	....	10.00	....	2,354.73	3,151.30
Lisbon	504.00	105.79	57.15	....	....	2,280.14	2,947.08
Lyme	357.75	182.00	123.15	70.00	....	830.41	1,563.31
Marlborough	146.25	....	....	....	....	502.04	648.29
Monroe	423.00	120.00	55.00	10.00	....	1,453.89	2,061.80
Morris	288.00	....	....	....	....	659.96	947.96
New Fairfield	231.75	....	....	45.00	....	273.44	550.19
North Branford	414.00	360.00	150.00	35.00	....	1,608.11	2,567.11
Prospect	184.50	55.00	20.00	....	....	665.51	925.01
Roxbury	438.75	....	....	....	....	1,083.45	1,522.20
Salem	245.25	50.00	20.00	15.00	....	779.19	1,109.44
Scotland	245.25	220.26	148.80	....	....	900.75	1,515.06
Sherman	267.75	60.00	60.00	....	....	165.11	552.86
Tolland	598.50	529.13	373.50	50.00	....	2,671.27	4,222.40
Union	162.00	....	....	....	....	765.99	927.99
Voluntown	353.25	60.00	39.50	....	....	1,462.63	1,915.38
Warren	240.75	25.20	....	25.00	....	358.25	849.20
Weston	272.82	....	....	....	....	507.45	780.24
Willington	659.25	261.93	160.00	90.00	....	2,968.75	4,139.93
Wolcott	310.50	....	55.30	....	....	832.90	1,198.70

Class B

Avon	681.75	1,160.71	337.95	40.00	....	2,843.16	5,063.57
Beacon Falls	497.25	334.50	56.63	....	....	1,314.56	2,202.94
Bozrah	443.25	261.31	36.00	35.00	....	752.14	1,527.70
Brookfield	499.50	262.85	175.20	....	....	1,360.18	2,297.73
Canaan	285.75	80.00	74.60	....	....	438.61	878.96
Chester	686.25	....	....	....	....	2,043.19	2,729.44
Colchester	1,343.25	....	....	....	....	6,764.53	8,107.78
Cornwall	508.50	170.00	123.38	45.00	....	257.89	1,104.77
Coventry	755.12	492.30	174.50	20.00	....	2,316.13	3,758.05
Durham	445.50	333.97	280.00	....	....	648.73	1,708.20
East Granby	461.25	383.09	196.47	....	....	471.65	1,512.46
Easton	468.00	73.33	....	10.00	....	303.74	855.07
Goshen	331.75	211.94	160.00	10.00	....	390.55	1,094.24
Granby	614.25	360.00	99.00	5.00	....	1,724.32	2,802.57
Haddam	1,170.00	615.78	329.55	....	....	3,717.46	5,822.79
Harwinton	798.75	295.00	195.80	85.00	....	4,070.75	5,445.30
Kent	531.00	233.68	107.25	30.00	....	1,120.66	2,022.59
Lebanon	697.50	860.57	475.00	....	....	1,530.60	3,563.67
Mansfield	913.50	617.38	339.00	....	....	3,112.41	4,982.29
Middlefield	434.50	370.26	89.78	....	....	1,326.18	2,240.72
North Stonington	558.00	....	....	....	....	1,015.76	1,573.76
Old Lyme	373.75	16.00	20.00	....	....	1,201.84	1,811.59
Old Saybrook	585.00	....	....	25.00	....	1,210.08	1,820.08

town	under enumeration law	under high school tuition law	under high school transportation law	under school libra- ry law	under supervision law	under average attendance law	total
Oxford	553.50	260.77	72.50	....	....	1,113.24	2,000.01
Rocky Hill	596.25	358.11	155.33	15.00	....	1,417.46	2,542.15
Somers	882.00	529.98	291.00	35.00	....	3,761.44	5,499.42
Southbury	567.00	330.67	184.67	20.00	....	1,264.88	2,367.22
Sterling	625.50	436.30	221.08	10.00	....	2,616.69	3,909.57

Class C

Chatham	1,215.00	1,605.78	892.17	70.00	....	5,179.14	8,962.09
Cromwell	1,291.50	819.47	130.80	....	....	4,754.20	6,995.97
East Haddam	1,107.00	224.74	251.68	70.00	....	2,958.66	4,612.08
East Lyme	821.25	130.86	....	....	....	473.96	1,426.07
Ellington	1,158.75	992.66	186.50	50.00	....	2,056.05	4,443.96
Montville	1,399.50	883.04	413.12	40.00	....	3,385.19	6,120.85
Newington	990.00	1,180.47	258.15	25.00	....	1,490.34	3,943.96
North Canaan	951.75	....	....	40.00	....	1,746.80	2,738.55
Saybrook	1,057.50	....	....	....	....	2,533.97	3,591.47
Wethersfield	1,172.25	....	....	40.00	....	3,247.75	4,460.00
Wilton	1,037.25	598.42	243.67	50.00	....	181.66	2,111.00
Woodbury	846.00	....	....	....	....	1,300.71	2,146.71
Woodstock	846.00	....	....	....	....	1,025.10	1,871.10

Class D

Canton	1,298.25	....	....	120.00	....	2,023.52	3,441.77
Gulford	1,197.00	....	....	65.00	....	140.25	1,402.25
North Haven	1,131.75	572.25	186.97	45.00	....	40.57	1,976.54
Plainville	1,305.00	964.89	177.50	....	....	1,471.22	3,918.61

Class E

Bethel	1,743.75	....	....	....	....	649.90	2,393.65
Plymouth	2,477.25	265.86	99.10	80.00	350.00	2,961.94	6,234.15

85 \$53,176.96 \$23,416.38 \$9,537.39 \$1,670.00 \$350.00 \$133,910.24 \$222,060.97

TABLE LXXV

Class A

town	expended for schools	received from state	raised by town	per cent contrib- uted by state	per cent contrib- uted by town
Andover	\$1,734.21	\$1,137.40	\$596.81	65.6	34.4
Ashford	4,331.09	2,532.10	1,798.99	58.5	41.5
Barkhamsted	3,952.79	3,047.16	905.63	77.1	22.9
Bethany	2,597.12	915.84	1,681.28	35.3	64.7
Bethlehem	2,392.70	679.91	1,712.79	28.4	71.6
Bolton	2,088.66	1,407.65	1,681.01	67.4	32.6
Bridgewater	2,196.60	831.68	1,364.94	37.9	62.1
Burlington	7,348.38	5,562.89	1,785.49	75.7	24.3
Canterbury	3,840.89	2,261.52	1,579.37	58.9	41.1
Chaplin	1,973.57	1,158.08	815.49	58.7	41.3
Colebrook	2,603.04	802.87	1,800.17	30.8	69.2
Columbia	4,199.39	2,908.99	1,290.60	69.3	30.7
Eastford	2,686.97	1,541.34	1,145.63	57.4	42.6
Franklin	3,123.92	1,043.17	2,080.75	33.3	66.7
Hampton	2,896.89	1,690.90	1,205.99	58.4	41.6
Hartland	2,484.97	1,501.22	983.75	60.4	39.6
Hebron	4,047.96	3,047.37	1,000.59	75.2	24.8
Killingworth	3,373.87	1,850.03	1,523.84	54.8	45.2
Ledyard	4,387.74	3,151.30	1,236.44	71.8	28.2
Lisbon	4,243.00	2,947.08	1,295.92	69.5	30.5
Lyme	2,865.91	1,563.31	1,302.60	54.5	45.5
Marlborough	1,126.31	648.29	478.02	57.5	42.5
Monroe	3,198.69	2,061.80	1,136.89	64.5	35.5
Morris	2,621.00	947.96	1,673.04	36.0	64.0

town	expended for schools	received from state	raised by town	per cent contrib- uted by state	per cent contrib- uted by town
New Fairfield	1,790.21	550.19	1,240.02	30.7	69.3
North Branford	4,261.74	2,567.11	1,694.63	60.2	39.8
Prospect	1,350.78	925.01	425.77	68.5	31.5
Roxbury	2,201.19	1,522.20	678.99	69.1	30.9
Salem	2,350.24	1,109.44	1,240.80	47.2	52.8
Scotland	3,327.22	1,515.06	1,812.16	45.5	54.5
Sherman	2,086.30	552.86	1,533.44	26.5	73.5
Tolland	7,018.90	4,222.40	2,796.50	60.2	39.8
Union	1,690.24	927.99	762.25	54.9	45.1
Voluntown	3,322.76	1,915.38	1,407.38	57.6	42.4
Warren	2,307.79	849.20	1,458.59	36.8	63.2
Weston	1,622.14	780.24	841.90	48.0	52.0
Willington	5,367.64	4,139.93	1,227.71	77.1	22.9
Wolcott	2,782.89	1,198.70	1,584.19	43.0	57.0

Class B

Avon	7,687.61	5,063.57	2,624.04	65.9	34.1
Beacon Falls	3,981.95	2,202.94	1,779.01	55.3	44.7
Bozrah	3,213.94	1,527.70	1,686.24	47.5	52.5
Brookfield	4,425.48	2,297.73	2,127.75	51.9	48.1
Canaan	4,177.74	878.96	3,298.78	21.0	79.0
Chester	7,196.43	2,729.44	4,466.99	37.9	62.1
Colchester	10,708.72	8,108.78	2,600.94	75.7	24.3
Cornwall	4,082.49	1,104.77	2,977.72	27.1	72.9
Coventry	6,322.44	3,758.05	2,564.39	59.4	40.6
Durham	3,413.65	1,708.20	1,705.45	50.0	50.0
East Granby	4,480.01	1,512.46	2,967.55	33.8	66.2
Easton	3,673.43	855.07	2,818.36	23.3	76.7
Goshen	3,241.43	1,094.24	1,247.19	33.8	66.2
Granby	5,253.03	2,802.57	2,450.46	53.4	46.6
Haddam	8,442.20	5,832.79	2,609.41	69.1	30.9
Harwinton	10,521.78	5,445.30	5,076.48	51.8	48.2
Kent	5,674.53	2,022.59	3,651.94	35.6	64.4
Lebanon	7,881.21	3,563.67	4,317.54	45.2	54.8
Mansfield	8,758.97	4,982.29	3,776.68	56.9	43.1
Middlefield	4,272.63	2,240.72	2,031.91	52.4	47.6
North Stonington	3,723.16	1,573.76	2,149.40	42.3	57.7
Old Lyme	6,257.08	1,811.59	4,445.49	29.0	71.0
Old Saybrook	5,703.33	1,820.08	3,883.25	31.9	68.1
Oxford	5,076.35	2,000.01	3,076.34	39.4	60.6
Rocky Hill	5,274.60	2,542.15	2,732.45	48.2	51.8
Somers	10,003.29	5,499.42	4,503.87	55.0	45.0
Southbury	4,967.43	2,367.22	2,600.21	47.7	52.3
Sterling	6,268.74	3,909.37	2,359.17	62.4	37.6

Class C

Chatham	14,041.07	8,062.09	5,978.98	63.8	36.2
Cromwell	10,784.75	6,995.97	3,788.78	64.9	35.1
East Haddam	10,754.67	4,612.08	6,142.59	42.9	57.1
East Lyme	6,555.99	1,426.07	5,129.92	21.7	78.3
Ellington	9,162.23	4,443.96	4,718.27	48.5	51.5
Montville	11,813.01	6,120.85	5,692.16	51.8	48.2
Newington	11,051.24	3,943.96	7,107.28	35.7	64.3
North Canaan	9,802.98	2,738.55	7,064.43	27.9	72.1
Saybrook	9,768.28	3,591.47	6,176.81	36.8	63.2
Wethersfield	8,430.62	4,460.00	3,970.62	52.9	47.1
Wilton	7,910.00	2,111.00	5,799.00	26.7	73.3
Woodbury	7,905.72	2,146.71	5,759.01	27.2	72.8
Woodstock	6,503.15	1,871.10	4,632.05	28.8	71.2

Class D

Canton	11,257.63	3,441.77	7,815.86	30.6	69.4
Gulford	11,241.66	1,402.25	9,839.41	12.5	87.5
North Haven	18,975.55	1,976.54	16,999.01	10.4	89.6
Plainville	32,267.34	3,918.61	28,348.73	12.1	87.9

Class E

Bethel	17,124.58	2,393.65	14,730.93	14.0	86.0
Plymouth	34,322.88	6,234.15	28,088.73	18.2	81.8

85 towns	\$532,153.91	\$222,060.97	\$310,092.94	41.7	58.3
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The enumeration and average attendance grants must be paid to teachers in wages.

TABLE LXXVI

town	RECEIVED FROM STATE			paid for teachers' wages	average monthly wages	per cent of wages paid by state
	average attend	enumeration	total			
	grant	grant				
Andover .	\$532.65	\$173.25	\$705.90	\$912.00	\$48.00	77.4
Ashford .	1,944.35	375.75	2,320.10	2,592.00	41.00	89.5
Barkhamsted .	2,317.33	450.00	2,767.33	2,988.00	33.20	92.6
Bethany .	457.34	234.00	691.34	1,488.00	39.25	46.4
Bethlehem .	409.91	270.00	679.91	2,205.90	39.66	30.8
Bolton .	853.56	218.25	1,071.81	1,231.20	44.00	87.0
Bridgewater .	463.59	256.50	720.09	1,872.00	41.60	38.4
Burlington .	4,090.25	735.75	4,826.00	4,826.00	46.52	100.0
Canterbury .	1,417.72	373.50	1,791.22	2,160.00	34.28	82.9
Chaplin .	831.07	231.75	1,062.82	1,080.00	40.00	98.4
Colebrook .	434.90	207.00	641.90	1,449.00	40.00	44.2
Columbia .	1,807.76	362.25	2,170.01	2,196.00	34.85	98.8
Eastford .	1,214.59	267.75	1,482.34	2,079.60	39.25	71.2
Franklin .	389.57	222.75	612.32	1,530.65	36.00	40.0
Hampton .	788.75	218.25	1,007.00	1,404.00	39.00	71.7
Hartland .	1,138.05	256.50	1,394.55	1,901.40	31.99	73.3
Hebron .	2,302.21	531.77	2,833.98	3,352.50	40.28	84.5
Killingworth .	1,465.03	387.00	1,850.03	2,220.00	40.00	89.3
Ledyard .	2,354.73	497.25	2,851.98	4,328.00	35.19	65.8
Lisbon .	2,280.14	504.00	2,784.14	2,945.00	44.85	94.5
Lyme .	830.41	357.75	1,188.16	2,100.00	38.88	56.5
Marlborough .	502.04	146.25	648.29	931.24	34.00	69.5
Monroe .	1,453.80	423.00	1,876.80	2,563.00	39.14	73.2
Morris .	659.96	288.00	947.96	2,130.00	39.33	44.5
New Fairfield .	273.44	231.75	505.19	1,584.00	39.20	31.8
North Branford .	1,668.11	414.00	2,082.11	2,485.00	43.33	81.3
Prospect .	665.51	184.50	850.01	1,013.00	37.00	83.9
Roxbury .	1,083.45	438.75	1,522.20	1,921.30	29.41	79.2
Salem .	779.19	245.25	1,024.44	1,620.00	36.00	63.2
Scotland .	900.75	245.25	1,146.00	1,146.00	63.66	100.0
Sherman .	165.11	267.75	432.86	1,457.40	31.93	29.7
Tolland .	2,671.27	598.50	3,269.77	3,480.88	41.77	93.9
Union .	765.99	162.00	927.99	1,440.00	32.00	64.4
Voluntown .	1,462.63	353.25	1,815.88	1,901.24	51.10	95.5
Warren .	558.25	240.75	799.00	1,728.00	38.40	46.2
Weston .	507.42	272.82	780.24	1,190.00	27.22	65.5
Willington .	2,968.75	659.25	3,628.00	3,628.00	43.55	100.0
Wolcott .	832.90	310.50	1,143.40	2,339.70	44.00	48.8

Class B

Avon .	2,843.16	681.75	3,524.91	4,117.80	41.81	85.6
Beacon Falls .	1,314.56	497.25	1,811.81	2,405.00	48.00	75.3
Bozrah .	752.14	443.25	1,195.39	1,929.00	30.85	61.9
Brookfield .	1,360.18	499.50	1,859.68	2,830.00	43.71	65.7
Canaan .	438.61	285.75	724.36	2,051.00	40.00	35.3
Chester .	2,043.19	686.25	2,729.44	5,010.31	46.89	54.4
Colchester .	6,764.33	1,343.25	8,107.78	11,194.36	51.04	72.4
Cornwall .	257.89	508.50	766.39	3,359.00	38.66	22.8
Coventry .	2,316.13	755.12	3,071.25	4,108.60	41.54	74.7
Durham .	648.73	445.50	1,094.23	1,666.50	35.00	65.6
East Granby .	471.65	461.25	932.90	2,374.60	42.66	39.2
Easton .	303.74	468.00	771.74	3,047.50	39.22	25.3
Goshen .	390.55	321.75	712.30	2,216.10	34.57	32.1
Granby .	1,724.32	614.25	2,338.57	4,118.00	37.77	56.7
Haddam .	3,717.46	1,170.00	4,887.46	5,626.55	40.51	86.8
Harwinton .	4,070.75	798.75	4,869.50	5,133.80	39.69	94.8
Kent .	1,120.66	531.00	1,651.66	4,394.60	38.30	37.5
Lebanon .	1,530.60	697.50	2,228.10	4,258.20	35.38	52.3
Mansfield .	3,112.41	913.50	4,025.91	4,723.85	41.41	85.2
Middlefield .	1,326.18	454.50	1,780.68	2,482.75	45.33	71.7
North Stonington .	1,015.76	558.00	1,573.76	2,976.00	34.64	52.8
Old Lyme .	1,201.84	573.75	1,775.59	3,520.85	55.72	50.4
Old Saybrook .	1,210.68	585.00	1,795.68	3,755.00	55.04	47.8

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY

town	RECEIVED FROM STATE			paid for teachers' wages	average monthly wages	per cent of wages paid by state
	average attend grant	enumeration grant	total			
Oxford .	1,113.24	553.50	1,666.74	3,273.20	40.22	50.9
Rocky Hill .	1,417.46	596.25	2,013.71	2,831.60	52.17	71.1
Somers .	3,761.44	882.00	4,643.44	5,933.90	48.80	78.2
Southbury .	1,264.88	567.00	1,831.88	3,032.00	40.00	60.4
Sterling .	2,616.69	625.50	3,242.19	3,700.00	44.00	87.6
Class C						
Chatham .	5,179.14	1,215.00	6,394.14	6,885.00	45.36	92.8
Cromwell .	4,754.20	1,291.50	6,045.70	6,293.20	50.99	96.0
East Haddam .	2,958.66	1,107.00	4,065.66	6,788.10	42.28	59.8
East Lyme .	473.96	821.25	1,295.21	4,468.80	45.17	28.9
Ellington .	2,056.05	1,158.75	3,214.80	5,133.20	46.00	62.6
Montville .	3,385.19	1,399.50	4,784.69	6,469.26	52.37	73.9
Newington .	1,490.34	990.00	2,480.34	3,994.43	44.14	62.0
North Canaan .	1,746.80	951.75	2,698.55	6,903.00	51.67	39.0
Saybrook .	2,533.97	1,057.50	3,591.47	6,054.56	53.84	59.3
Wethersfield .	3,247.75	1,172.25	4,420.00	7,065.00	44.62	62.5
Wilton .	181.66	1,037.25	1,218.91	6,263.00	48.03	19.4
Woodbury .	1,300.71	846.00	2,146.71	5,793.00	47.48	37.6
Woodstock .	1,025.10	846.00	1,871.10	4,661.60	38.92	40.1
Class D						
Canton .	2,023.52	1,298.25	3,321.77	9,081.80	51.94	36.5
Guilford .	140.25	1,197.00	1,337.25	9,528.00	46.77	14.0
North Haven .	40.57	1,131.75	1,172.32	5,354.22	43.35	20.0
Plainville .	1,471.22	1,305.00	2,776.22	7,037.50	52.49	39.4
Class E						
Bethel .	649.90	1,743.75	2,393.65	9,925.10	49.00	24.1
Plymouth .	2,961.94	2,477.25	5,439.19	12,545.75	47.07	43.3
85	\$133,910.24	\$53,176.96	\$187,087.20	\$315,646.60	\$43.07	59.2

TABLE LXXVII

Class A

town	cost per scholar in average attendance		town tax for schools	
	1902	1912	1902	1912
Andover .	\$19.13	\$45.84	\$138.42	\$596.81
Ashford .	18.59	37.11	840.63	1,798.99
Barkhamsted .	20.03	31.00	1,403.88	905.63
Bethany .	23.71	42.57	1,459.74	1,681.28
Bethlehem .	15.45	34.33	909.21	1,713.79
Bolton .	20.68	37.63	619.17	681.01
Bridgewater .	15.63	37.35	944.95	1,364.94
Burlington .	19.61	29.40	1,676.32	1,785.49
Canterbury .	18.27	40.25	1,594.22	1,579.37
Chaplin .	21.30	42.81	815.28	815.49
Colebrook .	17.84	41.31	1,354.00	1,800.17
Columbia .	17.76	41.17	1,139.83	1,290.60
Eastford .	11.14	35.04	381.56	1,145.63
Franklin .	27.13	65.01	1,162.26	2,080.75
Hampton .	18.95	50.00	1,298.81	1,205.99
Hartland .	19.68	32.69	1,177.72	983.75
Hebron .	20.46	26.79	1,599.03	1,000.59
Killingworth .	21.93	32.30	1,619.56	1,523.84
Ledyard .	15.39	36.02	1,674.16	1,236.44
Lisbon .	20.84	30.24	1,073.72	1,295.92
Lyme .	14.24	37.09	768.22	1,302.60
Marlborough .	21.12	29.48	622.30	478.08
Monroe .	17.01	27.58	1,520.88	1,136.89
Morris .	21.94	31.43	1,251.84	1,673.04
New Fairfield .	22.89	30.86	1,328.38	1,240.02
North Branford .	27.89	35.43	2,141.86	1,694.63
Prospect .	13.49	24.16	654.24	425.77
Roxbury .	18.27	20.77	1,302.16	678.99
Salem .	17.23	39.19	715.44	1,240.80

AVERAGE ATTENDANCE GRANT

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town	cost per scholar in average attendance		town tax for schools	
	1902	1912	1902	1912
Scotland	25.49	50.26	958.70	1,812.16
Sherman	19.21	40.12	1,130.00	1,533.44
Tolland	20.04	47.11	2,058.09	2,796.50
Union	19.58	33.95	833.75	762.25
Voluntown	13.88	31.83	979.78	1,407.38
Warren	22.83	39.11	944.25	1,458.59
Weston	18.59	28.96	917.96	841.90
Willington	15.62	29.73	1,386.75	1,227.71
Wolcott	24.57	38.61	695.45	1,584.19

Class B

Avon	16.45	36.11	1,610.54	2,624.04
Beacon Falls	27.22	26.20	1,899.65	1,779.01
Bozrah	14.94	29.48	1,232.75	1,686.24
Brookfield	20.25	34.30	1,961.96	2,127.75
Canaan	27.57	42.09	1,808.32	3,298.78
Chester	14.77	32.28	1,729.44	4,466.99
Colchester	20.48	30.87	4,040.79	2,600.94
Cornwall	11.40	47.52	1,020.15	2,977.72
Coveentry	19.02	30.41	2,632.08	2,564.39
Durham	18.58	31.72	1,285.50	1,705.45
East Granby	28.45	41.48	1,530.41	2,967.55
Easton	21.07	34.15	2,170.96	2,818.36
Goshen	21.92	36.61	1,402.75	2,147.19
Granby	19.50	31.28	1,998.68	2,450.46
Haddam	18.66	28.23	2,472.24	2,609.41
Harwinton	16.76	31.02	1,311.43	5,076.48
Kent	21.90	39.70	2,948.75	3,651.94
Lebanon	22.66	50.43	3,169.21	4,317.54
Mansfield	18.55	40.87	2,659.29	3,776.68
Middlefield	13.20	33.80	943.40	2,031.91
North Stonington	23.20	31.35	2,155.73	2,149.40
Old Lyme	17.57	35.35	2,274.73	4,445.49
Old Saybrook	22.51	29.86	3,353.71	3,888.25
Oxford	21.31	37.99	1,715.07	3,076.34
Rocky Hill	13.01	29.57	1,394.59	2,732.45
Somers	18.12	34.83	3,072.68	4,503.87
Southbury	25.49	35.62	1,743.11	2,600.21
Sterling	15.92	31.82	2,177.47	2,359.17

Class C

Chatham	16.51	39.39	3,457.55	5,078.98
Cromwell	18.30	27.92	4,536.16	3,788.78
East Haddam	18.09	35.81	3,866.98	6,142.59
East Lyme	27.95	26.97	4,990.21	5,129.92
Ellington	21.75	30.04	3,489.55	4,718.27
Montville	18.94	33.27	5,855.32	5,692.16
Newington	19.70	47.48	1,896.18	7,107.28
North Canaan	15.88	33.65	3,202.41	7,064.43
Saybrook	17.80	29.20	3,050.53	6,176.81
Wethersfield	22.21	24.20	3,962.00	3,970.62
Wilton	15.37	35.22	2,431.25	5,799.00
Woodbury	21.20	34.12	4,186.47	5,759.01
Woodstock	24.99	33.83	3,346.55	4,632.05

Class D

Canton	21.24	25.05	8,309.35	7,815.86
Gulford	15.73	29.19	6,393.45	9,839.41
North Haven	20.93	31.43	3,190.81	16,999.01
Plainville	22.83	29.63	4,981.66	28,348.73

Class E

Bethel	18.70	29.85	8,525.26	14,730.93
Plymouth	24.65	25.27	8,510.87	28,088.73

85

\$19.66

\$34.83

\$188,991.07

\$310,092.94

TABLE LXXVIII

Class A

town	teachers				state		teachers'	
	number		trained		certificates		wages	
	1902	1912	1902	1912	1902	1912	1902	1912
Andover . . .	1	2	..	2	..	2	\$40.00	\$48.00
Ashford . . .	7	8	..	1	..	1	19.04	41.00
Barkhamsted . . .	9	10	1	..	..	3	21.08	33.20
Bethany . . .	5	4	2	1	2	2	32.00	39.25
Bethlehem . . .	5	6	..	..	..	3	28.40	39.66
Bolton . . .	4	3	..	2	..	1	24.00	44.00
Bridgewater . . .	5	5	..	1	..	2	27.46	41.60
Burlington . . .	10	11	1	2	1	11	26.00	46.52
Canterbury . . .	11	7	1	..	..	..	21.12	34.28
Chaplin . . .	3	3	..	1	1	..	30.00	40.00
Colebrook . . .	8	4	1	1	1	..	22.85	40.00
Columbia . . .	7	7	..	2	..	3	20.62	34.85
Eastford . . .	4	6	..	..	..	1	23.28	39.25
Franklin . . .	5	5	1	3	1	2	24.00	36.00
Hampton . . .	7	4	..	1	1	1	25.09	39.00
Hartland . . .	7	7	2	1	..	..	20.27	31.99
Hebron . . .	10	10	2	5	1	5	25.34	40.28
Killingworth . . .	8	6	2	..	2	2	28.81	40.00
Ledyard . . .	13	13	2	..	2	..	22.16	35.19
Lisbon . . .	3	7	..	5	..	4	25.66	44.85
Lyme . . .	7	6	..	3	..	1	18.26	38.88
Marlborough . . .	4	3	1	1	1	2	21.98	34.00
Monroe . . .	7	7	1	1	1	1	30.00	39.14
Morris . . .	6	6	1	2	1	1	28.66	39.33
New Fairfield . . .	6	5	..	2	..	3	27.50	39.20
North Branford . . .	7	6	2	2	2	6	35.26	43.33
Prospect . . .	4	4	..	1	..	3	26.00	37.00
Roxbury . . .	8	8	1	1	..	2	25.52	29.41
Salem . . .	5	5	..	..	..	2	20.00	36.00
Scotland . . .	2	2	1	1	1	2	36.00	63.66
Sherman . . .	6	5	3	1	..	..	25.96	31.93
Tolland . . .	10	9	1	1	..	5	26.50	41.77
Union . . .	6	5	..	1	..	..	20.00	32.00
Voluntown . . .	7	4	1	3	..	3	29.77	51.10
Warren . . .	4	5	1	1	..	3	20.00	38.40
Weston . . .	5	5	..	..	..	..	23.54	27.22
Willington . . .	7	9	..	2	..	7	26.00	43.55
Wolcott . . .	5	6	..	4	..	5	27.20	44.00

Class B

Avon . . .	8	11	1	3	1	6	28.75	41.81
Beacon Falls . . .	4	5	1	5	1	3	41.00	48.00
Bozrah . . .	6	7	..	..	..	..	26.66	30.85
Brookfield . . .	8	7	..	3	..	4	32.13	43.71
Canaan . . .	6	6	1	1	..	1	28.76	40.00
Chester . . .	6	9	4	7	2	6	37.62	46.89
Colchester . . .	14	20	3	7	4	13	32.10	51.04
Cornwall . . .	9	9	2	1	..	4	20.80	38.66
Coventry . . .	11	11	8	4	6	4	30.65	41.54
Durham . . .	6	6	1	2	..	..	28.66	35.00
East Granby . . .	4	6	3	3	..	1	32.00	42.66
Easton . . .	9	9	..	1	..	1	28.00	39.22
Goshen . . .	7	7	3	..	..	2	26.52	34.57
Granby . . .	11	12	1	..	1	6	26.76	37.77
Haddam . . .	12	15	4	3	3	8	32.10	40.51
Harwinton . . .	9	13	1	..	..	4	23.18	39.60
Kent . . .	12	13	1	7	2	10	26.38	38.30
Lebanon . . .	15	13	4	1	4	5	28.19	35.38
Mansfield . . .	11	12	4	6	4	7	27.52	41.41
Middlefield . . .	4	6	..	..	..	1	37.00	45.33
North Stonington . . .	13	10	2	1	1	..	25.76	34.64
Old Lyme . . .	9	7	1	3	2	6	35.24	55.72
Old Saybrook . . .	6	7	4	2	..	..	55.37	55.04
Oxford . . .	9	9	1	8	1	7	25.77	49.22
Rocky Hill . . .	5	6	2	6	3	4	35.20	52.17
Somers . . .	9	12	2	6	1	10	35.99	48.80
Southbury . . .	10	9	1	2	1	2	25.46	40.00
Sterling . . .	8	9	1	3	..	6	28.70	44.00

AVERAGE ATTENDANCE GRANT

253

town	Class C							
	number		teachers		state		teachers'	
	1902	1912	1902	1912	1902	1912	1902	1912
Chatham .	14	16	..	7	2	8	35.90	45.36
Cromwell .	12	13	7	9	..	11	38.97	50.99
East Haddam .	13	17	2	2	5	2	33.14	42.28
East Lyme .	9	11	7	4	4	6	36.25	45.17
Ellington .	10	12	2	8	..	11	35.79	46.00
Montville .	16	13	4	3	..	9	36.78	52.37
Newington .	6	9	3	8	2	4	36.00	44.14
North Canaan .	10	14	3	9	..	8	36.43	51.67
Saybrook .	7	11	3	6	..	10	46.28	53.84
Wethersfield .	11	15	8	9	4	7	46.40	44.62
Wilton .	11	13	3	7	2	9	30.81	48.03
Woodbury .	12	12	1	5	..	4	36.08	47.48
Woodstock .	12	13	..	..	..	5	29.02	38.92

Class D								
Canton .	19	17	11	6	1	4	47.99	51.94
Guilford .	18	21	4	4	1	4	40.44	46.77
North Haven .	10	13	6	8	5	11	38.53	43.35
Plainville .	9	12	6	8	1	10	46.18	52.49

Class E								
Bethel .	18	20	6	8	2	6	40.88	49.00
Plymouth .	17	27	10	13	10	12	41.74	47.07
	713	773	170	264	98	351	\$30.46	\$43.07

SUMMARY OF TABLES LXXVI						
year	no towns	received from state attendance grant	received from state enumeration grant	paid for teachers' wages	average monthly wages	per cent of wages paid by state
1911	79	122,684.05	45,248.08	268,161.62	41.82	62.6
1912	85	133,910.24	53,176.96	315,646.06	43.07	59.2

SUMMARY OF TABLES LXXV						
year	no towns	expended for schools	received from state	raised by town	per cent contributed by state	per cent contributed by town
1911	79	412,977.27	194,782.43	218,194.84	47.1	52.9
1912	85	532,153.91	222,060.97	310,092.94	41.7	58.3

SUMMARY OF TABLES LXXIV							
year	no towns	enumeration grant	high school tuition	school conveyance	school library	super-vision	av att grant
1911	79	45,248.08	17,923.59	7,637.66	959.00	329.05	122,684.05
1912	85	53,176.96	23,416.38	9,537.39	1,670.00	350.00	133,910.24
							total
							194,782.43
							222,060.97

SUMMARY OF TABLES LXXIII						
year	eligible towns	made ap-plication	grand list	tax	towns must expend	actually expended
1911	111	79	\$52,180,282	\$167,439.69	\$339,592.39	\$412,977.27
1912	109	85	31,667,619	210,065.61	400,870.82	532,153.91

SUMMARY OF TABLES LXXVIII				
	1902	1910-11	1902	1911-12
Teachers number trained	654	687	713	773
having state certificate	133	171	170	264
average monthly wage	66	313	98	351
	\$30.33	\$41.82	\$30.46	\$43.07

SUMMARY OF TABLES LXXVII			
	1902	1910-11	1902
Cost per scholar in average attendance	19.44	33.89	19.66
Town tax for schools	165,311.00	218,194.84	188,991.07
			34.83
			310,092.94

TABLE LXXIX

HARTFORD COUNTY	1909-10				1911-12			
	grand list	tax rate mills	ave att ave att	grant	grand list	tax rate mills	ave att ave att	grant
Avon	\$722,553	3½	214.24	\$2,167.81	\$792,879	3	253.25	\$2,843.16
Burlington	429,938	3	228.27	3,447.18	446,377	2½	237.90	4,090.25
Canton	.....	..	.....	.....	1,933,051	4½	480.82	2,023.52
East Granby	.....	..	.....	.....	656,472	3	116.093	471.65
Granby	604,989	3½	198.46	2,035.39	747,476	3	183.24	1,724.32
Hartland	238,445	3	74.10	846.92	244,229	2½	80.205	1,138.05
Marlboro	152,155	3	39.655	388.66	154,004	2½	41.332	502.04
Newington	.....	..	.....	.....	1,318,403	3½	283.79	1,490.34
Plainville	.....	..	.....	.....	1,800,934	4½	435.217	1,471.22
Rocky Hill	659,795	3½	149.76	921.72	797,345	3	175.15	1,417.46
Wethersfield	.....	..	.....	.....	1,411,492	3½	374.409	3,247.75
Totals			904.485	\$9,807.68			2,661.406	\$20,419.76

No towns

6

11

NEW HAVEN COUNTY

Beacon Falls	\$569,526	3½	147.43	\$1,036.91	\$569,651	3	155.881	\$1,314.56
Bethany	425,030	3	68.76	155.91	461,216	2½	73.775	457.34
Gulford	.....	..	.....	.....	1,834,389	4½	383.68	140.25
No Branford	433,837	3	101.548	872.69	457,556	2½	126.64	1,608.11
North Haven	.....	..	.....	.....	1,569,152	4½	329.34	40.57
Oxford	597,058	3½	139.66	868.55	714,453	3	152.404	1,113.24
Prospect	206,664	3	63.65	728.74	216,644	2½	55.665	665.51
Southbury	557,714	3½	153.80	1,292.25	625,325	3	148,314	1,264.88
Wolcott	259,803	3	83.30	1,024.10	293,339	2½	75.07	832.90
Totals			758.148	\$5,979.15			1,500.769	\$7,437.36

No towns

7

9

NEW LONDON COUNTY

Borrah	.....	..	.....	.....	\$610,480	3	124.768	\$752.14
Colchester	\$976,655	3½	407.161	\$5,520.98	936,440	3	436.684	6,764.53
East Lyme	.....	..	.....	.....	1,430,653	3½	252.10	473.96
Franklin	380,580	3	70.18	363.01	393,971	2½	63.89	389.57
Lebanon	858,354	3½	221.098	1,825.71	863,659	3	192.763	1,530.60
Ledyard	454,892	3	143.56	1,710.33	456,408	2½	159.72	2,354.73
Lisbon	340,673	3	136.51	1,951.99	341,774	2½	150.36	2,280.14
Lyme	412,264	3	96.459	832.68	451,815	2½	92.708	830.41
Montville	1,229,109	4	374.01	2,882.31	1,458,089	3½	395.52	3,385.19
No Stonington	467,591	3	128.41	1,285.48	559,663	3	130.11	1,015.76
Old Lyme	823,891	3½	176.62	951.39	860,719	3	174.31	1,201.84
Salem	250,672	3	61.057	535.91	260,484	2½	67.026	779.19
Voluntown	297,655	3	112.52	1,367.50	295,246	2½	102.16	1,462.63
Totals			1,927.585	\$19,227.29			2,342.119	\$23,220.69

No towns

11

13

FAIRFIELD COUNTY

Bethel	.....	..	.....	.....	\$2,000,350	6	575.83	\$649.90
Brookfield	\$537,657	3½	144.64	\$1,250.45	554,734	3	140.955	1,360.18
Easton	644,621	3½	122.36	321.33	697,754	3	114.6	303.74
Monroe	469,027	3	124.26	1,251.67	489,381	2½	131.01	1,453.80
New Fairfield	.....	..	.....	.....	421,051	2½	62.313	273.44
Sherman	.....	..	.....	.....	384,654	2½	55.78	165.11
Weston	.....	..	.....	.....	438,502	2½	75.06	507.42
Wilton	.....	..	.....	.....	1,216,883	3½	219.12	181.66
Totals			391.26	\$2,823.45			1,374.668	\$4,895.25

No towns

3

8

AVERAGE ATTENDANCE GRANT

255

WINDHAM COUNTRY	1909-10				1911-12			
	grand tax rate list mills	ave att	ave att grant		grand tax rate list mills	ave att	ave att grant	
Ashford	\$246,878 3	107.12	\$1,527.87		\$305,362 2½	123.34	\$1,944.35	
Canterbury	375,259 3	95.12	921.48		410,914 2½	112.74	1,417.72	
Chaplin	192,606 3	60.96	750.44		199,271 2½	62.44	831.07	
Eastford	202,972 3	86.13	1,247.34		236,163 2½	82.91	1,214.59	
Hampton	297,493 3	76.45	784.78		327,201 2½	73.00	788.75	
Scotland	190,847 3	74.13	1,028.71		203,388 2½	78.4	900.75	
Sterling	670,466 3½	178.33	1,470.37		684,730 3	211.855	2,616.69	
Woodstock	992,983 3½	242.46	1,762.56		1,059,328 3½	223.15	1,025.10	
Totals		920.70	\$9,493.55			967.835	\$10,739.02	

No towns 8

8

LITCHFIELD COUNTY

Barkhamsted	\$335,235 3	121.10	\$1,603.30		\$368,970 2½	147.59	\$2,317.33	
Bethlehem	467,608 3	87.43	512.93		494,175 2½	76.614	409.91	
Bridgewater	384,819 3	80.55	569.04		400,266 2½	68.83	463.59	
Canaan	.....	.....	.....		504,619 3	89.529	438.61	
Colebrook	388,538 3	71.84	373.89		434,366 2½	69.113	434.90	
Cornwall	660,079 3½	136.47	570.47		705,804 3	115.352	257.89	
Goshen	493,734 3	96.48	467.44		512,493 3	89.991	390.55	
Harwinton	514,540 3½	244.66	3,514.53		579,668 3	264.34	4,070.75	
Kent	716,459 3½	142.20	482.65		721,155 3	152.605	1,120.66	
Morris	490,040 3	78.46	225.88		496,568 2½	87.575	659.96	
North Canaan	.....	.....	.....		1,383,272 3½	301.6	1,746.80	
Plymouth	1,708,006 6	679.69	4,478.46		2,295,387 6	773.64	2,961.94	
Roxbury	.....	.....	.....		487,042 2½	109.592	1,083.43	
Warren	266,420 3	54.88	347.74		317,950 2½	63.755	558.25	
Woodbury	1,051,490 4	254.89	1,318.04		1,154,082 3½	247.44	1,300.71	
Totals		2,048.65	\$14,464.37			2,657.566	\$18,215.30	

No towns 12

15

MIDDLESEX COUNTY

Haddam	\$788,732 3½	283.331	\$2,799.10		\$834,828 3	319.324	\$3,717.46	
Chatham	1,288,985 6	411.242	571.94		1,240,165 3½	429.389	5,179.14	
Chester	928,786 3½	202.48	1,127.25		977,728 3	226.505	2,043.19	
Cromwell	1,063,706 4	381.54	3,225.48		1,135,343 3½	422.068	4,754.20	
Durham	.....	.....	.....		576,234 3	124.349	648.73	
East Haddam	864,928 3½	298.062	3,249.81		1,125,327 3½	320.172	2,958.66	
Killingworth	375,673 3	111.94	1,218.82		359,388 2½	109.94	1,463.03	
Middlefield	.....	.....	.....		598,023 3	142.99	1,326.18	
Old Saybrook	925,232 3½	168.817	392.61		999,199 3	191.707	1,210.08	
Saybrook	1,120,326 4	296.207	1,976.63		1,300,501 3½	325.729	2,533.97	
Totals		2,153,619	\$14,561.64			2,613.173	\$25,834.64	

No towns 8

10

TOLLAND COUNTY

Tolland	\$385,899 3	172.34	\$2,518.55		\$452,793 2½	175.71	\$2,671.27	
Andover	209,116 3	40.29	235.91		215,941 2½	49.83	532.65	
Bolton	218,938 3	65.4	771.19		240,877 2½	66.96	853.56	
Columbia	303,677 3	121.807	1,769.65		317,667 2½	118.567	1,807.76	
Coventry	736,659 3½	223.14	2,286.95		868,401 3	237.03	2,316.13	
Ellington	1,234,241 4	297.61	1,349.04		1,231,923 3½	305.82	2,056.05	
Hebron	454,209 3	135.928	1,597.58		476,817 2½	161.041	2,302.21	
Mansfield	766,242 3½	241.93	2,522.65		804,362 3	237.56	3,112.41	
Somers	862,883 3½	261.89	2,669.91		887,853 3	292.28	3,761.44	
Union	212,717 3	39.69	223.60		207,703 2½	57.89	765.99	
Willington	330,419 3	164.80	2,537.00		367,235 2½	194.61	2,968.75	
Totals		1,764,825	\$18,482.03			1,917,298	\$23,148.22	

No towns 11

11

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY

SUMMARY BY COUNTIES
1909-10

1911-12

	ave att	ave att grant	no towns	ave att	ave att grant	no towns	ave att of towns which rec'd grant 1909-10
Hartford	904.485	\$9,807.68	6	2,661.406	\$20,419.76	11	971.077
New Haven	758.148	5,979.15	7	1,500.769	7,437.36	9	787.749
New London	1,927.585	19,227.29	11	2,342.119	23,220.69	13	1,965.251
Fairfield	391.26	2,823.45	3	1,374.668	4,895.25	8	386.565
Windham	920.70	9,493.55	8	967.835	10,739.02	8	967.835
Litchfield	2,048.65	14,464.37	12	2,657.566	18,215.30	15	2,156.845
Middlesex	2,153.619	14,561.64	8	2,613.173	25,834.64	10	2,344.834
Tolland	1,764.825	18,482.03	11	1,917.298	23,148.22	11	1,917.298
Totals	10,869.592	\$94,839.16	66	16,034.834	\$133,910.24	85	11,497.454

HEALTH LEGISLATION

The following acts relating to health instruction are in force

CHAPTER 120

Public Acts of 1909

SEC 13 The board of directors shall take measures to cause instruction in all schools of the state in all rules of living that are essential to the suppression of tuberculosis and the maintenance of the public health, and to that end may publish tracts and leaflets explaining the movement to control tuberculosis, and suitable for distribution in schools, stores, factories, and places of public gatherings, which tracts and leaflets may be printed by the board at the expense of the state; provided, that the cost of printing and distributing the same is approved by the board of control. The directors shall also encourage the giving of public addresses upon prevention and treatment of tuberculosis, and shall encourage the formation of local organizations to further that end.

Public Acts of 1911

APPOINTMENT AND DUTIES OF SCHOOL PHYSICIANS

Notice of the disease or defects, if any, from which any child is found by such school physician to be suffering shall be given to the parent or guardian of such child with such advice or order relating thereto as said physician may deem advisable, and such parent or guardian shall cause such child to be treated, by a reputable physician, for such disease or defects; and whenever any child shows symptoms of any contagious or infectious disease notice shall also be given to the health officer or board of health and such child shall be excluded from attendance at such school and not permitted to return without a permit from the city, borough or town health officer.

THE DANBURY SUMMER SCHOOL — 1912

No other gathering in the interest of education has been more important to the schools of Connecticut than the Danbury summer normal school of 1912. This was the fourth successive session in Danbury. In point of numbers and enthusiasm displayed by the student teachers and in the scope of its courses, it exceeded all previous sessions. Most of the 325 visiting teachers remained in Danbury during the four weeks of the school.

Teachers from all parts of the state and a few from other states attended this session. Certificates were issued to those teachers who completed the courses successfully. The time is fast approaching when all teachers of the state will be either normal graduates, or will have attended a summer normal school. The art of teaching is advancing and even graduates of normal schools will profit by attending summer sessions.

The main object of the Danbury summer school was to show the teachers how to teach. In other words it was a course in methods.

William E Brown of New Haven conducted the lessons in music and Miss Emelene A Dunn of New York devised a plan of making drawing a practical subject for even rural schools; Principal Henry T Burr of the Willimantic normal school was in charge of the psychology classes; L D Higgins of Danbury outlined a course in science for elementary schools; Harry Houston, supervisor of penmanship in New Haven, conducted the writing lessons and lectured on the subject of penmanship; Principal J R Perkins talked on the duties of citizenship, a subject which is now prescribed by law in the elementary schools of Connecticut; Miss Harriet E Smith of Brooklyn, N Y showed herself to be a very pleasing and effective speaker on the subject of literature in the schools; Miss Katherine T Harty had charge of the course in methods and seat work; Miss Rachel M Scheanblum taught geography; Superintendent H O Clough of Deep River had the subject of grammar; Miss H Dorothea Wiedl of the Miry Brook school talked on model school spelling and language; Superintendent L K Chance of New Milford explained the new course of study in arithmetic. One of the most helpful courses was that given by Superintendent F

A Berry of Bethel who outlined work in history and showed how to make that branch of school work interesting and valuable.

The work in supervision consisted of lectures and conferences at which all of the 36 supervising agents were present to discuss their school problems. The important conclusions of these conferences will be found elsewhere in this issue.

The supervisors attending represented 86 Connecticut towns in which there are approximately 20,000 pupils and 900 teachers.

The lectures outlined plans of conducting schools under scientific management. "To maintain an efficient school there should be no pupils who are unemployed, imperfectly employed, improperly employed, or idle." In the inspection of schools the supervisors might estimate the value of the school by the amount of profitable time used in the school as compared with the actual time which the school is in session. "To ascertain the amount of profitable time one must deduct the time wasted by idleness of pupils after the teacher has assigned tasks, either because the work is uninteresting, or because it is valueless, or because the pupils have not been trained to employ their time to advantage. Sometimes pupils are imperfectly employed; again, they are improperly employed, and there are times when they do not have work enough. All of the above factors must be considered in the time lost. There is also waste because the teachers are not prepared in subject matter or in methods of presentation." This is the "laboratory method" of investigating schools. It involved quantitative and qualitative analysis. Besides pointing out the possibilities of waste in the school system, a system for economizing time and energy was presented. Promotion by subjects instead of by year will tend toward a higher degree of efficiency.

The powers and duties of supervisors were discussed. The development of the present system of supervision from the time when the parson and selectmen managed the schools in 1711 was briefly reviewed, and the later period when the schools were under the direction of the ecclesiastical societies or committees was set out. Mention was made of the work that has been done by acting school visitors. The attention of the supervisors was directed to the responsibility of their positions and to the fact that they are regarded as specialists in the work of education, having

been legally certified by the State board of education, after passing an examination.

Another important problem mentioned was the matter of teaching children who are in some way deficient. It was suggested that the supervisors investigate this important matter and ascertain if possible the cause or causes of so many backward pupils. Parents should be notified and advised about physical malformations. In this connection the eyesight and the condition of the teeth are matters which should be considered.

The Library institute, which was in charge of Mrs Belle Holcomb Johnson of Hartford and Miss Anna Hadley of Winsted, attracted many people who are interested in library methods. Several authorities on library work attended the institute to lecture. The enrollment was larger than ever before.

Principal John R Perkins kept in mind the social interest of the visiting teachers by arranging a series of socials which were thoroughly enjoyed. Two new tennis courts were put into shape at the school grounds for the diversion of students.

Another source of enjoyment and profit was the series of lectures given by Superintendent F H Beede of New Haven, Prof Isaiah Bowman of Yale University, and Frank L Glynn and Miss N Belle Judy of the Bridgeport Trade School.

The Normal school library and the Danbury public library were open for the use of the visiting teachers. A special library was sent to the school from Hartford for the use of supervisors. A special lot of painted pictures, etchings and drawings were on exhibition. There was also an exhibit of school work done by the pupils of model schools.

A teachers' bureau without fees was conducted by Supervisor H E Chittenden of Waterbury. Over 30 teachers secured positions through the bureau.

Examinations for state teachers' certificates under the direction of Supervisor G J Vogel of North Canaan were held during the last three days of the session.

Without doubt the greatest attraction for the visiting teachers was the rural model schools which were so ably conducted by Miss H Dorothea Wiedl and Miss Rachel M Scheanblum of Danbury. Every day the school was in session the rooms were crowded by teachers seeking information. On account of the

lack of room, many were obliged to await their turns before gaining admission.

Miss Katherine T Harty, supervisor of the training department, organized the school. Eight grades were represented in each room so that visiting teachers could see what can be accomplished under difficult conditions. The daily program was changed from time to time to meet the needs of those wishing to observe. Unless special lessons were requested, the order of the programs of the two rooms was reversed for the convenience of the visitors. For the guidance of teachers having several grades in one room, Miss Weidl distributed copies of the programs used in the Miry Brook school. This program suggests combinations or groups of classes, indicates the time and order of each recitation, and also the character of the seat work for each grade.

A special course of study was designed for the work of the summer model school, the course being based on the state course of study. In addition to the regular common school subjects, the teachers taught a few lessons in agriculture, physical geography and chemical science. There were many requests from the visitors for spelling lessons. The teachers in charge showed how to conduct spelling preparation. The words to be spelled were selected to meet the needs of the pupils. With the words before them on the blackboard, the children spelled orally, both in concert and individually. They were also asked to give original sentences containing the words of the lesson. In dictating the words of the spelling tests, it was a common practice for the teachers to use the words in short paragraphs which the children were expected to write.

The work in language was of special interest to the visiting teachers. In the model school visitors were afforded an opportunity to observe model lessons in the use of English and in technical grammar. Pictures and groups of words were used in story telling. The children had practice in reproducing stories told by the teachers. Much attention was given to diction. The children were taught to recite in connected discourse, which practice is of great help in teaching English. Articulation drills and correct form drills were important exercises in the language work. The children had practice in copying model letters and

afterward writing original letters. In this work the teachers had the children discuss the plans of the letters before they were written. Business forms such as bank checks, bills and money-orders were taught. There was much board work in language such as filling in blanks with the correct words. Incorrect forms were not placed before the children.

In Miss Weidl's room the writer observed a series of lessons on the three kinds of sentences as distinguished by form—simple, compound and complex. Each kind of sentence was taught by the inductive method. Afterward the different kinds of sentences were compared. By the comparison of points previously learned such as the use of adjectives and adjective phrases, the teacher very skillfully showed the use of adjective clauses in complex sentences. The visiting teachers were surprised and delighted by the ease with which the children mastered this rather abstruse subject.

In making original sentences, the children had been taught to use sentences which are of value in geography, history, or some other subject. Language is correlated with all other branches of school work.

The visitors were amazed by the rapidity with which the pupils of all grades did their examples in arithmetic. By much drill of the right sort, children of the first and second grades were able to do examples in multiplication almost as fast as one can read the figures. Addition and subtraction facts were given instantly by the majority of the children in the primary department. Children of the second grade did work in multiplying whole numbers by a fraction. In the 6th grade the pupils were taught in three days to do examples in brokerage. Other applications of percentage which were introduced are commission, taxation and interest. Short methods were used to a large extent. To make the work more interesting stock quotations were brought into the class and imaginary situations in which the children were involved were introduced to the pupils. There were discussions on such subjects as par and market value so that the children would understand what they were doing.

The aim of the work in geography was location. By means of drill work, interesting facts connected with each place located were impressed on the minds of the children. Outline maps on

the board and at the seats were used to a large extent. Relief maps made by children and colored maps were forms of seat work connected with geography. In the upper grades the children had the privilege of reading geographical readers for information concerning places of interest. The results in geography were very gratifying. Even children in the first grade were able to locate many places of interest and in most cases when tested on the outline maps, did their work unerringly.

In the history work the children were taught to recite in connected discourse. To make this form of recitation effective the teachers placed outlines on the board. The children also had practice in filling in outlines. Each lesson was carefully introduced by the teacher so as to arouse interest and make the work definite. At the end of the recitation, it was the custom to call for a summary of the important events considered. In Miss Scheanblum's room, the children recited on events connected with the revolutionary war period and Miss Weidl took up the civil war period and events preceding. Maps and pictures were used to a large extent in the history work. The work was correlated with literature by introducing such selections as "Warren's Address," "Grandmother's story of Bunker hill," and "Paul Revere's ride." The children in preparing their lessons used many reference books. Elson's History of the United States and "Famous American orations" were in constant use. The teachers by their enthusiasm and animation were able to make the history very interesting to the pupils and to those who were observing. The state outline calls for 62 historical facts for drill in the lower grades. The teachers showed how to give effective drills on these facts.

One interesting exercise which was given in the lower grades took the form of a recitation about Columbus. The teacher wrote the following words on the black-board; story, Columbus, poor, Italy, fond, water, round, vessels, Spain and America. A child recited as follows; "Columbus was a poor boy who lived in Italy; he was very fond of the water. He wished to become a sailor. He believed that the earth was round. He succeeded in getting vessels from Spain and sailed across the ocean where he discovered America." After the oral presentation, this story was written by the children at their seats.

Much might be said about the reading which is the most important work of any elementary school. In the first grade the children are taught to read by means of poems and word drills. The poems themselves have literary value. The word drills are varied and interesting to children. New words and their meanings are also taught by seat work. Word charts and perception cards, together with hectograph copies of various sorts help to make the reading work effective.

In the reading throughout the grades the thought side was kept uppermost in the minds of the pupils. The teacher's aim was to make the reading recitation an enjoyable exercise. The fluency, enunciation and expression were remarkably good in all grades. There were interesting discussions concerning the subject matter. The teachers were thoroughly familiar with the selections read and were able to picture the scenes in a vivid manner.

Lessons in writing showed how to get good position on the part of the pupils, development of arm movement, good endings, spacing and other characteristics of good penmanship. In this work the teacher demonstrated for the pupils just how to get good results.

Many forms of seat work were used in all subjects. In reading work the writer noticed children matching words, matching lines of poetry, working with duplicate words and engaged in silent reading. In geography, pupils were busy coloring maps, locating places on outline-maps and arranging pieces in maps cut up according to political divisions. Some forms of seat work in language which were used are writing original sentences, writing stories which were based on pictures, filling blanks which were found in sentences, and making out business forms. Much seat work was done in arithmetic that was taken from the blackboard and hectographed leaflets.

To aid the visiting teachers in acquiring material, one room of the building was given up to samples of seat work, sample papers on various subjects, outlines of work, type-examples in arithmetic, topics on history for seat study and quotations suitable for schools. Two assistants were in charge of this room every afternoon, who explained various devices and outlines to those interested.

The visiting teachers also had an opportunity to meet Miss Weidl and Miss Scheanblum in conferences to discuss the work of model schools.

- Three hundred and ten teachers and supervisors came to Danbury from all over this state and from some other states to visit this school so as to be able to carry ideas to their various fields of labor.

The writer in talking to some of these visiting teachers and supervisors, discovered a great deal of enthusiasm for the rural model schools as conducted in Danbury. An attempt is being made to establish rural model schools in all of the 92 towns in the state which are now under state supervision. Many of the teachers and prospective teachers for these model schools have profited by their course at the Danbury school. It is hoped that the influence of this school will radiate throughout the state and thus improve the conditions of the country schools.

During part of the session, Miss Theodora Senior of Danbury and Miss Alice Slater of Colchester acted in the capacity of reserve teachers. All of the teachers showed thorough preparation in their work and little time was wasted while the school was in session.

The 84 children who attended the school seemed to enjoy the work as children usually do under the right sort of teaching. Some of the children who worked diligently and whose attendance was good, received beautifully colored pictures mounted on white and each child who attended regularly received a book in recognition of that fact.

SUPERVISION ACCOMPLISHMENT

Supervision of schools is the management of schools by a person especially fitted, who devotes his entire time to that work.

In Connecticut the law provides supervision systems —

- 1 that maintained entirely by the town or city;
- 2 that maintained in part by a union district of two or more towns joined for supervision and in part by the state;
- 3 that maintained in part by the town and in part by the state;
- 4 that maintained entirely by the state and designated "state" supervision.

State supervision of schools in Connecticut is only ten years old —

- 1 There are thirty-three supervising agents;
- 2 They supervise ninety-two towns;
- 3 605 schoolhouses;
- 4 906 teachers;
- 5 and 23,647 pupils, an average of twenty-six pupils to each teacher.

State supervision costs the state \$51,500 per year.

There are only 25 towns in the state not having supervision. Of these, 18 can have the entire salary of the supervisor paid by the state.

Of the 92 towns now under supervision, 65 have it because their town school committees petitioned for it and 27 because the towns voted for it at town meetings.

The growth of supervision was slow until 1908, in which year twenty-one towns were under supervision. In the last five years seventy towns have asked for supervision and have a state supervisor.

Of the 65 towns that received supervision through the petition of the town school committees, six thereafter submitted the question to town meetings. In every case the town meeting approved the action of the town school committees. Two of the towns that voted affirmatively have since voted again and in favor of supervision.

The majority of people interested in schools in the state of Connecticut are now strongly in favor of state supervision and are convinced that the state is leading in this line of educational effort. It is also evident that the system is far in advance of that of any other state.

Through the co-operation of the state board of education, the state supervising agents, and the town school committees, the efficiency of the Connecticut schools has been greatly improved. In organization, in educational advantages, in material equipment, and in public spirit the change is very decided.

Some of the progressive steps are as follows:

- 1 A course of study is followed. The course in one town is practically the same as in the other towns. This is a great advantage to the child who moves from one town to another. A course of study for elementary schools is a written plan of what

a pupil is expected to accomplish during eight years of school life. It prescribes the subjects by stages of progress and how much is to be accomplished in each stage. It is a plan of the work to be accomplished in eight years.

2 The pupils are carefully classified or grouped. This means they are placed in classes in which they are mentally able and properly qualified to work. A pupil who cannot multiply and divide cannot be put in a class doing percentage or mensuration even if he is fourteen years old. It also means that you cannot go into one of these supervised schools and find pupils reading in a fifth reader, in the large arithmetic, and spelling in the middle of the speller, but having no geography or language work. The children have a chance to get what they ought, and get it at the proper time in their lives.

3 A program of daily recitations and seat work or study, arranged or approved by the supervisor, is followed by every teacher. This regulates the time a teacher may devote to each recitation during the day and the number of recitations of each day. It prevents over-emphasis of the teacher's hobby to the neglect of necessary subjects not agreeable to the teacher. It gives, moreover, due emphasis to every essential subject, and it prescribes what any pupil shall do regularly when not reciting. It is the daily regulator.

4 Every teacher is ranked once a month in teaching ability and in management, and every school is given a rank called "general estimate." If teachers are ranked inefficient, they ought to be replaced by better teachers. Of 906 teachers under supervision in June, 1913, 126 were ranked excellent in teaching ability, 527 were ranked good, 235 were ranked fair, and 18 were ranked poor; 688 were ranked good in management, 199 were ranked fair, 19 were ranked poor; and in the general estimate of their schools, 140 were ranked efficient, 570 were ranked good, 189 were ranked as tolerable, and 6 were ranked disapproved. Under supervision, inefficient teachers cannot remain inefficient and continue teaching. They must improve or give up teaching, because twenty pupils must not be sacrificed for one inefficient teacher.

5 In 61 towns the supervisors are authorized by the town school committee to hire all the teachers. Since the supervisor is held responsible for the progress of the pupils it is a business

principle that he secure his helpers, i e, his teachers. In 22 towns the supervisors in conjunction with the committees hire the teachers. In nine towns the committee hires the teachers. Fifty towns have taken formal action on this question.

6 Diplomas are granted to eighth grade pupils in a large number of supervised towns. Regular graduating exercises have been instituted and combined with closing day exercises. All people of the town assemble and enjoy a good time educationally and festively. A pupil having such a diploma is not subject to special examinations for entrance to most high schools in his vicinity—the diploma is his certificate of entrance to the high school. This graduation with the more efficient methods, the greater interest, and the more definite aims has resulted in more pupils, the graduation of more scholars and in an increase of the number attending high school.

7 Entrance examinations are not required to many high schools if the pupil has his supervisor's certificate recommending him. This means much to hundreds of pupils. They never enjoy going to a strange place and trying to pass an examination in new surroundings. Because of the increased confidence of high school principals in the rural schools, the supervisors have secured this entrance upon certificate to many high schools and will undoubtedly secure it from others by approving only pupils who prove the supervisors' ability to judge correctly.

Over 800 pupils from schools under supervision enter high schools this fall.

8 A permanent record is kept of each pupil's attendance, his progress in each subject each year, his classification, and the reason for leaving school. This record covers the whole of the child's school life. It enables us to ascertain whether or not the pupil has progressed as rapidly as he should and, if he has not, it informs us whether or not the retardation is due to irregular attendance or poor teaching.

The most striking improvement in schools is manifest in better teaching, made possible by the following:—

1 Better trained teachers have been secured and the experienced teachers have been retained because the salaries of teachers have been increased. This increase is due to the state average attendance grant money, to the progressive spirit of many town school committees, and to the activity of supervisors

in endeavoring to get trained teachers. Often a fair teacher's salary has been reduced in order that a higher salary might be paid to the better trained teacher for the purpose of retaining her another year. In several towns the salaries have been graded by fixing a maximum salary for certain qualifications. This maximum salary is determined not only by success as a teacher, but by the certificate which she holds—statutory, elementary or normal school diploma,—and by the effort she has made to improve by attending summer normal school, reading educational books, attending teachers' meetings and institutes. This has given the teachers something definite to work for and has resulted in better teaching. In several towns state certificates are required and in some normal graduates are required.

The average weekly salaries in the towns are as follows:—in one town between six and seven dollars; in three between seven and eight; in eight between eight and nine; in ten between nine and ten; in twenty-five between eleven and twelve; in seventeen between twelve and thirteen; in four between thirteen and fourteen; and in one between fourteen and fifteen. Although the average weekly salary is between ten and eleven dollars for all these towns, there are 36 towns that have an average salary greater than eleven dollars. The towns paying on an average more than eleven dollars a week to their teachers can take the best teachers from the 47 other towns. This is evidence that town school committees must pay more than eleven dollars as a maximum salary if they wish to have a chance to select from the better trained teachers.

2 All teachers have received twenty hours of regular instruction and training in how to teach by their supervisors and in the state teachers' institutes. As each supervisor visits each teacher once every ten school days, he has an opportunity to see whether she understands his instruction. He may extend help by suggestions at the time of his visits.

3 The state has conducted many teachers' institutes during the past school year. Most teachers in our schools in all parts of the state attend these meetings. The results of these meetings are easily discovered in the school and the teachers.

4 The summer normal school conducted by the state board of education has been a great factor in improving our teaching force. Many teachers have attended the summer normal

schools at the suggestion of the supervisors, and others have attended because they wished to become better teachers.

5 A normal school scholarship of \$150.00 per year is granted to one properly qualified person from each town whose grand list is not greater than \$1,500,000. During the past year only 42 towns have taken advantage of this free scholarship. As the students who accept this scholarship promise to teach in one of the small towns for three years, unless excused by the state board of education, the number of trained teachers in these towns may be increased when more intending teachers accept this scholarship.

6 The rural model school is a new departure and will become a great instrument in extending to our teachers a better opportunity to improve. The aim is to make one unusually good school by selecting the best teacher and encouraging her to become a model teacher. The teachers will visit this model school as often as possible and some who wish to become teachers may be therein instructed and trained.

All of these efforts have resulted in better methods of instruction, in greater interest on the part of the teacher, the pupil, and the parents, and in better rural schools.

Under material advantages, the pupils have a better opportunity to become better trained and educated than ever before because of the better equipment.

1 Nothing has been more noticeable to the casual observer than the improvement in the equipment of the schools. In many schools single desks have taken the place of the old double ones. Nearly all schools have slate boards and many have slate boards only, because the town school committees, have learned that they are the cheapest in the long run — they do not have to be painted every year. An adequate supply of maps, globes, supplementary reading, reference books, etc., has been assembled. Free textbooks have been introduced into four and free supplies into six of the 92 towns. In all towns books and supplies have been provided at nearly cost price. Along with this has come a better and a more regular distribution of school books, supplies, and material. In a large number of schools the number of books in the library has been increased by at least 50 — a great advantage to the boys and girls.

2 The increase in equipment can be matched by the increase in new and improved buildings and grounds. Between five and

six hundred schoolhouses and buildings have been greatly improved during the past four years. The lighting, heating, and ventilating are far more hygienic than four years ago. Many new floors, roofs, and ceilings have been installed. The rooms, entries, and playgrounds have been made more comfortable and attractive through the co-operation of the town school committees, the teachers, the pupils, the parents, and the supervisors. In nearly every town there were many obscene marks and cuttings, not only on the outbuildings but the schoolhouses themselves. The number of such marks is reduced to a minimum. In many towns no such marks are to be found.

3 Supervision has increased the attendance and reduced irregularity and tardiness by improving the teaching, by arousing through comparison and competition a desire to have better attendance, by reports printed in the local papers, by better equipment, by greater interest in school work, and by attendance banners granted each month to the school that has the best attendance. Increased attendance signifies that the teacher can do better work with all pupils because she has them more of the time and does not have to repeat her instruction. It means also the average attendance towns obtain more money from the state. Every day a pupil is absent the town really loses a considerable sum, i e, it is not entitled to as much from the state as if each child had attended every day.

Under the changes in public spirit or attitude toward supervision some of the noteworthy features are:—

1 The public meetings conducted by the supervisors throughout the state have brought the supervisors into close touch with the citizens of the towns and have developed a harmonious spirit. People meet supervisors, talk with them, question them and measure their work.

Fifty-two public meetings have been held in 52 different towns during the months of January, February, and March; 5,495 parents and friends were present at these educational meetings; 128 of this number were school officers and 311 were teachers. These meetings have been profitable. They have shown the public what the state supervisors are doing and hope to do in the rural schools."

2 This better attitude and greater confidence of the public toward supervision has been developed largely through results

exhibited in the schools, at closing day exercises, and by more pupils entering high schools on supervisors' certificates. The closing day exercises are new and influential features of supervision. At the close of the year all the schools of a town unite for exercises in teaching, for graduation, for exhibition of written work, and perhaps for a picnic. At these meetings the teachers illustrate by teaching exercises; pupils compete in spelling, in written papers, in arithmetic, in geography drills, and in other lines; diplomas and perfect attendance certificates are presented; songs are sung by voices representing the entire town; selections are recited; prize compositions are read, and addresses are made. The exercises are often supplemented by the picnic and athletic sports. The day is educating and profitable. A town school spirit is developed.

One of the greatest and most important changes brought about by supervision is the change in the children themselves. This change is manifest in free, natural responsiveness. Each child has been awakened to interest, enthusiasm, enjoyment and life. For that reason he responds freely and naturally.

COURSE OF STUDY

Education is the process of development so far as this development is purposely determined by the systematic impartment of knowledge. While it is strongly impressed on the mind of the plain man that the communication of knowledge is in some form or other of the essence of education there is much uncertainty about the place of knowledge in the process. There are two extremes of opinion. On the one hand it is maintained that knowledge is of value in itself—something worth acquiring for its own sake—the food upon which the mind grows. This is the growth theory. On the other hand it is contended that knowledge has value mainly as a means toward an end—in fact, an instrument. By using knowledge in a certain way we may modify the mental attitude of the learner. Knowledge is the instructor's tool. This is the training theory.

It is cardinal that the work of education make the child aware of his surroundings. It is not a matter of mere information. Knowledge according to the growth theory is valuable for its own sake when it is valuable at all. But there are many bits of information which are in themselves worthless. The

knowledge that counts — the knowledge that is power — is not mere acquaintance with facts, but experience of facts in their relation to each other. True knowledge must consist of significant facts — facts that mean something to the knower and can be applied by him in some way advantageous to himself or others. Here is the foundation of a course of study.

To do certain things

Children are taught to do certain things. After a reasonable length of time they have learned how to do one thing so that it becomes permanently usable. Then we go on to the immediate application of this knowledge. We are always concerned in our brief time that the learner should know things not for the sake of knowing them but that application may be made of the knowledge. The result here is not so much to know about but to know how. Thus in writing a child has learned form and finally somewhere or somehow or at sometime he knows about the use of form — then he knows how. The first stage is passed and he can write; he proceeds to the second stage of the application of writing in his several activities which require writing. We may not analyze our principles but we are acting on the difference between instruction and the skill which is the result of training. Skill takes precedence of knowledge because skill involves knowledge and facility in its application.

Transferring power

So long as specific education was universal the question of transference of power from one form of mental activity to another did not arise. The learner could use all the knowledge he acquired in direct application to his life work. As the conditions of living became more complicated the careers for learners became greatly widened and then difficulties arose. The different branches began to have different values according to the use to be made of them in different walks in life. For a while the difficulty was met by including all subjects in the curriculum. This encyclopædic instruction became impossible and a choice had to be made among the competing subjects. At first there was not very much difficulty as the teachers selected the subjects that had common interest and value. In mediæval times it was essential for any one who made any pretension to education to know Latin and it was taught without question in all schools.

The school naturally limited itself to instrumental subjects. It was considered rightly enough that if the school supplied the learners with suitable instruments to carry on their life work no more could be reasonably expected of them. With the increasing complexity of school organization and the corresponding technicality of school there gradually arose a certain antagonism between the practical man of the world and the school man. The school tended to become a thing apart from the common life of man and it was natural that the school had a bias towards preparing for academic rather than the life of the world. Men objected and wanted to know why obsolete and for practical purposes at any rate useless subjects were taught to the exclusion of what the world regarded as essential. The answer was that the mind grew by means of some subjects better than by means of others. The never ending battle about the curriculum is always waged around this point. Certain subjects are to be acquired as knowledge and certain others for the effect on the mind. It is a common belief that certain subjects have special efficacy as whetstones of the soul. Algebra has thus been kept in schools to brace up the flagging school tone and Latin is continued so that the interest may not fall.

Came to its own

We have come to the firm belief that there is no sense — common or otherwise — in making children learn to do one thing that they may be able to do something else. Specific education has again come to its own. The beginnings of education were concerned with the preparation of the child for a particular work in life. The main concern was to produce definite and clearly-conceived practical results. With the consolidation of schools the specific nature of education began to be obscured by the necessity of standardizing the work. The schools became places where the learners were prepared for various or all kinds of life work. But when differentiation of life rendered this no longer possible great difficulty arose. The school had to keep in touch with the needs of life, had to give a training that would prepare for life and yet it had no opportunity to give real lessons from life on which the learners could form themselves. School is a society and offers surroundings that help to prepare for the wider outside surroundings. But the two — school and

outside—should be assimilated as clearly as possible. This is conceived in terms of the course of study and by the manipulation of it. The manipulation of the course consists mainly of providing for practice—that is, doing something with knowledge.

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN

STATEMENT OF PROCEDURE UNDER CHAPTER 119, PUBLIC ACTS OF 1909
Applications—September 1st the day the law went into operation

The procedure in meeting these applications has been determined by experience. For the first few days these initial encountering experiments led us into many byways and some difficulties, but the varied and divers forms of testimony and evidence have finally classified themselves; now it is possible to bring each case under some general rule.

Assurance of employment

The first question to applicants is whether the certificate will be used with a specified employer.

Arrangements have been made with employers to send to this office by the hand of the parent or child a statement that the applicant will be employed if a certificate be issued.

This notifies the agent of the name of the employer to whom the second of the three certificates is to be issued. It also locates temporarily the applicant.

The need of this requirement is implied in the law; i e, a certificate must be "*delivered*" to the employer. We cannot so "*deliver*" a certificate unless a person or firm be designated.

At first there was objection both by applicants and by a few employers; now either orally or in writing each employer gives qualified and sometimes definite assurance that the applying child will be employed.

This assurance of employment was not acceptable to some of the early applicants, especially the foreigners who were exploiting their children. They wished a roving commission to wander from place to place escaping as long as possible the restrictions of the attendance law.

One or two agents at first issued the roving commissions; and a few children having these certificates have never been reported from any establishment.

Parents

The law provides that the certificate shall be issued to the parent. The parent is responsible for the employment of the child.

With this provision in mind we have required that the parent always appear with the child. The certificate is delivered to the parent if possible. While it is not always necessary to hand the certificate to the parent his ownership of this evidence of age and education is distinctly recognized and acted upon. It is a most salutary restriction.

At first there was unwillingness on the part of the parents to appear, but the requirement was noised abroad and now parents if they are available, invariably and as a matter of course appear. If they cannot present themselves they are visited at their homes.

Cases are somewhat frequent in which there is no parent in this country. The child presents himself unattended; perhaps a boarding house keeper or person interested in wages or an alleged friend or relative assumes to identify the child and vouches for the age. A passport or other evidence not necessarily connected with the bearer may be produced. The requirement that the certificate must be issued to the parent or legal guardian remains and renders the issuance of certificate to a parentless child a legal impossibility. The substitution of a legal guardian seems to be the only method.

Information

The information card when filled contains the address of the parent and child, and a personal description of the applicant. It also outlines evidence which the parent intends to produce to establish age.

The evidence which must be presented falls mainly under two heads — 1 age, 2 education; 3 in some cases health must be considered.

Education

The evidence of education required is indicated in the law. The procedure consists mainly in setting a reasonable written test in arithmetic.

Most failures occur in the manipulation of fractions. The examples in fractions are similar to the following

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 4\frac{2}{3} & & 4\frac{2}{3} \\
 \text{add } 3\frac{3}{4} & & \text{subtract } 3\frac{3}{4} \\
 & \text{divide } \frac{2}{3} \text{ by } \frac{1}{4} & \\
 & \text{multiply } \frac{2}{3} \text{ by } \frac{1}{4} &
 \end{array}$$

Knowledge of the character of the test is now widely diffused and children are prepared. It is not an infrequent occurrence that children unable to perform such examples go away and return in a few days having acquired facility. They have been out of school and are easily refreshed by a few days practice. This test throws some light on the equality and extent of school education.

The foregoing, as well as simple figuring in decimals, appear to be deferred in most of our schools until the child has reached the very latest stages. In the schools now in charge of the state board of education there is not a child of the third year and possibly not one of the second year who cannot easily handle the fractions which have been described.

In Hartford and other cities the leaving grade has been established by the local authorities. In most cases we have accepted a transcript from the register. This transcript from the register shows the grade which the child passed before leaving. It is accepted as evidence of sufficient education if the leaving grade has nominally covered the legal educational requirements.

The transcript from register also gives information which enables us to inform the principal of the school which the applicant attended and also the truant officer of the disposition of the case.

In fact the leaving grade in some places has not brought the child to the operation of fractions. This is inadvertently ascertained when the child does not state that he has been in school and begins the examination.

It is a rather gloomy commentary on common schools that many children proceeding directly from the 7th grade to the test for a certificate cannot handle the four fundamental operations and simple fractions.

Especially is it true that children cannot read with any facility ordinary material. They utter in slow staccato the words of

the third reader, but any useful vocabulary or ability to understand a subject by reading has not come into their experience.

Notice to attend school

If the applicant cannot meet the education test a notice to send to school is delivered to the parent. The issuance of this notice is communicated to the principal or teacher at once and the truant officer is notified.

A "following up" department has been organized to make effectual these school notices and to prevent roving from establishment to establishment.

Under this head arise special cases.

Deficients and defectives

Certificates cannot be granted when the statutory education is wanting. The uniform procedure is to refuse certificates and advise the parents to follow their own judgment as to the disposition of the time of the child.

Some of this class are approaching the 16-year limit. An extreme case is that of a boy who was in the first grade without any ability to read. He appeared to have some intelligence and he knew that he could never satisfy the statutory requirements. He plaintively so stated to the agent and asked what he should do. Such children are in sorry plight because after they are 16 employers are chary of allowing them to work. The Governor suggested that Massachusetts be pointed out to them as a refuge where they can obtain employment without education and this suggestion has been followed.

It is not advisable to modify the law to permit all agents to use discretion in such cases. If the law be modified at all it should provide for one authority to determine deficiency and with power to act.

Without investigating closely it is manifest that many of these children just passed fourteen can be properly taught manual occupations. They are entirely willing to learn. If they cannot be sent to a school they ought to learn a trade and not aimlessly wander from place to place.

Poverty of parents

The alleged cause for the limited education of some is poverty of parents which is strenuously urged as a reason for re-

moval from school. It is easy to arouse sympathy for a widow with several children. The law does not assign poverty as an excuse for illiteracy and the state which compels parents to send their children to school can with reason maintain the parent while the child is receiving a limited education.

Such cases ought to be specially investigated. The widow with several children sometimes turns out to be the wife of a lazy man who is supported by the wife and children or child. An able-bodied, inebriated man the parent of a delicate girl claims that she ought to support him because he is in ill-health. Investigation shows that he not only contributed the child to the state, but contributed to the child an incurable disease.

Ample and discretionary authority should reside somewhere to deal with such cases even providing support until the child can be given a rudimentary education, or what is better a trade.

Age

After a few days of uncertainty, it became clear that the best evidence should be required.

Evidence falls into the following classes now carefully observed by all agents.

Documentary

At first it seemed that the requirement of documentary evidence was too strict and that latitude must be permitted. A short experience, however, showed that in nine-tenths of the cases one of the following can be obtained:

- town clerk's certificate

- church birth record or baptismal record.

- passport or other similar document.

The entry in the school register is not documentary evidence, being merely the parent's statement.

Parents' statement

As intimated above we do not accept the entry in the school register unless this entry covers a suitable period of actual attendance at school. This entry is always based upon the parents' statement and is not accepted, when the parent appears and is put under oath. The statement under oath, while not a foundation for prosecution for perjury, is a warrant for our action.

In one case the age not being within the knowledge of the parents inspection was relied on.

It is amazing with what facility parents will make oath to several dates of birth of their children. Indeed experience indicates that parents are unreliable witnesses to the dates of birth of their children.

Our procedure insists that the evidence of age be so complete that it might be exhibited in a court of record. If the age is to be really established we cannot accept less.

We meet the exceptional cases of foreigners and persons without relatives or friends. These have been treated individually and upon investigation of the merits of each case.

Foreigners can easily produce some evidence. From most countries of Europe certificates of age can be obtained. Even from Russia it is possible to obtain either a church or civic record. Persons from the Ottoman Empire are without evidence except such as a Christian Church affords. Turks not only do not know when or where they were born, but no other person on earth knows when or where they were born.

Many such persons over 16 apply for age certificates. These certificates are usually refused, though employers will not give employment unless there be some evidence of age.

On the whole, applicants have adjusted themselves apparently with ease to the procedure indicated above. As stated one child has been accepted upon inspection. Without any question he was over 14. He had an excellent education received in Denmark and he had been in England, and in this country long enough to acquire a working use of our language. His education was superior to that of most children in this country of the same age.

Physical examination

Children apparently weak or suffering from some disease are sent to a physician who gives a written statement of the result of examination. In two or three cases the child has been pronounced unable either to attend school or to work. The substance of the report is communicated to the parent. If the child is not in good health the parent must provide medical attendance and does not incur a penalty for detaining the child from school.

Few applying children are physically unable to begin work. Occasionally a delicate little girl having established her age raises in our minds the question what work she is to undertake. It is generally found that she has employment suited to her age and apparent strength.

A special inquiry is being made into the nature of the occupations wherein children are engaged. In Hartford a person is now actively engaged in trying to introduce children to occupations suitable to their strength and capacity.

Ten cases have been sent to a physician.

Certificate

The original is handed to the parent, or if he has appeared before to the child; a copy is sent to the putative employer and an office copy is retained. When certificates are issued by agents acting outside this city one of the three certificates is sent to this office. All certificates are filed alphabetically. The information cards are retained by the agents.

Commencement of employment

Within two or three days from the issuance of a certificate the notification of the commencement of employment should be received.

If the notice of commencement of employment does not arrive within a short time after the original certificate is received a letter is addressed to the putative employer and also to the parent to whom the certificate was issued. Such cases are persistently followed until the child is located. A few parents and a few children have completely disappeared.

Termination of employment

If a change to another establishment is desired the seven day provision operates and the parent or employer requests a "copy" of the original certificate which is issued to the employer, but not to the parent who has the original. Employers have been prompt in sending notice of the new employment under the seven-day clause.

After the receipt of the termination of employment an application for a copy of the original certificate is expected. If this

does not soon appear we endeavor to locate the missing parent and child.

These changes of employment introduce serious difficulties of procedure as follows:

The employer notifies this office of the termination of employment and the parent or child writes for a copy of certificate. The applying letter may not contain even the name of the applying person. The name of the putative employer is not mentioned and in other ways the application is so defective that action cannot be taken. Probably the parent has not secured another position for the child. There is delay which is charged against this office.

By arrangement with employers of many children the employer applies for the copy immediately upon receipt of the seven-day original. This simplifies and expedites action and is a very satisfactory arrangement.

Are employers observing this law

1 An investigation in cities has been organized with a view to ascertaining the facts.

The facts thus far ascertained indicate that most large manufacturing establishments are observing the law not only technically but in an admirable spirit.

The doubtful large establishments are department stores but there is evidence that most of these are conforming.

Smaller establishments employing from one to ten boys or girls have not observed the law, as the preliminary investigation in Hartford shows. The aggregate of uncertificated children in these establishments was large. The investigation thus far has been carried on as follows:

In the Underwood typewriter company where are employed between two and three thousand persons we found a very considerable number of children between 14 and 16 years of age, though the manager prefers children over 16.

The manager was informed that there were charges of violation of the law. He requested a severe examination.

With the person who employs labor one of the rooms was visited and 24 were questioned—their age being taken and their education being ascertained.

These names were then compared with the certificates then on file in the office. It was found that every child but one had a legally sufficient certificate filed in such order as to be immediately produced.

The one exception was a boy who upon inspection will be pronounced 17 or 18 years of age. He had stated that he was over 16 and has thus procured employment. The employing person immediately offered to take his medicine and said that such a thing should not occur again. The boy was immediately discharged.

It did not seem wise to proceed to a prosecution.

2 A form was prepared and two persons especially appointed for the purpose were directed to visit every establishment in all cities.

Hartford, New Haven and Meriden have been canvassed.

3. An attempt has been made to send to every employer a copy of the law with the exposition thereof. Some of the employers had never heard of the law and others had not anticipated any inquiry into their business.

The evidence from this inquiry is that for the enforcement of the law there must be frequent inspection of every establishment.

Temporary employment

1 In many places children are employed before or after school and on Saturday. Notable instances are the grocery stores. Only intelligent children are wanted and certificates are easily procured.

2 Carriers who distribute papers in the afternoon had no certificates.

The farther question is whether the boys and girls who buy and sell papers on their own account are subject to the provisions of the law. The opinion of the attorney general is that the words "in" any establishment will be held to mean that the acts of employment must be performed actually or constructively in a building.

Supervising agents

The supervising agents in the 92 towns under their charge fill the information cards and send to the proper compelling agent

who issues the certificate. The number of certificates thus issued is small — and the procedure has been satisfactory.

Educational effect

It is easy to speculate upon the educational effect of the law.

1 The study of common and decimal fractions has been enormously stimulated. The statutory requirements are becoming a standard for schools which are now adjusting themselves to the early satisfaction of these requirements. In New Britain there is a special room to which children of 14 from any grade are sent to be coached. The coaching is in the hands of experts who will in two or three weeks prepare an ordinary child to meet and defeat the state examiner. This process removes any color of illiteracy from the census reports, but cannot be said to contribute to the general intelligence of the state.

2 This rather inferior educational test may result in encouraging some, perhaps many, to leave school and enter definite preparation for trades. If this be realized the effect will be beneficial.

3 The result already has been to direct attention to the operations in which children are engaged and the conditions under which they work. No real investigation has been attempted. The result of cursory observation is that few children are working under unhealthful conditions. In large establishments they are in better surroundings than at their homes.

4 If there were some accurate method of counting those detained at home either employed or idle we might reach a conclusion as to the number who ought to be in school.

Employment

The law furnishes a complete protection to employers. The certificate, even if issued upon insufficient evidence, need not be inquired into. The law on the whole appears to encourage employment rather than education.

Except in large establishments children are not especially trained for any occupation. They are not on the road to skill. Even in the large establishments they are generally occupied with unskilled processes to which they are especially adapted. Few advance during this two year period from one stage to a higher stage, and when the age of 16 is reached, not many find themselves skilled. They may have acquired habits of industry, but

they will soon want more wages and then must move on to another kind of work.

General

1 The organization of the office and agents' work and administration of the law has occupied much time and has materially increased the clerical work of the office. Many days the whole time of one person is occupied in taking evidence and granting certificates. At least three persons are occupied issuing certificates and copies in arranging and filing the office forms and returns from agents. This service will not diminish and there will still remain the "following up" of children and parents.

2 While no definite pronouncement can be made prosecutions will doubtless be necessary to call attention to the law.

3 A schedule showing the dates and places arranged for agents is issued.

4 The legislation of the various states has been examined and none was found which is so clear-cut and simple as that under consideration.

5 The number of certificates issued to November 1st and other facts will be found in the following table:

	Number of applications	No of certificates issued	No of certificates refused	No of applications deferred for evidence	No examined physically
Henry J Potter	421	324	49	48	4
S P Willard	102	75	25	2	0
M D Marks	1185	847	338	500	0
C N Hall	1401	1086	315	0	0
W S Simmons	500	301	199	12	0
Office	648	464	25	159	9
	4257	3097	951	721	13

Forms

In anticipation of the law the following forms were prepared:

These have met fully the details of administration. There have been a few changes.

1 Employment certificate The state board of education part was changed to contain the name of the employer. This was necessary to enable the office to follow the child if notice of commencement of employment did not appear.

2 A sample certificate form was printed to send with explanation of law.

3 A form in every particular like the employment certificate with the word "copy" was printed. This is issued when a child changes employment or certificate is lost. The original number is inserted.

Public Acts of 1911

CHAPTER 119

AN ACT CONCERNING THE EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN

SECTION 1 No child under fourteen years of age shall be employed in any mechanical, mercantile, or manufacturing establishment. Every person, whether acting for himself or as agent for another, who shall employ or authorize or permit to be employed any child in violation of the provisions of this section shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars.

SAC 2 No child under sixteen years of age shall be employed in any mechanical, mercantile, or manufacturing establishment unless the employer of such child shall have first obtained a certificate, signed by the secretary or an agent of the state board of education, or by a school supervisor, school superintendent, supervising principal, or acting school visitor designated by said board, stating the date of the birth of such child, showing that such child is over fourteen years of age, and stating that such child is able to read with facility, to legibly write simple sentences, and to perform the operations of the fundamental rules of arithmetic with relation both to whole numbers and to fractions, and does not appear to be physically unfit for employment. Such certificate shall be in the form prescribed and upon a blank furnished by the state board of education, and shall be issued in triplicate; and one copy thereof shall be delivered to the parent or guardian of such child, one copy shall be delivered to the employer, and one copy shall be deposited in the office of the state board of education. Copies of such certificate shall be obtainable from the state board of education, upon application, at any time. The copy of such certificate delivered to the parent or guardian of the child may be accepted by the employer as a temporary certificate, good for one week, after which time it shall be returned to the parent or guardian of such child. Every person, whether acting for himself or as agent for another, who shall employ or shall authorize or permit to be employed any child in violation of the provisions of this section, shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars. The secretary or the agent of the state board of education or the school supervisor, school superintendent, supervising principal, or acting school visitor to whom application shall be made for a certificate as provided in this section, shall have power to require all statements of fact offered in support of such application to be made under oath, and such oath may be administered by said secretary, or such agent, school supervisor, school superintendent, supervising principal, or acting school visitor, and said secretary, or any such agent, school supervisor, school superintendent, supervising principal, or acting school visitor may cause any child to be examined by a reputable physician, for the purpose of aiding him in determining whether such child is physically fit for employment, and may charge the expense of such physical examination against the state as a part of his expenses.

SAC 3 Every employer receiving a certificate issued under the provisions of this act shall promptly notify the state board of education, in writing, in the form prescribed and upon a blank furnished by said board, of the time of commencement of the employment of any child thereunder and, whenever such employment terminates before such child attains the age of sixteen years, of the time of the termination of such employment. Every person violating any provision of this section shall be fined not more than ten dollars.

SAC 4 The provisions of sections two and three of this act shall not apply to employers of children over fourteen years of age in cases in which the employment commenced prior to the date on which this act shall take effect and in which the

employer has also complied with the requirements of the statutes in force at the time of the commencement of such employment.

SEC 5 Every employer or other person having control of any establishment or premises where children under sixteen years of age are employed who shall neglect to have and keep on file the certificate described in section two of this act or to show the same, with a list of the names of such children so employed, to the secretary or an agent of the state board of education, when demanded during the usual business hours, shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars.

SEC 6 The provisions of section 4707 of the general statutes shall be applicable to sections one, two, and three of this act. Sections 4704, 4705, and 4706 of the general statutes, chapter 75 of the public acts of 1903, chapter 115 of the public acts of 1905, and chapter 123 of the public acts of 1909 are hereby repealed.

SEC 7 This act shall take effect September 1, 1911.

INFORMATION CARD

Town				date	
Name of child					
Post-office address				street no	
Place of birth				date of birth	
Name of father				name of mother	
Evidence of age					
Evidence of education					
School	grade		teacher		
Physical condition					
Hair	eyes	complexion	height		
Certificate	series	no	notice to attend	no	
Name of employer				address	

TRANSCRIPT FROM REGISTER

From the register of the school

It appears that

1 attended the school from 19

to 19

2 has completed the studies required in said school for the grade

3 was born in on the day of

4 the father's name is (street) (no) and resides

at

Dated at 19

superintendent, principal or teacher

[Approved by the state board of education]
TOWN CLERK'S CERTIFICATE OF AGE

This Certifies

That it appears on record in this office

That

(Name)

was born in

(town)

(state or country)

on the

day of

,and that

parents'

(his or her)

names were

and

Attest,

Dated at

this

day of

EVIDENCE OF PROMISE OF EMPLOYMENT

To the
Secretary
State board of education
Dear sir

Conn 191

If
a legal certificate before obtains
I intend

(date)

to employ him
her

Signature of person or company intending to employ

For Parent; not good for employer longer than one week



EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATE

Chapter 119 public acts of 1911

OFFICE OF STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION

Room 42 Capitol Hartford

19

Series No

This Certifies That

(name)

of

(town)

(state)

1 was born at on the day of
and is over fourteen years of age

2 can read with facility, write simple sentences legibly and perform the
operations of fundamental rules of arithmetic with relation both to whole numbers
and fractions

3 does not appear to be physically unfit for employment

4 the address of father is

(if no father, mother or guardian)

Signed

in triplicate

(agent)

The child named below can be lawfully employed only by the employer named in the
certificate

For Employer; good only for

(employer)



EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATE

Chapter 119 public acts of 1911

OFFICE OF STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION

Room 42 Capitol Hartford

19

Series No

This Certifies That

(name)

of

(town)

(state)

1 was born at on the day of
and is over fourteen years of age

2 can read with facility, write simple sentences legibly and perform the
operations of fundamental rules of arithmetic with relation both to whole numbers
and fractions

3 does not appear to be physically unfit for employment

4 the address of father is

(if no father, mother or guardian).

Signed

in triplicate

(agent)

Has obtained employment at
For the State board of education



EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATE

Chapter 119 public acts of 1911

OFFICE OF STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION
Room 42 Capitol Hartford

19

Series No

This Certifies That
(name)

of

(town)

(state)

1 was born at
and is over fourteen years of age

on the

day of

2 can read with facility, write simple sentences legibly and perform the
operations of fundamental rules of arithmetic with relation both to whole numbers
and fractions

3 does not appear to be physically unfit for employment

4 the address of father is

(if no father, mother or guardian)

Signed

in triplicate

(agent)

Return at once to State Board of Education Hartford Connecticut

Notice of

COMMENCEMENT OF EMPLOYMENT

Section 3 chapter 119 public acts 1911

(Town)

(Date)

191

This notifies the State board of education that the employment of
whose certificate number is signed
commenced on the

by

Signed

(firm name)

Notice of

TERMINATION OF EMPLOYMENT

(Town)

(Date)

191

This notifies the State board of education that the employment of
whose certificate number is signed
terminated on the

by

Signed

(firm name)

D No 14

ATTENDANCE NOTICE

To parent guardian

OFFICE OF STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION
ROOM 42 CAPITOL HARTFORD

Under the provisions of chapter 36 of the public acts of 1905 the state board of education has ascertained that your child whose age is said to be has not sufficient education to warrant leaving school to be employed

And you are hereby notified

to cause said to attend school regularly in the town of until you have obtained a certificate from the state board of education that the education of said is satisfactory to said board

Dated The State Board of Education
190 by its agent
[Law on reverse]

LAW

Chapter 36 public acts 1905

Whenever the school visitors, town school committee, or board of education of any town or district shall by vote decide, or whenever the state board of education shall ascertain that a child over fourteen and under sixteen years of age has not schooling sufficient to warrant his leaving school to be employed, and shall so notify the parent or guardian of said child in writing, the parent or guardian of said child shall cause him to attend school regularly during the days and hours that the public school in the district in which said parent or guardian resides is in session, and until the parent or guardian of said child has obtained from said board of school visitors, town school committee, or board of education, or from the state board of education, if the notice shall have been given by the said state board of education, a leaving certificate stating that the education of said child is satisfactory to said visitors, town school committee, or board of education, or to said state board of education, as the case may be; *provided*, that said parent or guardian shall not be required to cause his child to attend school after the child is sixteen years of age. Each week's failure on the part of a person to comply with the provisions of this section shall be a distinct offense, punishable with a fine not exceeding five dollars, and the provisions of section 2117 shall be applicable to all proceedings under this act.

CHARLES D HINE
Secretary

COMPARATIVE EDUCATIONAL VIEW OF NEW ENGLAND STATES

(a) New England Statistics

STATE	area sq miles	popula- tion 1910	grand list valuation 1911-12	average sch at- tendance 1911-12	annual school expen- diture 1911-12	av length of sch year 1911-12
Maine	29,895	742,371	\$478,192,044	107,768	\$3,151,917.00	164
New Hampshire	9,005	430,572	479,652,855	49,524	1,883,589.24	169
Vermont	9,135	355,956	234,009,281*	52,160	1,915,344.27	160
Massachusetts	8,040	3,366,416	4,249,699,855	458,065	22,502,934.25	186
Rhode Island	1,085	542,610	552,991,854	64,878	2,404,651.81	193
Connecticut	4,845	1,114,756	1,041,334,019	155,735	6,537,186.75	190
Total	62,005	6,552,681	7,035,879,908	888,130	38,395,623.32	

(b) smallest state as unit

STATE	areas	popula- tion	property valuation	average sch at- tendance	annual school ex- penditure	av length of sch year
Maine	27.5	2.09	2.043	2.176	1.6734	1.025
New Hampshire	8.3	1.21	2.051	1.0	1.0	1.065
Vermont	8.4	1.00	1.00	1.053	1.069	1.00
Massachusetts	7.4	9.46	18.160	9.249	11.9474	1.162
Rhode Island	1.0	1.52	2.363	1.310	1.2766	1.206
Connecticut	4.4	3.13	4.450	3.145	4.3692	1.187

(c) New England as unit

STATE	areas	popula- tion	property valuation	average sch attendance	annual school ex- penditure	av length of sch yr
Maine	.48	.1133	.0680	.1213	.0821	....
New Hampshire	.145	.0657	.0682	.0558	.0490	....
Vermont	.147	.0543	.0332	.0587	.0499	....
Massachusetts	.129	.5138	.6040	.5158	.5861	....
Rhode Island	.0175	.0828	.0786	.0730	.0626	....
Connecticut	.077	.1701	.1480	.1754	.1703	....
	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	....

(d) Connecticut as unit

STATE	areas	popula- tion	property valuation	average sch attendance	annual school ex- penditure	av length of sch yr
Maine	6.17	.67	.4593	.692	.482	.863
New Hampshire	1.838	.39	.4606	.318	.288	.889
Vermont	1.86	.32	.2247	.335	.293	.842
Massachusetts	1.559	3.02	4.0810	2.941	3.442	.978
Rhode Island	.22	.49	.5310	.417	.368	1.015
Connecticut	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

* estimated

COMPARATIVE VIEW OF ONE-ROOM RURAL SCHOOLS

STATE	In one-teacher rural schools			In all schools urban and rural		
	No days in annual session	Average monthly salary	Average yearly salary	No days in annual session	Average monthly salary	Average annual salary
Connecticut	184	\$47.21	\$434.33	190	\$58.95	\$545.20
Colorado	141	53.33	375.98	156	63.22	493.12
Illinois	151	42.00	317.74	171	69.51	594.31
Indiana	140	52.20	365.40	147	65.93	484.58
Iowa	160	38.63	309.04	172	47.92	412.11
Kansas	131	49.11	321.67	164	63.36	519.15
Michigan	170	43.53	370.00	171	56.01	478.88
Minnesota	140	43.51	304.57	149	52.56	391.57
Mississippi	117	34.44	201.47	123	42.50	261.37
Missouri	140	31.72	219.26	155	57.18	443.14
New Mexico	90	48.21	242.37	100	67.82	339.10
North Carolina	90	31.94	143.73	102	34.40	175.44
North Dakota	143	48.73	338.42	147	52.95	389.18
Oregon	119	53.44	317.86	138	80.13	552.90
South Dakota	135	47.63	321.50	166	55.21	458.24
Tennessee*	111	39.25	217.83	130	40.90	265.85
Texas	116	55.03	320.57	131	59.69	390.97
Mean	133	44.70	301.27	148	56.95	423.23

* White schools only



STATISTICAL TABLES

School years ending July 14 1911 and 1912

The following tables are compiled from the returns which the law requires school visitors to make to the board of education.

NOTES

1 The grand list of each town is the valuation made by town assessors and reported to the comptroller.

2 The per cent of taxable property appropriated for public schools is based upon the total amount received for school purposes diminished by the amount received from school fund, etc., town deposit fund, and local funds.

3 The amount paid for each enumerated scholar is found by dividing the total amount expended, less amount paid for new buildings, by number enumerated.

4 The registration and the average attendance for the year are given.

5 The "per cent who have attended some part of the year" compares the "different scholars" with the "enumeration." The large per cents attained by some small towns are explained by the attendance of scholars not enumerated.

6 *Regularity of attendance* is measured by the "per cent of attendance on basis of registration."

7 The "per cent of attendance on basis of enumeration" is found by dividing the average attendance for the year by the enumeration.

8 By "schools" is intended the number of public schools in each town; and

9 By "departments" the number of departments in the public schools, counting each room of a graded school as one department.

10 Not all public libraries are free libraries.

11 The indebtedness incurred on account of schools is probably much larger than the amount reported. In towns where the districts have been consolidated and in some other towns it is made a part of the general indebtedness of the town and is not separately reported to this office.

12 Interest upon school district indebtedness, and expenditures of money for rent of school buildings are included in the sums used in computing the cost per scholar upon basis of enumeration and also upon basis of average attendance.

STATISTICAL TABLES

1910-11

HARTFORD COUNTY

TOWN	grand list 1909	RECEIPTS												districts taxing			
		school fund etc	from state for high school tuition	from state for high school transportation	from state for super-vision	average attendance grant	school library grant	town deposit fund	local funds	town tax	district tax	tuition fees	voluntary contributions		other sources	total	
Hartford	\$80,401.69	\$47,965.50	\$771.23	\$176.50		\$2,546.24	\$575.00	\$1,408.88		\$306,697.41	\$330,537.69	\$1,345.45		\$86,315.58	\$774,845.51	9	
Avon	601.63	643.75	1,348.00	254.50				72.00		1,879.71		\$1,277.07			6,320.50	5	
Berlin	1,730,893	1,651.50	103.50	103.50			45.00	50.63	\$221.08	13,745.51		91.65			17,312.68	5	
Bloomfield	1,012,471	711.00					165.00	178.50	74.00	8,065.51		78.50		1,596.22	9,414.14	5	
Bristol	9,531,263	6,934.50					165.00	194.71	76.28	34,572.81	27,970.41	900.46			72,391.90	5	
Burlington	1,902,543	738.00	257.10	88.50			60.00	147.62		7,984.32		914.13			12,136.81	3	
Canton	1,900,543	1,323.00								2,034.32	1,182.19	130.55			3,600.79	3	
East Granby	579,755	389.25	341.84	159.66			100.00	287.00	44.70	28,398.66		1,059.20		1,629.97	37,035.52	3	
East Hartford	4,763,409	4,378.50					70.00	271.31	44.70	9,300.29	242.31	242.31		247.27	32,819.89	2	
East Windsor	1,835,329	1,935.00	1,511.02	609.56			105.00	219.38		25,989.24	4,703.67	1,618.00		6,468.00	27,576.48	2	
Enfield	6,093,530	4,621.00					5.00	337.00	1,110.00	15,588.28		871.00			19,231.78	2	
Farmington	2,303,664	1,561.50			\$125.00		5.00	296.12		1,611.38		41.26		14.76	5,159.10	2	
Glastonbury	2,629,940	2,191.50	217.12	55.75		2,240.21	5.00			945.33	5,047.75	396.48			2,386.57	2	
Granby	438,171	772.25	110.00		566.67	1,038.99		241.94		15,174.58		535.00			2,386.57	2	
Hartland	247,805						105.00			37,973.38					49,995.26	2	
Manchester		4,124.25															2
ninth dist																	2
.. complete	12,383,082	6,842.25		566.67			105.00	241.94		53,147.96	5,047.75	931.48	7,257.63		74,140.68	2	
Marlboro	138,523	144.00	20.00			523.29			52.66	372.30					1,112.25	2	
New Britain	36,975,053	23,725.25					360.00	554.36		138,979.29		5,685.10			169,332.00	2	
Newington	1,266,617	969.75	797.34	167.18			25.00	60.60		6,144.23					8,164.10	2	
Plainville	1,726,517	1,293.75	895.34	159.80		1,256.41				7,908.93		34.00		83.50	11,632.18	2	
Rochester	593,511	1,542.25	226.58	92.00		1,224.96				2,345.67					4,608.64	2	
Rochester Hill	593,511	1,071.00					70.00	177.19		11,956.25		1,153.50		196.40	14,463.40	2	
Simsbury	2,573,113	1,399.25					100.00	16.25	475.84	35,839.83	1,282.02	506.99			44,463.40	1	
South Windsor	4,206,432	3,399.25	854.99	203.50	600.00		50.00	232.12		7,135.96				75.00	10,847.03	1	
South Windsor	1,297,026	810.00			233.33		100.00	202.96		15,698.12		221.55			18,993.11	1	
West Hartford	3,913,608	1,737.00					60.00	99.60	25.50	15,698.12		406.15		502.11	33,510.81	1	
West Hartford	3,913,608	1,737.00					40.00	143.08	520.00	6,931.19				157.31	33,510.81	1	
Wethersfield	1,738,862	1,181.25					75.00	203.19		15,171.31					8,815.50	1	
Windsor	2,654,890	1,982.00		400.00			20.00							5.00	17,891.28	1	
Windsor Locks	2,594,662	1,973.25		320.00				145.06		25,576.69		531.28			28,571.28	1	
29 towns	\$189,755,128	\$123,831.88	\$7,660.63	\$2,072.92	\$2,375.00	\$14,941.49	\$2,035.00	\$5,979.19	\$2,600.01	\$829,307.08	\$370,723.73	\$17,039.63	\$7,292.63	\$897.291	\$2,911,483,050.71	22	

HARTFORD COUNTY

TOWN	EXPENSES											indebted- ness	per cent etc*	per cent etc*	paid for each child enumerated	paid for each child in average attendance
	teachers' wages	super- vision	fuel and inci- dentals	free text books	new buildings	repairs	libraries and appa- ratus	high school tuition	high school trans- porta- tion	other objects	total					
Hartford	\$365,309.82	\$29,500.00	\$41,542.92	\$10,417.53	\$47,556.34	\$22,729.25	\$84,579.82	\$1,124.00	\$357.00	\$201,365.44	\$723,001.12	\$2,810,497.06	9.58	01	\$31,686.81	\$31,215.26
Avon	3,983.00		583.80	272.67		703.67	124.25	3,075.30	599.93	116.50	6,320.53	88,000.00	7.99	01	31,215.26	30,367.47
Berlin	8,012.00	618.71	5,084.00	296.17		153.84	25.00	501.00	207.00	1,552.58	18,600.53		7.96	01	31,215.26	30,367.47
Bloomfield	3,485.97	200.00	1,389.34	243.57	2,821.64	1,043.12	442.13	385.65	177.00	12,049.77	60,962.78	77,463.30	8.04	01	31,215.26	30,367.47
Bristol	40,881.96	1,200.00	5,345.80	50.00		150.61	160.00	385.65	177.00	12,049.77	60,962.78		6.82	01	31,215.26	30,367.47
Burlington	4,599.00		557.87	50.00		259.13	160.00	385.65	177.00	12,049.77	60,962.78		6.82	01	31,215.26	30,367.47
Canton	9,046.70		1,042.58	150.00		204.01	215.82	528.50	319.32	1,628.03	12,136.79		6.72	01	31,215.26	30,367.47
East Granby	2,342.70	1,628.04	5,015.04	2,046.88	7,688.44	2,094.01	215.82	528.50	319.32	1,628.03	36,600.38	39,174.57	5.19	01	31,215.26	30,367.47
East Hartford	25,217.48	120.00	771.45	323.76		343.76	70.00	2,269.28	1,219.12	4,274.45	48,180.38		5.06	01	31,215.26	30,367.47
East Windsor	6,938.95	360.00	4,031.14	1,660.48		874.92	225.96	2,269.28	1,219.12	4,274.45	32,819.89		4.56	01	31,215.26	30,367.47
Enfield	21,675.95	250.00	2,557.68	1,493.15	5,559.49	1,082.33	275.96	2,269.28	1,219.12	4,274.45	25,075.03	13,000.00	11.23	01	31,215.26	30,367.47
Farmington	11,914.00	250.00	2,557.68	1,493.15	5,559.49	1,082.33	275.96	2,269.28	1,219.12	4,274.45	25,075.03	13,000.00	11.23	01	31,215.26	30,367.47
Glastonbury	12,583.95	1,636.00	2,722.63	1,350.66		938.99	50.00	335.00	111.50	2,942.42	19,231.78	14,500.00	5.92	01	31,215.26	30,367.47
Granby	4,070.00		323.43	107.27		94.01	50.00	335.00	111.50	2,942.42	5,159.10	394.50	3.86	01	31,215.26	30,367.47
Hardland	1,857.00	1,199.33	94.00	126.26		120.66	149.97	165.00		67.89	2,386.57	7,263.36	3.81	01	31,215.26	30,367.47
Manchester	12,300.37	4,800.00	1,108.93	1,018.22		1,169.09	149.97	165.00		1,191.78	18,097.01		3.81	01	31,215.26	30,367.47
ninth dist	25,875.00		4,515.72	3,049.67		1,169.09	309.22			11,445.28	49,995.26				31,215.26	30,367.47
" complete	38,175.67	5,999.33	5,624.65	4,067.89		1,169.09	459.19	30.00		12,636.45	68,092.27	7,263.36	5.36		31,215.26	30,367.47
Marlboro	948.94	4,497.50	8,004.60	3,467.16		7,446.35	763.84	30.00		82.90	1,112.25		2.68		31,215.26	30,367.47
New Britain	95,185.15		508.78	92.50		346.08	51.03	1,750.35	334.35	49,966.79	169,330.63	550,000.00	3.91		31,215.26	30,367.47
Newington	3,431.25	25.00	311.22	364.03		150.81	40.70	2,012.25	319.60	1,606.79	8,164.10		4.85		31,215.26	30,367.47
Plainville	6,810.25		207.34	179.75		108.81	13.33	339.87	184.00	1,558.45	11,632.18		4.64		31,215.26	30,367.47
Rocky Hill	2,776.00		1,986.72	401.99		400.00	358.04	339.87		1,799.29	4,608.64		3.95		31,215.26	30,367.47
Simsbury	18,449.01	2,325.00	4,694.12	1,986.72	11,659.23	3,003.55	188.00			847.12	44,463.03		5.17		31,215.26	30,367.47
South Windsor	4,999.00	466.67	1,432.41	529.84		321.61		1,285.00	407.00	1,416.76	14,166.67		8.64		31,215.26	30,367.47
South Windsor	8,704.50	1,200.00	1,641.20	1,065.03		964.84		240.00		5,784.96	18,400.53	5,000.00	6.54		31,215.26	30,367.47
West Hartford	19,991.67		2,870.23	599.48		363.92	120.00			8,729.43	33,510.81		7.98		31,215.26	30,367.47
West Hartford	6,598.87		1,176.62			636.87				542.22	8,815.52		5.88		31,215.26	30,367.47
Wethersfield	11,480.12	1,320.00	848.42	983.08		315.05	211.07			2,411.94	17,891.28		10.06		31,215.26	30,367.47
Windsor	8,985.00	880.00	966.03		14,999.00					2,356.63	28,571.28	5,850.00			31,215.26	30,367.47
Windsor Locks															31,215.26	30,367.47
29 towns	\$759,749.62	\$52,186.25	\$100,229.18	\$29,379.17	\$90,244.34	\$45,898.40	\$83,688.41	\$14,041.20	\$4,145.82	\$318,833.69	\$1,423,396.08	\$3,611,142.79	6.96	4.37	\$24,193.25	\$39,252.25

* of taxable property appropriated for public schools in mills and 100ths
† of taxable property appropriated for public schools by town tax in mills and 100ths

NEW HAVEN COUNTY

TOWN	grand list	RECEIPTS													districts taxing
		school fund	from state for high school tuition	from state for high school transportation	from state for super-vision	average attendance grant	school library grant	town deposit fund	local funds	town tax	district tax	tuition fees	voluntary contributions	other sources		total
N'w Har'n City	.....	65,979 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,245 00	1,316 31	226 88	730,909 83	15,134 36	18,006 08	.....	175,389 23	992,815 45
Westville	.....	1,527 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31 02	.....	.....	.....	335 00	.....	2,723 67	19,978 68
" complete	\$123,978 42	67,506 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,245 00	1,347 33	226 88	730,909 83	15,134 36	18,341 08	.....	178,082 90	1,012,794 13
Ansonia	10,171 09	9,171 09	.....	.....	.....	.....	155 00	.....	.....	51,156 50	.....	48 00	.....	.....	60,520 50
Bacon Falls	48 32	479 50	300 00	53 75	.....	1,251 15	.....	.....	.....	2,047 78	.....	14 40	.....	.....	4,131 47
Bethany	463 40	278 50	33 29	2 00	.....	397 09	20 00	65 05	1 64	1,527 78	.....	50 00	.....	.....	2,353 75
Bradford	3,423 97	3,154 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	85 00	159 23	25 49	21,960 78	8,532 34	50 00	.....	130 68	25,565 68
Cheshire	1,494 09	789 72	469 91	139 30	150 00	.....	65 00	28 00	.....	7,019 02	.....	56 15	.....	.....	8,585 98
Derby	6,055 07	4,736 72	850 50	137 53	.....	.....	.....	70 32	.....	25,537 94	3,641 98	120 00	.....	.....	30,905 34
East Haven	1,521 22	1,185 72	.....	.....	329 05	162 07	.....	.....	.....	7,662 09	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,774 19
Guilford	1,427 05	3,174 72	1,752 75	332 41	500 00	.....	95 00	134 77	61 70	28,776 29	.....	315 30	.....	1,360 75	15,489 10
Hamden	3,775 05	632 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	50 00	179 30	341 50	127,218 81	.....	107 82	.....	316 79	5,335 17
Madison	1,523 30	17,332 50	202 50	68 00	.....	.....	280 00	.....	.....	13,767 95	15,601 05	19 00	.....	304 73	146,278 61
Middlebury	21,553 30	332 50	.....	.....	800 00	.....	10 00	5 68	1,705 00	43,369 52	.....	200 00	.....	.....	16,697 88
Milford	4,886 13	2,045 72	.....	.....	.....	.....	135 00	140 23	19 82	1,283 82	.....	.....	.....	4,605 86	72,985 18
Nauvolut	9,630 59	7,389 25	82 72	45 00	.....	1,333 66	35 00	197 58	.....	7,069 24	5,313 80	.....	.....	3,329 50	9,143 30
North Branford	421 23	1,053 00	563 35	215 13	.....	.....	45 00	.....	.....	9,779 17	13,432 12	.....	.....	1,383 50	19,288 40
North Haven	1,514 57	2,079 25	602 58	180 35	.....	.....	90 00	.....	.....	27,200 31	.....	.....	.....	321 27	44,870 95
Orange Union	.....	3,827 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" complete	9,599 262	5,905 25	602 58	180 35	.....	1,533 35	90 00	166 76	37 78	36,929 48	18,745 92	.....	.....	1,704 77	64,159 35
Oxford	567 95	522 50	230 77	110 00	.....	717 42	5 00	92 83	.....	2,884 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,485 83
Prospect	206 830	227 25	27 86	10 00	.....	.....	40 00	.....	.....	455 40	.....	699 43	79 50	84 00	1,535 76
Seymour	3,420 203	2,259 98	103 26	36 53	750 00	1,499 84	150 00	159 95	.....	16,249 76	.....	102 86	361 88	.....	20,161 69
Southbury	993 492	479 98	.....	.....	.....	.....	150 00	.....	.....	30,621 00	33,650 51	.....	.....	3,055 91	3,979 02
Wallingford	8,249 813	6,358 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	525 00	.....	.....	17,469 00	25,992 71	2,860 00	.....	868 77	74,197 80
Waterbury	.....	38,137 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	325,873 00	.....	.....	142 50	48,646 48
Centre	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" complete	60,255 668	42,763 50	85 42	60 00	.....	784 51	20 00	76 50	434 97	17,469 00	351,465 71	2,860 00	.....	1,011 27	416,184 48
Wolcott	270 427	280 75	428 25	79 23	.....	.....	30 00	124 69	9 44	1,155 82	.....	95 66	30 00	.....	2,993 55
Woodbridge	1,147 546	429 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,406 35	.....	68 80	.....	.....	3,606 51
26 towns	\$277,471,049	179,442 65	5,783 16	1,469 23	2,529 05	7,659 09	3,240 00	2,948 22	2,867 22	1,194,510 90	438,239 43	24,580 50	471 38	190,657 66	2,054,418 54

NEW HAVEN COUNTY

TOWN	EXPENSES										Indebted- ness	Per cent, etc.	Per cent, etc.	paid for each child enrolled	paid for child in average attendance
	teachers' wages	super- vision	fuel and inci- dentals	free text books	new buildings	repairs	libraries and appa- ratus	high school tuition	high school trans- porta- tion	other objects	total				
New Haven City	\$43,601 27	\$3,800 00	\$86,269 41	\$10,615 89	\$153,732 87	\$30,854 10	\$2,514 13			\$92,312 68	\$813,700 35			\$22 50	\$131 73
" Westville	8,674 50	200 00	472 73	349 50	17,425 12	759 96	310 98	\$6,114 26		3,056 33	54,100 00			29 42	41 88
" complete	442,975 77	4,000 00	86,742 14	10,965 79	171,161 99	31,654 08	2,825 11	6,114 26		95,369 91	851,108 15			5 89	3 96
Ansonia	42,271 00	2,020 00	4,727 20	117 46	17,466 36	1,546 36	160 00			3,094 04	60,530 47			5 02	3 08
Beacon Falls	2,366 00		425 45	57 48		138 31	20 00	500 00	\$107 50	497 75	4,131 47			4 21	2 28
Bethany	1,435 20	38 25	173 89	599 48		30 02	276 79	197 44		377 47	25,330 42			3 32	3 29
Branford	16,174 50	2,000 00	1,768 81			1,358 99		774 32	278 60	2,171 95	8,385 98			6 41	6 41
Cheshire	4,100 00	300 00	2,480 88			571 57	1,085 15			2,262 51	29,471 48			4 69	5 01
Derby	20,466 25	2,000 00	419 36	162 94		1,025 75		2,840 84	275 05	1,497 90	11,665 86			4 18	3 88
East Haven	4,354 61	45 50	985 67	777 06		177 99				688 47	34,546 50			5 11	4 13
Guilford	8,353 69	1,000 00	5,201 41	1,032 30	6,699 68	146 67	100 00	5,607 25	664 82	682 08	11,665 86			5 03	4 13
Hamden	13,109 60	97 81	232 18	270 03		1 70	160 91			423 00	34,546 50			7 72	7 02
Madison	4,149 54	3,000 00	18,283 86	2,250 04		11,428 23	1,099 07			17,563 11	146,278 61			5 82	5 82
Middlebury	1,979 00		170 79		436 47			400 00	135 00		3,268 77			2 91	2 91
Millford	42,826 61	1,900 00	4,361 20	2,505 20		229 00	60 00			13,938 79	16,697 88			3 89	3 89
Naugatuck	2,312 25	2,500 00	278 87	177 93		6,352 06	394 59	163 02	90 00	570 16	72,329 30			4 71	4 71
North Branford	5,082 84		438 33	125 08		985 24	40 00	850 00	432 76	1,721 10	50,000 00			2 82	2 82
North Haven	6,265 84	752 68	461 33	(a)	2,600 00	484 91		1,019 20	360 70	6,098 23	43,970 72			3 04	3 04
Orange	21,222 11	2,400 00	2,794 38	3,425 30		2,001 63	251 48			11,478 13	24,000 00			4 66	4 66
" complete	27,487 85	3,152 68	3,555 71	3,425 30	2,600 00	2,486 60	251 48	1,019 20	360 70	17,573 36	61,912 98			5 85	5 85
Oxford	3,240 00	118 00	176 47	204 88		786 50	16 50	318 58	220 00	46 74	5,453 36			5 00	3 00
Prospect	1,204 85		118 72	870 74	1,299 76	959 61	200 91	45 00		1,289 46	19,334 58			2 30	2 30
Seymour	2,981 50	1,516 66	2,306 03					169 25	75 05	3,646 15	3,694 46			2 56	2 56
Southingford	2,761 10	65 00	8,020 71	1,686 00		12,618 71	447 69			3,646 15	133,416 37			3 71	3 71
Wallingford	27,212 00	4,000 00	7,432 24	2,000 00	22,000 00	12,618 71	270 00			54,720 86	156,390 00			3 71	3 71
Waterbury	177,620 00	30,070 00	14,956 10	6,685 16	44,000 00	18,083 88	1,400 00				347,538 00			.....	.....
Center														.....	.....
" complete	204,832 00	30,070 00	22,391 34	8,685 16	66,000 00	21,764 10	1,670 00	180 00	120 00	55,287 03	410,699 63			6 19	6 19
Wolcott	2,098 25		329 76	123 35		21,123 27	60 00	1,163 08		211 00	2,993 51			4 42	4 42
Woodbridge	1,850 00	45 00	127 18	163 35		6 55				30 90	3,606 51			2 18	2 18
26 towns	\$1,013,486 39	\$58,542 90	\$1,683,348 49	\$34,124 21	\$2,402,197 90	\$95,457 86	\$63,785 45	\$20,344 24	\$2,939 43	\$27,132 89	\$1,877,359 76			6 66	6 66

(a) included in Union district

† of taxable property appropriated for public schools by town tax in mills and 100ths

* of taxable property appropriated for public schools in mills and 100ths

† Carried by town

NEW LONDON COUNTY

TOWN	grand list	RECEIPTS														districts taxing
		school fund, etc	from state for high school tuition	from state for high school transportation	from state supervision	average attendance grant	school library grant	town deposit fund	local funds	town tax	district tax	tuition fees	voluntary contributions	other sources	total	
New London....	\$16,069,885	9,567 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	435 97	.....	66,000 00	1,771 00	310 20	.....	730 62	77,043 79	1
Norwich Town....	.....	551 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	15 00	32 82	.....	2,900 93	1,611 51	30 00	.....	517 00	5,308 00	1
" Falls....	.....	481 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 00	28 67	.....	1,506 99	21,467 19	17 94	.....	762 57	4,438 78	1
" Central....	.....	3,435 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	60 00	204 54	.....	12,359 71	21,467 19	1,125 00	.....	6,430 16	45,102 35	1
" Greenville....	.....	2,092 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	124 57	.....	5,462 93	4,785 63	27 00	.....	2,104 55	14,597 18	1
" W. Chelsea....	.....	2,520 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	55 00	150 03	.....	11,689 97	6,954 86	111 50	.....	529 89	22,010 75	1
" other dist....	.....	4,324 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	20 00	257 45	37 90	14,288 52	12,223 49	105 04	10 00	1,307 15	32,574 05	5
" complete....	.....	13,405 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Borrah....	17,055,384	420 75	239 99	48 00	.....	505 62	160 00	798 08	37 90	47,698 65	48,833 68	1,416 48	10 00	11,670 82	124,031 11	1
Colchester....	456,738	1,329 75	.....	.....	.....	7,066 84	35 00	203 78	.....	1,767 42	.....	58 57	243 00	1,549 79	3,318 55	1
East Lyme....	1,165,965	761 70	139 64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,802 86	12 43	510 00	.....	.....	13,379 47	1
Franklin....	1,309,949	2,07 50	409 76	143 25	.....	344 88	20 00	127 48	129 38	1,855 42	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,704 20	1
Griswold....	2,107,698	2,97 00	432 79	234 35	.....	.....	85 00	410 00	79 76	12,227 64	4,102 26	34 29	53 83	254 70	19,581 62	1
Groton....	4,438,421	3,069 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 00	377 52	116 16	15,356 31	4,085 34	.....	188 00	222 02	23,340 67	2
Lebanon....	868,191	657 00	930 17	510 00	.....	1,592 55	90 00	245 40	54 58	3,480 86	.....	237 64	.....	.....	7,981 90	1
Ledyard....	435,377	497 25	278 82	.....	.....	1,991 51	5 00	.....	.....	1,618 34	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,085 00	1
Lisbon....	298,099	527 00	74 05	38 73	.....	1,763 75	.....	216 53	.....	1,065 44	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,045 98	1
Lyme....	348,986	328 50	241 49	159 18	.....	2,814 50	40 00	.....	134 43	5,984 12	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,493 87	1
Montville....	1,055,959	1,377 00	794 42	379 40	.....	1,110 27	.....	322 45	.....	2,207 26	.....	.....	10 50	.....	4,155 23	1
North Stonington	477,326	551 25	48 00	27 60	.....	1,246 49	5 00	.....	.....	9,233 66	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,116 90	1
Old Lyme....	742,502	551 25	206 67	12 00	.....	567 57	.....	.....	.....	2,409 06	.....	80 58	8 00	.....	3,133 73	1
Preston....	568,224	234 00	12 00	122 86	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,379 05	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,285 20	1
Salem....	233,684	513 00	267 51	.....	.....	.....	10 00	524 09	.....	4,631 30	.....	570 69	.....	.....	6,440 92	1
Sprague....	1,016,867	1,451 25	109 44	70 75	.....	1,449 82	50 00	9 00	.....	37,818 23	.....	.....	.....	.....	43,409 51	1
Stonington....	5,690,435	4,486 50	465 92	173 74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,570 41	.....	20 00	.....	.....	3,569 42	1
Voluntown....	257,662	360 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,656 61	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,795 02	1
Waterford....	1,744,771	1,428 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21 towns	\$86,165,000	43,819 95	4,650 67	1,919 26	.....	21,638 41	510 00	3,670 70	552 18	232,880 99	57,033 71	3,238 45	513 33	14,407 95	394,835 60	14

NEW LONDON COUNTY

TOWN	EXPENSES													paid for each child in average attendance	
	teachers' wages	super- vision	fuel and incl- dentals	free text books	new buildings	repairs	libraries and appa- ratus	high school tuition	high school trans- porta- tion	other objects	total	indebted- ness	per cent etc.†		per cent etc.†
New London.....	\$56,783 19	2,500 00	6,126 06	1,242 53	.....	1,988 61	110 27	.....	.....	8,293 13	77,043 79	459,000 00	4.10	4.17	30 16
Norwich Town.....	2,945 00	.....	372 00	.....	.....	1,440 00	41 00	.....	.....	510 00	5,308 00	.....	.....	.....	34 86
" Falls.....	2,917 46	.....	653 21	.....	.....	2,407 88	25 00	.....	.....	247 34	4,250 89	300 00	.....	.....	47 76
" Central.....	21,397 63	2,300 00	4,055 12	.....	.....	2,694 27	229 47	.....	.....	3,219 78	33,886 27	.....	.....	.....	40 77
" Greenville.....	7,216 65	1,200 00	843 69	.....	.....	1,039 61	.....	.....	.....	3,129 37	13,459 32	6,000 00	.....	.....	59 01
" W. Chelsea.....	13,453 20	1,800 00	3,518 27	.....	.....	1,682 38	110 00	.....	.....	1,436 08	21,000 13	15,100 00	.....	.....	28 68
" other dist.....	20,047 95	500 00	3,399 59	.....	2,743 68	2,619 66	70 00	.....	.....	4,945 91	34,866 79	31,030 00	.....	.....	48 45
" complete.....	67,977 89	5,800 00	13,331 88	.....	2,743 68	8,904 00	475 47	.....	.....	13,488 48	112,771 40	52,430 00	6.42	6.42	56 52
Borrah.....	1,543 00	113 00	150 76	.....	.....	88 82	79 00	375 00	96 00	985 95	3,318 55	600 00	4.52	4.52	33 52
Colchester.....	10,868 09	190 62	1,256 68	266 55	.....	575 30	35 52	225 00	.....	758 03	13,606 62	1,373 90	5.66	5.66	28 46
East Lyme.....	4,831 60	.....	963 59	.....	.....	22 33	.....	.....	.....	204 51	6,704 20	.....	4.97	4.97	20 25
Franklin.....	1,260 00	317 67	1,102 92	361 48	.....	228 87	40 00	690 00	286 50	706 35	3,377 64	29,800 00	7.90	7.90	71 62
Griswold.....	12,550 40	307 67	1,424 36	953 54	.....	578 14	70 00	.....	468 70	2,497 76	18,558 51	7,340 00	5.94	5.94	23 22
Groton.....	15,286 94	171 70	1,820 64	.....	.....	1,480 57	10 00	1,407 50	1,020 00	25 50	21,666 72	.....	4.47	4.47	33 08
Lebanon.....	4,678 20	.....	313 27	.....	.....	209 38	156 35	.....	.....	1,807 36	7,981 90	.....	3.71	3.71	27 33
Ledyard.....	3,900 51	63 00	276 89	130 00	.....	.....	.....	438 00	.....	20 50	4,685 90	.....	4.83	4.83	35 29
Lisbon.....	2,900 00	.....	125 00	.....	.....	250 00	.....	130 00	77 45	339 55	4,005 90	.....	3.05	3.05	26 59
Lyme.....	2,015 00	.....	193 69	26 70	40 52	27 60	.....	369 81	318 35	90 40	3,045 95	.....	5.63	5.63	34 34
Montville.....	6,519 48	.....	590 07	290 89	.....	17 80	.....	1,275 00	759 10	1,995 66	11,493 87	.....	4.62	4.62	43 07
North Stonington.....	2,937 25	.....	268 11	.....	.....	34 29	.....	.....	.....	2,263 64	4,155 23	.....	12.44	12.44	43 04
Old Lyme.....	3,199 50	54 00	253 50	134 13	3,786 34	1,353 79	.....	72 00	54 00	915 58	11,116 90	.....	4.23	4.23	23 34
Preston.....	2,234 50	.....	124 50	.....	.....	166 73	.....	310 00	24 00	244 00	3,133 73	.....	6.24	6.24	38 67
Salem.....	1,567 50	.....	64 53	10 94	.....	260 22	.....	20 00	245 71	257 43	2,204 62	.....	4.56	4.56	24 89
Sprague.....	4,159 66	.....	1,270 09	98 36	.....	.....	.....	409 50	.....	289 60	6,072 92	144,135 00	6.60	6.60	30 80
Stonington.....	23,764 33	2,000 00	3,373 68	1,763 68	3,482 31	434 30	465 79	168 00	141 50	8,125 29	43,409 51	.....	6.74	6.74	32 44
Voluntown.....	1,809 92	.....	74 38	65 33	.....	5 00	.....	.....	.....	3,569 42	.....	.....	6.60	6.60	20 20
Waterford.....	4,973 60	.....	1,016 43	287 25	126 44	119 21	70 91	715 00	347 47	1,896 59	8,552 90	.....	3.82	3.82	22 47
21 towns \$	235,810 56	11,517 66	33,168 97	5,631 38	10,179 29	16,744 96	1,569 18	7,227 34	3,815 13	45,510 81	371,175 28	694,678 90	5.48	5.48	32 35

* of taxable property appropriated for public schools in mills and 100ths

† of taxable property appropriated for public schools by town tax in mills and 100ths

FAIRFIELD COUNTY

TOWN	grand list	RECEIPTS															total	other sources	volun- tary contri- butions	tuition fees	district tax	town tax	local funds	town deposit fund	school library grant	average attend- ance grant	from state for super- vision	from state for high school transpor- tation	from state,for high school tuition	school fund		
Bridgeport.....	\$85,285.519	50,078.25					730.00			342,449.75		3,481.00																	396,739.14			
Danbury.....	10,078.477	11,032.00					205.00		76.10	71,083.65		670.87																		83,111.13		
Bethel.....	1,967.103	1,750.50						154.20	10.45	9,605.34		107.50																		15,943.03		
Brookfield.....	4,495.338	5,044.01	398.22	352.23		4,311.04				1,769.11																				4,605.78		
Darien.....	4,327.894	1,302.75	1,319.06	361.13		1,582.22				14,581.52																				19,966.56		
Easton.....	4,353.747	450.00	1,539.54					152.10	62.24	2,671.75		48.00																		3,901.84		
Fairfield.....	4,810.615	3,159.01	1,525.42	300.35	436.36	581.51	30.00	336.00	235.60	30,073.70		122.46																		36,218.88		
Greenwich.....	26,062.479	9,924.75					180.00		55.62	66,626.39		100.00																		19,333.88		
Huntington.....	5,219.578	3,476.25					115.00	67.00		13,379.60		450.00																		3,100.54		
Monroe.....	4,399.563	441.00	1,082.40	38.40		886.55				16,068.81		7.00																		19,808.82		
New Canaan.....	4,354.727	1,662.48		585.35		320.64				10,095.82		40.00																			12,643.56	
Newtown.....	1,911.702	1,318.50						514.00	144.00	67,580.49	22,480.64	3,106.53																		106,265.53		
Norwalk.....	19,146.074	12,075.00					155.00	472.62		4,880.43																					3,169.56	
Pedding.....	3,880.575	1,363.95	264.67	129.50			50.00	173.21	3.95	7,856.34																					10,004.74	
Pidgefield.....	3,897.310	1,351.35	372.09	253.72			75.00	195.34		1,574.50																					3,000.74	
Sherman.....	25,912.621	14,163.50		60.00			345.00	391.04	142.42	166,712.00		6,436.30																			188,851.49	
Stamford.....	4,723.497	3,362.50					60.00	112.00	12.00	21,342.04		32.00																			26,168.15	
Stratford.....	4,723.877	3,362.50	206.25	100.00	800.00	611.75		166.20	28.00	3,745.69																					4,968.01	
Trumbull.....	319.099	246.75								16,554.69		468.00																			21,178.22	
Westport.....	4,236.978	2,347.75	570.00		363.64	147.43	70.00			3,300.62		269.28																			7,601.02	
Wilton.....	1,049.753	2,972.00		198.49			50.00																									
23 towns \$	206,970.320	121,176.23	5,983.89	2,341.15	1,600.00	8,441.14	2,065.00	3,134.13	870.28	973,418.49	22,480.64	17,806.39		93.20																3,924.85	1,163,335.39	5

FAIRFIELD COUNTY

TOWN	EXPENSES											Indebted- ness	per cent etc†	per cent etc†	paid for each child enumerated	paid for each child in average attendance
	teachers' wages	super- vision	fuel and incl. dentals	free text books	new buildings	repairs	libraries and appa- ratus	high school tution	high school trans- porta- tion	other objects	total					
Bridgeport	\$17,095 00	\$31,825 00	\$17,477 00	\$10,201 00	\$64,808 00	\$13,327 00	\$640 09	.....	.....	\$41,076 00	\$96,009 00	\$187,000 00	4 05	7 12	\$13 92	\$23 72
Danbury	50,399 81	7,200 00	4,482 37	.....	.....	6,507 05	.....	.....	.....	13,781 82	83,111 14	30,000 00	7 12	4 88	16 92	32 26
Bethel	10,220 00	148 75	3,571 21	586 20	.....	1,448 25	112 08	.....	.....	.....	15,974 41	.....	3 57	4 83	20 53	26 62
Brookfield	2,688 00	.....	144 00	.....	.....	3,981 32	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,605 56	20,400 00	3 58	3 36	55 55	61 92
Darien	7,570 17	100 00	997 09	880 01	22,000 00	10 44	.....	.....	.....	314 13	41,966 84	.....	4 25	8 86	18 99	31 33
Easton	15,083 50	80 97	231 66	2 63	102 22	29 44	.....	.....	.....	320 67	3,901 84	.....	6 25	6 25	20 81	33 33
Fairfield	56,060 08	1,200 00	1,822 97	287 15	7,000 00	1,608 87	72 50	108 75	600 70	6,493 95	36,218 88	203,513 01	4 19	4 19	36 15	46 38
Greenwich	21,400 63	1,080 00	7,701 75	2,981 69	.....	6,947 58	425 00	2,497 25	.....	34,927 78	71,861 37	135,000 00	13 03	12 76	27 36	25 25
Huntington	2,230 25	117 75	2,546 82	812 44	29,582 04	10,148 71	974 72	.....	.....	5,316 01	19,908 82	.....	3 78	3 78	15 81	15 81
Monroe	10,474 40	1,300 00	761 90	605 68	.....	736 43	.....	154 50	76 80	1,881 61	19,908 82	.....	3 78	3 78	15 81	15 81
New Canaan	1,299 50	18 00	661 90	.....	.....	.....	25 00	2,886 40	1,162 40	1,181 61	1,627 04	.....	3 78	3 78	15 81	15 81
New Fairfield	9,558 00	575 62	992 00	557 78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	762 16	12,445 56	.....	6 58	6 58	21 71	29 34
Newtown	69,034 88	300 00	7,043 35	8,899 92	.....	10,019 85	88 35	.....	.....	20,629 04	116,015 15	38,000 00	4 77	4 77	26 29	34 81
Norwalk	3,101 88	.....	675 86	56 86	.....	83 30	104 73	506 87	259 00	570 55	10,129 74	.....	4 65	4 65	16 74	21 82
Redding	6,250 43	.....	1,571 48	.....	.....	577 38	.....	816 63	343 27	570 55	10,129 74	.....	2 04	2 04	16 74	21 82
Ridgefield	1,412 40	31 00	1,318 86	.....	.....	136 13	703 04	90 00	30 10	1,961 49	13,063 08	.....	5 04	5 04	18 99	26 77
Sherman	100,489 93	3,250 00	11,227 18	2,625 30	29,876 93	9,167 41	250 24	.....	.....	8,560 91	55,983 77	29,876 93	6 70	6 70	13 10	13 10
Stamford	16,468 43	2,000 00	1,440 88	600 00	.....	606 25	.....	315 00	200 00	4,740 65	4,618 01	.....	5 08	5 08	10 99	26 77
Stratford	3,328 00	.....	39 00	.....	.....	12 50	.....	.....	.....	405 25	1,704 16	.....	4 99	4 99	23 33	21 59
Trumbull	1,191 00	30 00	59 00	25 54	.....	78 71	111 47	.....	.....	319 91	2,178 02	.....	2 33	2 33	19 17	30 28
Weston	13,043 23	1,000 00	1,503 25	922 73	.....	1,653 00	100 00	1,234 89	356 98	2,944 57	7,601 02	.....	4 31	4 31	17 17	30 28
Westport	4,339 88	.....	224 55	257 16	.....	499 49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wilton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23 towns	\$605,754 66	\$60,557 09	\$65,321 98	\$30,302 09	\$173,369 19	\$67,601 64	\$8,607 22	\$12,100 15	\$4,585 85	\$147,439 06	\$1,170,638 93	\$663,789 94	4 91	4 70	\$18 51	\$31 12

* of taxable property appropriated for public schools in mills and 100ths

† of taxable property appropriated for public schools by town tax in mills and 100ths

WINDHAM COUNTY

RECEIPTS

TOWN	grand list	school fund, etc.	from state for high school tuition	from state for high school transportation	from state for super-vision	average attendance grant	school library grant	town deposit fund	local funds	town tax	district tax	tuition fees	voluntary contributions	other sources	total	districts taxing
Brooklyn	\$1,154,378	\$915 51	\$948 75	\$320 28	\$101 50	\$1,482 70	.....	\$225 00	\$10 18	\$5,276 51	.....	\$29 26	.....	.....	\$8,026 99	.....
Ashford	328,922	371 25	58 46	39 00	.....	1,341 09	.....	163 65	69 27	1,947 82	.....	6 00	.....	.....	4,058 88	.....
Canterbury	349,019	336 36	175 34	57 90	.....	889 50	.....	144 78	701 34	1,014 11	.....	122 00	\$50 07	\$163 98	3,514 90	.....
Chaplin	174,678	220 50	90 00	60 00	.....	1,480 82	.....	124 36	.....	926 79	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,055 70	.....
Eastford	185,522	275 63	48 00	.....	.....	1,003 50	.....	.....	.....	783 48	.....	139 65	.....	5 00	2,840 89	.....
Hampton	299,215	256 50	509 99	213 05	420 00	.....	.....	141 41	.....	21,311 61	.....	176 96	.....	82 72	3,114 90	.....
Killingly	4,098,216	2,884 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	384 86	150 00	16,419 96	.....	2,463 00	.....	.....	27,811 69	.....
Plainfield	2,861,227	3,375 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	372 31	22 50	6,543 75	.....	419 50	.....	.....	20,676 77	.....
Pomfret	1,435,404	834 75	1,195 47	605 57	.....	.....	.....	272 50	.....	25,156 92	.....	26 46	.....	.....	9,536 00	.....
Putnam	3,414,746	3,368 25	.....	.....	.....	687 14	.....	66 39	20 16	1,555 89	.....	2,127 16	.....	61 12	30,778 45	.....
Scotland	192,609	234 00	233 08	151 60	.....	2,025 71	.....	.....	.....	2,700 14	.....	.....	.....	2 10	2,918 26	.....
Sterling	478,430	585 00	272 89	125 23	.....	.....	.....	222 93	.....	9,037 89	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,716 83	.....
Thompson	2,240,196	2,670 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	348 94	56 82	31,442 40	.....	.....	.....	71 50	15,893 37	.....
Windham	5,256,017	5,960 25	.....	.....	.....	1,483 62	.....	377 23	40 10	3,901 94	.....	.....	.....	.....	45,588 16	.....
Woodstock	886,467	819 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,621 89	.....
15 towns	\$23,385,046	\$23,107 25	\$3,531 98	\$1,772 63	\$521 50	\$10,304 08	\$550 00	\$2,844 36	\$369 03	\$128,720 56	.....	\$13,238 00	\$3,817 87	\$386 42	\$189,163 68	.....

WINDHAM COUNTY

EXPENSES

TOWN	teachers' wages	super-vision	fuel and incen-dentals	free text books	new buildings	repairs	libraries and appa-ratus	high school tuition	high school trans-portion	other objects	total	indebted-ness	per cent etc*	per cent etc†	paid for each child enumerated	paid for each child in average attendance
Brooklyn	\$3,217 50	\$211 00	\$1,062 88	.....	.....	\$190 31	\$25 00	\$1,423 50	\$1,040 55	\$855 25	\$8,026 99	.....	4 59	4 57	\$19 53	\$33 16
Attford	2,540 80	.....	97 88	.....	.....	277 24	.....	70 00	70 00	1,094 45	4,068 88	.....	5 34	5 32	24 21	38 12
Chamberbury	2,715 60	19 00	111 91	.....	.....	145 22	92 19	720 00	115 80	544 53	4,584 90	.....	3 86	3 84	25 21	41 14
Chaplin	1,080 00	18 00	54 91	.....	.....	145 22	.....	115 80	145 70	218 78	2,085 70	.....	4 01	4 01	20 20	30 14
Eastford	2,004 00	.....	18 92	64 86	.....	229 03	.....	72 00	.....	248 78	2,980 89	.....	5 74	4 95	27 23	42 30
Kimpton	1,324 00	25 00	138 74	.....	.....	.....	50 00	780 00	426 10	434 83	3,114 89	.....	3 22	3 21	27 23	42 30
Willimantic	18,319 24	85 00	5,898 64	536 10	.....	595 10	.....	.....	.....	1,599 78	27,811 67	.....	5 82	5 73	27 23	42 30
Plainfield	13,019 40	1,300 00	1,038 64	208 07	.....	1,174 23	180 00	1,799 63	1,211 15	3,450 58	20,676 77	.....	4 39	4 37	21 21	34 33
Pomfret	3,910 00	.....	1,038 64	231 07	\$1,568 74	304 23	70 00	.....	.....	401 74	9,526 07	.....	5 88	5 73	27 23	42 30
Putnam	16,826 00	28 25	1,333 03	626 70	79,500 00	5,880 00	150 00	360 00	303 20	6,306 40	110,448 45	\$79,500 00	8 07	8 07	28 28	45 53
Scotland	.....	10 00	4 12	377 68	.....	24 00	.....	412 50	250 45	1,285 80	2,918 23	.....	8 07	8 07	28 28	45 53
Stirling	3,624 00	.....	235 00	617 44	.....	63 04	186 81	.....	.....	714 50	5,716 83	.....	5 76	5 66	21 21	34 33
Thompson	11,063 00	216 50	640 59	.....	.....	855 24	226 48	.....	.....	2,269 89	15,888 32	.....	7 44	7 44	17 17	26 26
Windham	21,083 00	179 70	1,908 23	.....	26,882 62	893 25	.....	.....	.....	21,621 78	72,440 78	191,667 67	4 55	4 55	18 18	28 28
Woodstock	4,693 80	.....	255 79	.....	.....	893 25	.....	.....	.....	779 01	6,621 89	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15 towns	\$105,087 28	\$3,140 45	\$13,257 60	\$2,942 62	\$107,921 36	\$11,129 16	\$990 48	\$5,342 63	\$8,570 95	\$42,298 77	\$295,681 30	\$271,167 67	6 25	5 50	\$18 26	\$36 72

‡ includes supplies

* of taxable property appropriated for public schools in mills and 100ths

† of taxable property appropriated for public schools by town tax in mills and 100ths

LITCHFIELD COUNTY

TOWN	grand list	RECEIPTS												districts having
		school fund	from state for high school tuition	from state for high school transportation	from state for super- vision	average attend- ance grant	school library grant	town deposit funds	local funds	town tax	district tax	tuition fees	volun- tary contri- butions		other sources	total
Litchfield	\$2,900,379	\$1,483 52	\$236 67			\$2,282 28	\$264 24		\$14,453 48		\$39 00			\$15,937 00
Barkhamsted	327,187	438 75				625 38	\$93 00		805 75					4,066 69
Bethlehem	466,448	276 75				700 53			1,676 67					2,711 80
Bridgewater	330,189	265 50				648 22			1,156 35		419 85		\$88 00	2,630 43
Canaan	421,511	308 25	80 00	\$45 50		370 70			1,883 49		11 00			2,776 48
Colebrook	573,221	238 50	80 00			565 88		\$38 82	2,103 84		368 96			2,793 64
Cornwall	604,339	463 50	172 88	155 88		248 81	240 12		3,259 49					3,269 53
Goshen	449,062	324 00	54 66	39 00		4,182 11	70 00		1,689 48					2,463 87
Harwinton	496,335	837 54	295 67	151 75		1,132 16	153 74		3,689 18		198 27			3,693 56
Kent	577,112	535 50	136 67	57 99		494 46	88 68		3,007 46			\$5 55		3,521 53
Morris	480,909	301 50							3,672 25		242 28			4,139 00
New Hartford	1,113,070	1,127 25			\$500 00			97 00	4,019 27					4,116 27
New Milford	2,435,771	729 86	421 05	266 67		65 00	163 52	62 68	5,144 01		944 30		108 14	10,176 83
Norfolk	3,174,705	75 50				35 00	174 57		3,731 10		411 70			4,142 80
North Canaan	1,313,266	904 50				75 00	197 03		26,691 26		116 00			26,907 26
Plymouth	2,162,627	2,346 75	379 17	350 00		532 02	172 80	6 00	11,800 13	\$1,300 00				13,100 13
Roxbury	427,372	1,389 25							8,438 97					9,828 22
Salisbury	2,042,712	1,696 50					453 00		11,900 13					12,971 63
Sharon	1,643,311	864 75							8,249 87					9,357 74
Thomaston	2,498,238	1,532 25				35 00	237 54	150 00	10,558 99					12,154 23
Torrington	9,162,283	9,020 25				135 00			75,499 23		28 50			75,527 73
Warren	267,383	229 50	15 79			413 04			1,101 37		983 25		4,152 53	5,013 70
Washington	1,312,128	715 50					249 80		8,583 31					9,516 61
Watertown	3,445,119	1,953 00				65 00	213 63	240 00	14,115 80		150 00			16,737 43
Winchester	5,892,492	4,182 00		533 33			273 06		34,366 56		39 00			29,393 94
Woodbury	1,077,759	864 00				1,084 20	260 14	16 32	6,133 39		289 75			8,647 80
26 towns	\$45,668,661	\$34,610 92	\$1,872 56	\$967 20	\$1,650 00	\$15,131 38	\$610 82	\$3,268 86	\$27,400 41	\$1,300 00	\$4,588 86	\$5 55	\$4,343 67	\$36,310 23

LITCHFIELD COUNTY

TOWN	EXPENSES										indebted- ness	per cent etc.	per cent etc.	paid for each child enumerated	paid for each child in average attendance
	teachers' wages	super- vision	fuel and inci- dentals	free text books	new buildings	repairs	libraries and appa- ratus	high school tuition	high school trans- porta- tion	other objects	total				
Litchfield.....	\$10,284 00	554 50	1,919 30	537 30	.....	387 18	233 40	390 00	.....	2,021 32	13,937 00	.....	.....	23	36
Berthamsted.....	2,088 00	.....	264 70	34 50	.....	112 40	.....	.....	.....	317 05	2,764 69	.....	.....	23	36
Bethlehem.....	1,976 00	.....	263 10	.....	.....	312 45	80 00	.....	.....	105 05	2,710 40	.....	.....	23	36
Bridgewater.....	1,372 50	70 00	191 75	92 22	.....	105 12	65 00	.....	.....	267 54	2,090 43	.....	.....	23	36
Canaan.....	1,906 50	.....	172 75	70 16	.....	.....	.....	120 00	.....	267 05	2,090 43	.....	.....	23	36
Colebrook.....	2,258 75	.....	212 75	30 00	.....	.....	.....	120 00	.....	1,128 75	3,378 50	.....	.....	23	36
Cornwall.....	2,613 75	.....	212 75	48 89	154 00	.....	.....	288 25	311 75	1,062 41	3,974 91	.....	.....	23	36
Coshen.....	2,613 75	.....	212 75	73 70	.....	.....	.....	82 00	78 00	.....	2,971 50	.....	.....	23	36
Easton.....	2,613 75	.....	212 75	39 28	.....	.....	50 00	43 50	323 50	.....	3,271 50	.....	.....	23	36
Harwinton.....	2,613 75	75 00	972 11	39 28	.....	280 80	.....	205 00	115 97	.....	3,271 50	.....	.....	23	36
Kent.....	2,613 75	.....	212 75	52 22	718 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	379 46	3,271 50	.....	.....	23	36
North.....	2,068 10	85 65	124 83	95 17	.....	72 75	.....	635 00	709 95	1,062 42	3,974 91	.....	.....	23	36
New Milford.....	12,104 07	825 00	545 55	261 68	.....	1,329 84	65 00	.....	.....	1,062 42	16,777 92	.....	.....	23	36
New Milford.....	12,104 07	1,000 00	2,713 97	495 32	404 45	1,329 84	65 00	635 00	709 95	1,062 42	16,777 92	.....	.....	23	36
Norfolk.....	2,134 80	666 67	1,713 97	274 76	.....	513 67	.....	.....	.....	686 02	3,974 91	.....	.....	23	36
North Canaan.....	1,384 00	700 00	1,713 97	208 88	13,972 00	430 82	82 57	745 00	354 16	74 12	30,794 74	.....	.....	23	36
Plymouth.....	1,757 50	42 00	77 75	.....	.....	92 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,849 75	.....	.....	23	36
Roxbury.....	8,722 50	.....	847 86	318 45	.....	2,117 45	75 00	.....	.....	1,505 30	11,293 91	.....	.....	23	36
Salisbury.....	4,562 80	.....	587 90	181 31	.....	134 97	100 00	.....	.....	3,670 64	8,233 91	.....	.....	23	36
Sharon.....	8,143 98	1,500 00	585 64	443 06	.....	146 62	397 91	20 00	.....	27,283 52	30,117 50	.....	.....	23	36
Thompson.....	4,479 75	6,750 00	4,690 25	.....	.....	3,638 36	.....	.....	.....	2,092 91	12,971 31	.....	.....	23	36
Warren.....	4,717 75	.....	369 19	281 96	.....	55 86	.....	.....	.....	2,714 06	9,518 41	.....	.....	23	36
Washington.....	10,547 22	.....	1,129 88	1,013 97	.....	1,168 75	249 29	.....	.....	2,214 28	16,777 92	.....	.....	23	36
Windsor.....	18,331 25	1,333 33	6,176 33	.....	.....	1,407 02	170 00	.....	.....	735 05	25,943 91	.....	.....	23	36
Woodbury.....	6,025 00	62 00	1,358 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,447 50	.....	.....	23	36
26 towns	\$188,665 88	13,637 15	27,107 74	4,564 38	15,248 45	14,779 05	1,568 17	3,049 75	1,893 33	54,055 40	324,569 30	62,435 00	.....	5.63	34.43

* of taxable property appropriated for public schools in mills and 100ths
 † of taxable property appropriated for public schools by town tax in mills and 100ths

MIDDLESEX COUNTY

TOWN	grand list	RECEIPTS													districts taxing	
		school fund, etc.	from state for high school tuition	from state for high school transportation	from state for super-vision	average attend-ance grant	school library grant	town deposit fund	local funds	town tax	district tax	tuition fees	volun-tary contri-butions	other sources		total
Middletown.....	.....	\$3,012 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$25 00	\$286 16	.....	\$13,172 18	\$4,508 51	\$9 00	\$9,201 79	\$886 59	\$31,101 98	3
City.....	.....	5,184 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	90 00	528 29	.....	21,213 82	24,032 99	13,354 03	.....	1,450 57	63,853 70	1
" complete..	\$9,543,470	8,196 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	115 00	814 45	.....	34,386 00	28,541 50	13,363 03	9,201 79	2,337 16	96,955 68	4
Haddam.....	803,113	1,981 00	\$478 42	\$254 20	.....	\$3,536 86	10 00	10 00	.....	2,699 37	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,999 87	.....
Chatham.....	943,727	1,235 25	1,470 00	723 28	.....	4,598 90	35 00	247 64	.....	4,192 83	.....	.....	.....	10 00	12,534 97	.....
Chester.....	830,350	672 75	.....	.....	.....	1,826 82	20 00	100 00	.....	4,786 49	.....	.....	32 07	.....	7,406 06	.....
Clinton.....	1,201,687	443 25	.....	.....	.....	4,059 72	.....	159 52	\$28 98	6,955 94	.....	.....	1,600 00	1867 00	15,228 99	.....
Cromwell.....	1,010,858	1,228 50	730 26	142 73	.....	4,589 73	.....	107 83	16 96	1,672 17	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,454 28	.....
Durham.....	537,072	400 50	349 95	240 00	.....	2,682 58	100 00	278 08	23 44	8,693 23	.....	40 18	.....	.....	13,287 03	.....
East Haddam.....	807,011	1,174 50	150 32	144 70	.....	.....	.....	177 22	7 06	10,423 57	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,735 35	.....
Essex.....	2,126,557	1,147 50	.....	30 00	.....	1,521 02	.....	181 53	31 50	1,111 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,276 19	.....
Killingworth.....	311,594	398 25	276 31	65 75	.....	1,337 56	25 00	90 49	.....	1,070 45	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,304 26	.....
Middlefield.....	454,246	432 50	.....	.....	.....	699 52	50 00	198 00	.....	4,372 57	.....	.....	.....	12 57	5,672 16	.....
Old Saybrook.....	894,597	563 50	.....	.....	.....	2,031 91	50 00	55 78	.....	9,300 00	.....	.....	.....	34 21	11,786 96	.....
Portland.....	1,970,317	2,032 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	148 71	.....	5,463 50	.....	38 60	.....	7 50	8,639 10	.....
Saybrook.....	1,004,197	1,032 75	248 00	159 60	.....	.....	35 00	.....	.....	2,720 13	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,667 84	.....
Westbrook.....	608,565	356 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15 towns	\$23,047,373	\$20,275 65	\$3,726 26	\$1,760 26	.....	\$22,864 64	\$390 00	2,802 22	\$125 00	\$98,651 69	\$28,541 50	\$13,441 81	\$10,833 96	3,268 44	\$206,681 33	4

* includes local funds

† additional \$126.00 for county home

‡ for Swedish orphanage

MIDDLESEX COUNTY

TOWN	teachers' wages	super- vision	fuel and incen- dentals	free text books	new buildings	repairs	libraries and appa- ratus	high school tuition	high school portu- tion	other objects	total	indebted- ness	per cent etc*	per cent etc†	Paid for each child enumerated	Paid for each child in average attendance
Middletown...	\$11,961.95	\$562.14	\$1,349.05	.....	\$15,971.24	\$675.41	\$237.35	.....	.....	\$3,346.74	\$34,103.88	\$41,800.00	.....	.....	\$13.54	\$18.04
" " city	30,871.64	3,600.00	2,297.12	.....	.....	4,104.86	138.94	.....	.....	16,800.66	97,613.22	71,600.00	9.20	3.60	25.00	40.68
" " complete	42,833.59	4,162.14	3,646.17	.....	15,971.24	4,780.27	396.79	.....	.....	19,927.40	97,717.10	113,400.00	9.20	3.60	25.00	31.28
Haddam.....	5,197.30	1.50	603.40	\$272.28	.....	280.03	20.00	\$808.40	.....	210.88	7,959.87	.....	3.46	3.34	30.49	16.17
Chatham.....	6,332.94	.....	332.66	\$445.92	.....	633.62	67.00	\$717.58	.....	615.53	12,534.97	.....	3.46	4.44	22.83	34.15
Chester.....	3,653.50	1,000.00	624.62	427.19	.....	222.28	25.00	2,740.75	1,446.55	1,433.47	7,386.06	.....	5.76	5.76	34.03	37.97
Clinton.....	876.80	16.00	49.00	82.94	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,243.59	.....	.....	0.50	0.50	24.70	69.08
Cromwell.....	5,902.70	.....	835.01	157.64	5,161.39	321.30	.....	1,525.25	285.45	1,540.25	15,728.98	5,000.00	8.46	6.88	6.31	69.08
Durham.....	1,485.50	40.00	180.51	.....	.....	142.70	.....	3,454.28	.....	1,76.82	3,454.28	.....	3.11	3.11	19.40	26.95
East Haddam.....	6,775.80	102.00	557.47	292.77	3,000.00	501.29	200.00	728.75	700.00	1,368.40	13,287.03	.....	10.82	10.77	33.61	35.61
Essex.....	6,647.23	150.00	885.27	658.96	.....	1,033.49	.....	230.00	.....	2,380.30	11,755.36	.....	4.90	4.90	23.05	33.61
Killingworth.....	2,523.00	50.00	100.14	71.70	.....	252.76	.....	36.00	60.00	182.59	3,276.19	.....	3.56	3.56	18.50	29.51
Middlefield.....	2,130.00	.....	322.45	25.62	.....	109.68	50.00	414.54	.....	170.50	3,304.26	.....	2.35	2.35	17.20	26.43
Old Saybrook.....	2,064.20	12.00	560.22	99.45	.....	56.83	.....	.....	.....	829.36	5,672.16	.....	4.90	4.88	34.58	34.58
Portland.....	8,408.90	.....	1,250.93	.....	.....	823.11	97.64	1,250.10	.....	829.36	11,783.14	.....	4.83	4.82	22.68	27.92
Saybrook.....	5,341.00	.....	1,272.70	284.22	.....	528.68	80.00	.....	.....	1,152.53	8,639.10	.....	5.48	5.44	18.82	27.77
Westbrook.....	2,146.60	21.00	301.35	139.81	.....	258.38	35.00	362.50	319.20	9.00	3,632.84	.....	4.46	4.46	22.70	35.27
15 towns.....	\$104,239.06	\$5,703.14	\$11,522.00	\$2,958.50	\$24,132.63	\$9,984.36	\$970.93	\$6,755.37	\$3,740.50	\$31,368.44	\$201,374.93	\$118,400.00	6.71	4.28	\$19.54	\$30.85

* of taxable property appropriated for public schools in mills and 100ths

† of taxable property appropriated for public schools by town tax in mills and 100ths

TOLLAND COUNTY

TOWN	grand list	RECEIPTS													total	districts taxing
		school fund, etc.	from state for high school tuition	from state for high school transportation	from state for super-vision	average attendance grant	school library grant	town deposit fund	local funds	town tax	district tax	tuition fees	voluntary contributions	other sources		
Tolland	\$331,462	\$607 50	\$545 48	\$414 80		\$2,735 90	\$45 00	\$306 96		\$2,241 42		\$148 00		\$600 00	\$7,645 06	
Andover	171,512	146 25	137 69	57 43		396 22		99 74		592 02					1,429 35	
Bolton	243,134	229 50	71 84	30 00		870 66		114 58	\$35 00	825 22					2,176 80	
Columbia	256,494	253 63	496 16	280 15		1,785 33	60 00			1,262 65				6 50	4,214 92	
Coventry	614,000	778 50	671 18	271 90		2,295 93			26 11	2,981 10					7,208 49	
Ellington	979,950	1,181 25	828 66	141 25		1,893 68	50 00			4,763 42					8,858 26	
Hebron	443,560	468 00	90 00	32 50		1,792 05			50 23	1,174 54		48 00			3,897 71	
Mansfield	724,240	882 00	666 15	387 15		2,928 78			28 00	2,945 73		185 50		10 55	8,307 23	
Somers	701,739	839 25	259 83	156 00		3,680 28				3,999 57					9,104 69	
Stafford	3,646,953	2,308 50					10 00	387 96	38 31	16,625 86		236 00			19,606 63	
Union	180,545	153 00				596 39		109 50		960 29					1,819 18	
Vernon	6,010,780	4,111 97					15 00	121 20		21,010 67	4,786 76	2,986 00	2 60	390 94	33,425 14	3
Willington	255,861	567 00	234 42	140 00		2,808 60	45 00			4,303 74					8,098 76	
13 towns.....	\$14,560,230	\$12,566 35	\$4,001 41	\$1,911 18		\$21,783 82	\$225 00	\$2,009 23	\$177 65	\$63,686 23	\$4,786 76	\$3,603 50	\$33 10	\$1,007 99	\$115,792 22	3

SUMMARY BY COUNTIES

RECEIPTS

COUNTIES	grand list	school fund, etc	from state for high school tuition	from state for high school transportation	from state for super-vision	average attendance grant	school library grant	town deposit fund	local funds	town tax	district tax	tuition fees	voluntary contributions	other sources	total	district taxing
Hartford	\$189,755,128	\$123,831.88	\$7,660.63	\$2,072.92	\$2,375.00	\$14,841.49	\$2,035.00	\$5,979.19	\$2,600.01	\$829,307.08	\$370,723.75	\$17,039.63	\$7,292.63	\$7,291.52	\$1,483,080.71	22
New Haven	277,471,049	179,442.65	5,783.16	1,469.23	2,529.05	7,679.09	3,240.00	2,948.22	2,867.22	1,194,510.90	438,239.48	24,580.50	471.38	190,657.66	2,054,418.54	25
New London	56,165,000	43,819.95	4,650.67	1,919.26	.....	21,638.41	510.00	3,670.70	.....	232,880.99	57,033.71	3,238.45	513.33	14,407.95	384,835.60	14
Fairfield	206,970,320	121,176.23	5,983.89	2,341.15	1,600.00	8,441.14	2,065.00	3,134.13	870.28	973,418.49	22,480.64	17,806.39	93.20	3,924.85	1,163,335.39	5
Windham	23,385,046	23,107.25	3,531.98	1,772.63	521.50	10,304.08	550.00	2,844.36	369.03	128,720.56	.....	13,238.00	3,817.87	386.42	189,163.68	.....
Litchfield	45,668,661	34,610.92	1,872.56	967.20	1,650.00	15,131.38	500.00	3,268.86	610.82	257,400.41	1,300.00	4,388.86	5.55	4,343.67	326,310.23	1
Middlesex	23,047,373	20,275.65	3,726.26	1,760.26	.....	22,864.64	390.00	2,802.22	125.00	98,651.69	28,541.50	13,441.81	10,833.86	3,268.44	206,681.33	4
Tolland	14,560,230	12,566.35	4,001.41	1,911.18	.....	21,783.82	225.00	2,009.23	177.65	63,686.23	4,786.76	3,613.50	33.10	1,007.99	115,792.22	3
The state	\$837,022,807	\$558,830.88	\$37,210.56	\$14,213.83	\$8,675.55	\$122,684.05	\$9,575.00	\$26,656.91	\$8,172.19	\$3,778,576.35	\$923,105.82	\$97,537.14	\$23,060.92	\$315,288.50	\$5,923,587.70	74

SUMMARY BY COUNTIES—1910-11

EXPENSES

COUNTIES	teachers' wages	super-vision	fuel and incidentals	free text-books	new build-ings	repairs	libraries and apparatus	high school tuition	high school transportation	other objects	total	indebtedness	per cent etc*	per cent etc†	paid for each child enumerated	paid for each child in average attendance
Hartford	\$759,749.62	\$52,186.25	\$100,229.18	\$29,379.17	\$90,244.34	\$45,898.40	\$8,688.41	\$14,041.20	\$4,145.82	\$318,833.69	\$1,423,396.08	\$3,611,142.79	6.96	4.37	\$24.19	\$39.25
New Haven	1,013,486.39	58,542.90	168,348.49	34,124.21	248,197.90	95,457.86	8,785.45	20,344.24	2,939.43	277,152.89	1,877,359.76	1,357,764,096.64	4.30	3.30	20.41	33.50
New London	235,810.56	11,517.66	33,168.97	5,631.38	10,179.29	16,474.96	1,569.18	7,227.34	3,815.13	45,510.81	571,175.28	694,678,903.48	4.14	18.52	18.52	32.35
Fairfield	605,754.66	60,357.09	65,321.98	30,302.62	173,369.19	67,601.64	3,607.22	12,100.15	3,550.85	147,439.67	1,170,638.93	663,789,944.91	4.70	18.26	18.26	31.12
Windham	105,087.28	3,140.45	13,257.60	2,942.62	107,921.36	11,129.16	990.48	3,342.63	4,570.35	42,298.77	295,681.30	271,167,676.25	5.50	18.26	18.26	36.72
Litchfield	188,665.88	13,637.15	27,107.74	4,564.38	15,248.45	14,779.05	1,568.17	3,049.75	1,895.53	54,033.40	324,369.30	62,455,003.86	5.63	20.08	20.08	34.43
Middlesex	104,239.06	5,705.14	11,522.00	2,968.50	24,132.63	9,864.36	970.33	6,785.57	3,740.50	31,368.44	201,374.33	118,400,006.71	4.28	19.54	19.54	30.85
Tolland	70,781.08	1,144.50	7,878.82	3,009.87	4,100.10	4,267.90	720.35	6,079.00	3,857.35	11,118.84	112,957.81	14,750,003.02	4.37	19.57	19.57	32.06
The state	\$3,083,574.53	\$206,429.14	\$426,834.78	\$112,912.22	\$673,393.26	\$265,863.33	\$26,900.19	\$74,939.68	\$28,546.36	\$877,757.50	\$5,777,153.39	\$7,374,148.39	6.13	4.51	\$20.53	\$34.24

* of taxable property appropriated for public schools in mills and 100ths

† of taxable property appropriated for public schools by town tax in mills and 100ths

HARTFORD COUNTY

TOWN	population	enumerated	registered			in private schools	in no school	average attendance	per cent who attended part of the year	per ct of attendance on basis of enumeration	per ct of attendance on basis of registration
			different scholars	average registration.	over 16						
Hartford	98,915	21,318	17,599	16,028	1,115	4,422	2,637	13,188	82.5	61.8	82.2
Avon	1,337	289	277	239	.....	.....	32	206	95.8	71.2	86.1
Berlin	3,728	734	731	611	12	9	148	504	99.5	68.6	82.4
Bloomfield	1,821	316	315	248	.....	.....	49	203	99.6	64.2	81.8
Bristol	13,502	3,082	2,479	2,180	98	489	395	1,896	80.4	61.5	86.9
Burlington	1,319	328	283	252	.....	.....	79	214	86.2	65.2	84.9
Canton	2,732	588	570	543	65	1	102	482	96.9	81.9	88.7
East Granby	797	173	143	118	1	1	42	95	82.6	54.9	80.5
East Hartford	8,138	1,946	1,865	1,640	62	26	203	1,391	95.8	71.4	84.8
East Windsor	3,362	860	653	572	.....	107	55	472	75.9	54.8	82.5
Enfield	9,719	2,076	1,405	1,310	57	467	444	1,136	67.6	54.7	86.7
Farmington	3,478	694	687	631	54	30	4	540	98.9	77.8	85.5
Glastonbury	4,796	974	921	822	18	35	174	715	94.5	73.4	86.9
Granby	1,383	290	273	236	.....	.....	55	200	94.1	68.9	84.7
Hartland	544	121	112	92	.....	4	16	75	92.5	61.9	81.5
Manchester .....	.....	1,208	945	817	.....	.....	108	684	78.2	56.6	83.7
" 9th district .....	.....	1,833	2,032	1,838	128	9	297	1,473	110.8	80.3	80.1
" complete	13,641	3,041	2,977	2,655	128	9	405	2,157	97.8	70.9	81.9
Marlboro	302	64	60	50	.....	.....	15	41	93.7	64.0	82.0
New Britain	43,916	10,575	6,614	6,582	552	2,805	2,022	5,471	62.5	51.7	83.1
Newington	1,689	431	310	263	.....	67	79	213	71.9	49.4	80.9
Plainville	2,882	575	524	475	.....	2	49	405	91.1	70.4	85.2
Rocky Hill	1,187	241	197	185	.....	2	49	146	81.7	60.5	78.9
Simsbury	2,537	476	500	441	29	.....	70	392	105.0	82.3	88.8
Southington	6,516	1,493	1,341	1,280	65	3	272	1,116	89.8	74.7	87.1
South Windsor	2,251	400	293	276	.....	10	55	235	73.2	58.7	85.1
Suffield	3,841	772	725	644	2	8	120	532	93.9	68.9	82.6
West Hartford	4,808	986	904	805	48	56	145	687	91.6	69.6	85.3
Wethersfield	3,148	525	463	417	13	1	60	360	88.1	68.5	86.3
Windsor	4,178	872	826	718	60	9	165	607	94.7	69.6	84.5
Windsor Locks	3,715	877	354	323	55	412	177	280	40.3	31.9	86.6
29 towns	250,182	55,099	44,401	40,636	2,434	8,975	8,118	33,959	80.5	61.6	83.5

NEW HAVEN COUNTY

TOWN	population	enumerated	registered			in private schools	in no school	average attendance	per cent. who attended part of year	per cent of attendance on basis of enumeration	per cent of attendance on basis of registration
			different scholars	average registration	over '16						
New Haven city.....		29,324	25,067	22,059	1,250	2,702	4,495	20,797	85.4	70.9	94.2
" Westville.....		679	595	563	....	9	129	477	87.6	70.2	84.7
" complete.....	133,605	30,003	25,662	22,622	1,250	2,711	4,624	21,274	85.5	70.9	94.0
Ansonia.....	15,152	4,076	2,636	2,499	155	619	874	2,273	64.6	55.7	90.9
Beacon Falls.....	1,160	213	182	161	....	3	39	138	85.4	64.7	85.7
Bethany.....	495	102	90	79	1	....	22	62	88.2	60.7	78.4
Branford.....	6,047	1,402	1,290	1,164	48	4	270	984	92.0	70.1	84.5
Cheshire.....	1,988	351	264	227	....	13	70	171	75.2	48.7	75.3
Derby.....	8,991	2,105	1,080	1,041	59	651	469	939	51.3	44.6	90.2
East Haven.....	1,795	415	355	310	....	12	78	242	85.5	58.3	78.0
Guilford.....	3,001	527	501	435	29	6	79	363	94.6	68.8	83.4
Hamden.....	5,850	1,411	1,193	1,028	....	26	194	842	84.5	59.6	81.9
Madison.....	1,534	281	260	219	1	3	62	171	92.5	60.8	78.0
Meriden.....	32,066	7,570	4,657	4,423	263	1,980	1,416	3,785	61.5	50.0	85.5
Middlebury.....	836	151	122	101	....	....	31	74	80.7	49.0	73.2
Milford.....	4,366	909	831	754	65	23	116	624	91.4	68.6	82.7
Naugatuck.....	12,722	3,275	2,447	2,302	112	602	567	1,948	74.7	59.4	84.6
North Branford.....	833	173	158	145	....	....	46	113	91.3	65.3	77.9
North Haven.....	2,254	468	406	346	....	2	101	287	86.7	61.3	82.9
Orange.....		924	596	536	2	10	164	440	64.5	47.6	82.0
" Union.....		1,701	1,798	1,589	78	31	204	1,401	105.7	82.3	88.1
" complete.....	11,272	2,625	2,394	2,125	80	41	368	1,841	91.2	70.1	86.6
Oxford.....	1,020	237	207	182	....	....	42	146	87.3	61.6	80.2
Prospect.....	539	101	91	67	....	1	7	53	90.0	52.4	79.1
Seymour.....	4,786	1,004	849	803	30	2	230	710	84.5	70.7	88.4
Southbury.....	1,233	237	222	188	....	13	47	149	93.6	62.8	79.2
Wallingford.....	11,155	2,826	2,406	2,197	39	32	388	1,931	85.1	68.3	87.8
Waterbury.....		2,056	1,755	1,573	19	76	267	1,304	85.3	63.4	82.8
" Centre.....		16,950	11,140	10,248	721	4,152	1,838	8,050	65.7	47.4	78.5
" complete.....	73,141	19,006	12,895	11,821	740	4,228	2,105	9,354	67.8	49.2	79.1
Wolcott.....	563	126	119	91	....	....	28	68	94.4	53.9	74.7
Woodbridge.....	878	191	129	116	1	36	40	86	67.5	45.0	74.1
26 towns	337,282	79,785	61,446	55,446	2,873	11,008	12,313	48,628	77.0	60.9	87.7

NEW LONDON COUNTY

TOWN	population	enumerated	registered			in private schools	in no school	average attendance	per cent who attended part of year	per cent of attendance on basis of enumeration	per cent of attendance on basis of registration
			different scholars	average registration	over 16						
New London	19,659	4,252	3,153	3,035	40	746	353	2,554	74.1	60.0	84.1
Norwich Town		245	175	157	10	9	32	138	71.4	56.3	87.8
" Falls		214	112	101	1	65	50	89	52.3	41.5	88.1
" Central		1,527	1,027	942	12	400	112	831	67.2	54.4	88.2
" Greenville		930	453	379	.....	444	98	345	48.7	37.0	91.0
" West Chelsea		1,120	1,017	896	3	80	126	787	90.8	70.2	87.8
other Districts		1,922	794	819	.....	794	255	663	41.3	34.4	80.9
" complete	28,219	5,958	3,578	3,294	26	1,792	673	2,853	60.0	47.8	86.6
Borrah	861	187	165	124	.....	8	22	99	88.2	52.9	79.8
Colchester	2,140	591	675	560	33	.....	92	478	11.4	80.8	85.3
East Lyme	1,916	349	338	300	.....	11	35	239	96.8	68.4	79.6
Franklin	527	110	67	54	.....	.....	24	46	60.9	41.8	85.1
Griswold	4,233	932	869	773	7	12	139	640	93.2	68.6	82.7
Groton	6,495	1,364	1,262	1,119	22	15	151	933	92.5	68.4	83.3
Lebanon	1,528	292	276	213	.....	26	57	166	94.5	56.8	77.9
Ledyard	1,079	221	209	170	1	5	8	133	94.5	60.1	78.2
Lisbon	824	232	162	145	.....	.....	67	124	69.8	53.4	85.5
Lyme	746	146	122	113	1	13	23	113	83.5	77.3	100.0
Montville	2,804	612	482	414	.....	2	72	335	78.7	54.7	80.9
North Stonington	1,100	229	168	159	.....	28	43	121	73.3	52.8	76.1
Old Lyme	1,181	245	225	200	.....	5	19	169	91.8	68.9	84.5
Preston	1,917	228	204	165	.....	12	20	136	89.4	59.6	82.4
Salcm	443	104	89	73	.....	.....	17	57	85.5	54.8	78.0
Sprague	2,551	645	348	299	.....	224	68	260	53.9	40.3	86.9
Stonington	9,154	1,994	1,701	1,518	62	252	42	1,296	85.3	64.9	85.3
Voluntown	779	160	142	129	.....	1	20	110	88.7	68.7	85.2
Waterford	3,097	635	451	399	1	77	116	296	71.0	46.6	74.1
21 towns	91,253	19,486	14,686	13,256	193	3,229	2,061	11,158	75.3	57.2	84.1

FAIRFIELD COUNTY

TOWN	population	enumerated	registered			in private schools	in no school	average attendance	per cent who attended part of year	per cent of attendance on basis of enumeration	per cent of attendance on basis of registration
			different scholars	average registration	over 16						
Bridgeport.....	102,054	22,257	15,019	14,415	579	3,578	3,360	12,982	67.4	58.3	90.0
Danbury.....	23,502	4,912	3,114	2,897	295	1,210	1,107	2,540	63.3	51.7	87.6
Bethel.....	3,792	778	756	681	45	.....	24	603	97.1	77.5	88.5
Brookfield.....	1,101	224	173	155	.....	.....	33	133	77.2	59.3	85.8
Darien.....	3,946	579	536	453	1	22	69	359	92.5	62.0	79.2
Easton.....	1,052	200	179	153	1	3	43	119	89.5	59.5	77.7
Fairfield.....	6,134	1,404	1,163	1,033	17	30	250	873	82.8	62.1	84.5
Greenwich.....	16,463	4,411	3,214	2,752	136	510	767	2,227	72.8	50.4	80.9
Huntington.....	6,545	1,545	1,362	1,235	46	43	353	1,106	88.1	71.5	89.5
Monroe.....	1,002	196	195	155	.....	.....	31	123	99.4	62.7	79.3
New Canaan.....	3,667	739	629	544	1	61	49	408	85.1	55.2	75.0
New Fairfield.....	551	95	85	73	.....	4	18	59	89.4	62.1	80.8
Newtown.....	3,012	586	654	537	.....	25	56	421	111.6	71.8	78.3
Norwalk.....	24,211	5,342	4,667	3,963	175	416	92	3,358	87.3	62.8	84.7
Redding.....	1,617	208	150	123	.....	11	41	93	72.1	44.7	75.6
Ridgefield.....	3,118	605	583	442	3	40	92	359	96.3	59.3	81.2
Sherman.....	569	117	94	71	.....	4	26	49	80.3	41.8	69.0
Stamford.....	28,836	6,294	5,845	5,054	365	900	787	4,146	92.8	65.8	82.0
Stratford.....	5,712	1,450	1,359	1,158	31	34	303	975	93.7	67.2	84.1
Trumbull.....	1,642	330	230	204	.....	41	73	171	69.6	51.8	83.8
Weston.....	831	155	113	94	.....	9	28	64	72.9	41.2	68.0
Westport.....	4,259	999	787	733	18	17	226	621	78.7	62.1	84.7
Wilton.....	1,706	432	351	303	1	3	69	251	81.2	58.1	82.8
23 towns	245,322	53,858	41,258	37,228	1,714	6,961	7,897	32,040	76.6	59.4	86.0

-WINDHAM COUNTY

TOWN	population	enumerated	registered			in private schools	in no school	average attendance	per cent who attended part of year	per cent of attendance on basis of enumeration	per cent of attendance on basis of registration
			different scholars	average registration	over 16						
Brooklyn	1,888	411	186	161	1	172	57	138	45.2	33.5	85.7
Ashford	668	165	158	129	.....	2	28	107	95.7	64.8	82.9
Canterbury	868	151	135	117	.....	.....	29	100	89.4	66.2	85.4
Chaplin	435	100	83	66	.....	4	22	51	83.0	51.0	77.3
Eastford	513	125	120	102	.....	2	24	87	96.0	69.6	85.2
Hampton	583	114	103	88	.....	.....	24	76	90.3	66.6	86.3
Killingly	6,564	1,282	1,112	895	2	233	249	765	86.7	59.6	85.4
Plainfield	6,719	1,500	1,077	951	16	272	60	813	71.8	54.2	85.4
Pomfret	1,857	371	300	262	.....	16	79	232	80.8	62.5	88.5
Putnam	7,280	1,497	960	823	7	535	256	710	64.1	47.4	86.2
Scotland	476	104	94	77	.....	.....	12	64	90.3	61.5	83.1
Sterling	1,283	260	261	224	.....	.....	39	176	100.0	67.6	78.5
Thompson	4,804	1,187	604	541	23	373	294	447	50.8	37.6	82.6
Windham	12,604	2,649	1,590	1,361	143	1,061	489	1,118	60.0	42.2	82.1
Woodstock	1,849	364	297	254	.....	23	78	229	81.5	62.9	90.1
15 towns	48,361	10,280	7,080	6,051	192	2,693	1,740	5,113	68.8	49.7	84.4

LITCHFIELD COUNTY

TOWN	population	enumerated	registered			in private schools	in no school	average attendance	per cent who attended part of year	per cent of attendance on basis of enumeration	per cent of attendance on basis of registration
			different scholars	average registration	over 16						
Litchfield	3,005	666	577	502	41	32	124	432	86.6	64.8	86.0
Barkhamsted.....	865	195	188	165	....	....	15	133	96.4	68.2	80.6
Bethlehem	550	123	105	95	....	....	25	80	85.3	65.0	84.2
Bridgewater.....	60	118	105	87	....	....	15	71	88.9	60.1	81.6
Canaan.....	702	137	126	108	....	....	30	83	91.9	60.5	76.8
Colebrook.....	557	106	111	82	....	1	22	61	104.7	57.5	74.3
Cornwall.....	1,016	206	174	150	2	38	28	124	84.4	60.1	82.6
Goshen.....	675	144	124	102	....	12	18	80	86.1	55.5	78.4
Harwinton.....	1,440	376	397	301	....	1	34	256	105.5	68.0	85.0
Kent.....	1,122	238	211	176	2	3	46	144	88.6	60.5	81.8
Morris.....	681	134	129	107	2	4	25	86	96.2	64.1	80.3
New Hartford....	2,144	501	301	245	9	131	111	191	60.0	38.1	77.9
New Milford.....	5,010	1,161	1,055	957	86	35	215	810	90.8	69.7	84.6
Norfolk.....	1,541	331	284	244	....	30	5	192	85.8	58.0	78.6
North Canaan....	2,171	402	396	357	22	9	71	304	98.5	75.6	85.1
Plymouth.....	5,021	1,043	1,004	893	1	4	123	721	96.2	69.1	80.7
Roxbury.....	837	173	150	127	....	23	29	97	86.7	56.0	76.3
Salisbury.....	3,522	754	529	462	9	190	57	389	70.1	51.5	84.1
Sharon.....	1,880	371	307	269	6	....	60	218	82.7	58.7	81.0
Thomaston.....	3,533	681	597	576	20	....	104	501	87.6	73.5	86.9
Torrington.....	16,840	4,009	2,659	2,494	182	1,024	322	2,199	66.3	54.8	88.1
Warren.....	412	102	82	69	....	....	26	51	80.3	50.0	73.9
Washington.....	1,747	318	303	261	7	14	43	205	95.2	64.4	78.5
Watertown.....	3,850	868	685	580	37	167	162	455	78.9	52.4	78.4
Winchester.....	8,679	1,859	1,068	940	....	683	212	858	57.4	46.1	91.2
Woodbury.....	1,860	384	338	298	26	4	55	241	88.0	62.7	80.8
26 towns	70,260	15,400	\$12,005	\$10,647	452	2,405	1,977	8,982	77.9	58.3	84.3

MIDDLESEX COUNTY

TOWN	population	enumerated	registered			in private schools	in no school	average attendance	per cent who attended part of year	per cent of attendance on basis of enumeration	per cent of attendance on basis of registration
			different scholars	average registration	over 16						
Middletown.....	.....	1,339	1,357	1,175	182	65	187	1,005	101.3	75.0	85.5
" city.....	.....	2,304	1,771	1,574	260	721	333	1,416	76.8	61.4	89.9
" complete..	20,749	3,643	3,128	2,749	442	786	520	2,421	85.8	66.4	88.0
Haddam.....	1,958	492	348	305	.....	73	98	261	70.7	53.0	85.5
Chatham.....	2,390	549	487	432	.....	5	96	367	88.7	66.8	84.9
Chester.....	1,419	299	253	241	5	.....	46	217	84.6	72.5	90.0
Clinton.....	1,274	197	35	28	.....	148	27	18	17.7	9.1	64.2
Cromwell.....	2,188	546	496	447	.....	5	77	392	90.8	71.7	87.6
Durham.....	997	178	146	129	.....	1	43	97	82.0	54.4	75.1
East Haddam.....	2,422	522	499	385	.....	23	116	306	95.5	58.6	79.4
Essex.....	2,745	510	500	451	27	1	51	429	98.0	84.1	95.1
Killingworth.....	660	177	145	129	2	.....	34	111	81.9	62.7	86.8
Middlefield.....	1,036	192	167	145	2	.....	32	125	86.7	65.1	86.2
Old Saybrook.....	1,516	250	237	205	11	11	37	164	94.8	65.6	80.0
Portland.....	3,425	895	528	484	21	206	177	422	58.9	47.1	87.1
Saybrook.....	1,907	459	370	349	37	40	49	311	80.6	67.7	89.1
Westbrook.....	951	160	137	126	1	.....	6	103	85.6	64.3	81.7
15 towns	45,637	9,069	7,476	6,605	548	1,299	1,409	5,744	82.4	63.3	86.9

TOLLAND COUNTY

TOWN	population	enumerated	registered			in private schools	in no school	average attendance	per cent who attended part of year	per cent of attendance on basis of enumeration	per cent of attendance on basis of registration
			different scholars	average registration	over 16						
Tolland.....	1,126	270	222	197	.....	2	38	173	82.2	64.0	87.8
Andover.....	371	65	50	47	.....	1	15	36	76.9	55.3	76.5
Bolton.....	433	102	92	80	.....	.....	29	69	90.1	67.6	86.2
Columbia.....	646	145	146	120	.....	.....	24	94	100.6	64.8	78.3
Coventry.....	1,606	346	308	245	2	1	63	205	89.0	59.2	83.6
Ellington.....	1,999	525	372	313	.....	55	106	267	70.8	50.8	85.3
Hebron.....	894	208	231	179	.....	5	36	135	111.0	64.9	75.4
Mansfield.....	1,977	392	319	261	.....	.....	100	211	81.3	53.8	80.8
Somers.....	1,653	373	384	326	.....	.....	47	273	102.9	73.1	83.7
Stafford.....	5,233	1,026	885	742	52	215	102	628	86.2	61.2	84.6
Union.....	322	68	67	60	.....	.....	8	51	98.5	75.0	85.0
Vernon.....	9,087	1,846	1,399	1,230	83	233	271	1,084	75.7	58.7	88.1
Willington.....	1,112	252	228	197	.....	1	60	169	90.4	67.0	85.7
13 towns	26,459	5,618	4,703	3,997	137	513	899	3,395	83.7	60.4	84.9

SUMMARY BY COUNTIES

COUNTIES	population	enumerated	registered			in private schools	in no school	average attendance	per cent who attended part of year	per cent of attendance on basis of enumeration	per cent of attendance on basis of registration
			different scholars	average registration	over 16						
Hartford.....	250,182	55,099	44,401	40,636	2,434	8,975	8,118	33,959	80.5	61.6	83.5
New Haven.....	337,282	79,785	61,446	55,446	2,873	11,008	12,313	48,628	77.0	60.9	87.7
New London...	91,253	19,486	14,686	13,256	193	3,229	2,061	11,158	75.3	57.2	84.1
Fairfield.....	245,322	53,858	41,258	37,228	1,714	6,961	7,897	32,040	76.6	59.4	86.5
Windham.....	48,361	10,280	7,080	6,051	192	2,693	1,740	5,113	68.8	49.7	84.4
Litchfield.....	70,260	15,400	12,005	10,647	452	2,405	1,977	8,982	77.9	58.3	84.3
Middlesex.....	45,637	9,069	7,476	6,605	548	1,299	1,409	5,744	82.4	63.3	86.9
Tolland.....	26,459	5,618	4,703	3,997	137	513	899	3,395	83.7	60.4	84.9
the state	1,114,756	248,595	193,055	173,866	8,543	37,083	36,414	149,019	77.6	59.9	85.7

HARTFORD COUNTY

TOWN	men	women	average wages per month		no of teachers whose average wages was \$20 or less per mo		no of teachers whose average wages was \$20 to \$25 per mo		continuously employed	beginners	number grad-ates normal school	number of teachers' meetings
			men	women	men	women	men	women				
Hartford.....	57	432	\$214.84	\$65.34	....	....	....	....	466	4	293	12
Avon.....	..	10	....	42.00	....	....	....	....	10	1	1	..
Berlin.....	..	17	....	47.29	....	....	....	....	17	2	11	..
Bloomfield.....	..	10	....	39.12	....	....	....	....	10	..	3	..
Bristol.....	5	56	149.20	53.49	....	....	....	....	57	7	36	1
Burlington.....	..	10	....	49.20	....	....	....	....	7	2	4	..
Canton.....	1	17	150.00	43.40	....	....	....	....	18	5	7	2
East Granby...	..	6	....	42.00	....	....	....	....	6	3	1	..
East Hartford..	6	48	102.79	42.54	....	....	....	....	54	8	19	1
East Windsor..	1	16	100.00	44.00	....	....	....	....	17	1	7	..
Enfield.....	2	38	132.00	51.60	....	....	....	....	40	4	22	..
Farmington....	2	19	125.00	48.25	....	....	....	....	19	1	8	1
Glastonbury...	1	32	68.40	41.21	....	....	....	....	33	8	8	..
Granby.....	..	12	....	36.66	....	....	....	....	12	3	..	..
Hartland.....	..	7	....	31.42	....	....	....	....	6	2	..	..
Manchester....	1	23	157.89	48.13	....	....	....	....	19	5	9	..
" Ninth Dist.	3	43	191.00	61.75	....	....	....	....	43	3	34	..
" complete...	4	66	182.72	55.64	....	....	....	....	62	8	43	3
Marlboro.....	..	3	....	34.44	....	....	....	....	2	1	..	..
New Britain...	11	173	137.72	56.96	....	....	....	....	167	17	157	1
Newington.....	..	8	....	41.87	....	....	....	....	3	1	4	..
Plainville.....	1	12	120.00	42.50	....	....	....	....	11	3	6	..
Rocky Hill.....	..	6	....	49.98	....	....	....	....	6	3	5	..
Simsbury.....	3	16	101.33	49.37	....	....	....	....	19	1	7	1
Southington...	1	38	126.32	48.17	....	....	....	....	38	2	23	..
South Windsor..	..	11	....	46.90	....	....	....	....	11	..	4	..
Suffield.....	..	19	....	45.67	....	....	....	....	19	4	13	..
West Hartford..	2	30	117.50	52.84	....	....	....	....	26	5	17	1
Wethersfield...	1	13	126.00	44.90	....	....	....	....	13	2	4	3
Windsor.....	..	24	....	49.66	....	....	....	....	24	2	13	..
Windsor Locks	1	14	112.82	61.17	....	....	....	....	15	1	6	1
29 towns	99	1,163	\$178.90	\$55.90	....	....	....	....	1,188	101	722	27

NEW HAVEN COUNTY

TOWN	men	women	average wages per month		no of teachers whose average wages was \$20 or less per mo		no of teachers whose average wages was \$20 to \$25 per mo		continuously employed	beginners	no of graduates normal school	no of teachers' meetings
			men	women	men	women	men	women				
New Haven C'y	48	586	\$158 00	\$71 00	....	....	....	....	610	24	509	..
" Westville	..	14	....	82 00	....	....	....	....	14	3	10	..
" complete	48	600	158 00	71 25	....	....	....	....	624	27	519	1
Ansonia	5	65	93 20	60 34	....	....	....	....	70	..	36	..
Beacon Falls ..	..	5	....	48 00	....	....	....	....	5	1	4	..
Bethany	..	4	....	39 00	....	....	....	....	4	..	..	1
Branford.....	2	30	141 00	48 91	....	....	....	....	27	4	16	..
Cheshire	..	8	....	46 87	....	....	....	....	8	1	4	..
Derby	3	27	103 00	57 68	....	....	....	....	30	1	15	..
East Haven....	..	9	....	50 93	....	....	....	....	9	..	7	..
Gulford	1	20	126 00	36 55	....	....	....	1	19	2	1	..
Hamden.....	3	26	60 91	46 15	....	....	....	....	23	4	19	..
Madison.....	..	10	....	44 56	....	....	....	....	10	..	2	..
Meriden	8	117	137 50	67 85	....	....	....	....	125	5	66	4
Middlebury ...	..	5	....	41 60	....	....	....	....	5	4	3	..
Milford	1	20	73 68	56 24	....	....	....	....	21	2	11	..
Naugatuck	4	58	130 00	57 99	....	....	....	....	62	4	30	..
North Branford	1	6	60 00	36 00	....	....	....	....	7	4	2	..
North Haven ..	..	13	....	43 61	....	....	....	....	13	3	5	..
Orange	..	13	....	49 84	....	....	....	....	13	1	11	..
" Union dist	3	38	22 50	54 64	....	....	....	....	35	3	3	..
" complete	3	51	22 50	53 41	....	....	....	....	48	4	14	..
Oxford	..	9	....	40 00	....	....	....	....	7	2	6	..
Prospect	..	4	....	36 00	....	....	....	....	4	..	..	..
Seymour	2	23	75 00	50 83	....	....	....	....	23	3	10	1
Southbury	1	8	40 00	36 37	....	....	....	....	7	2	..	..
Wallingford ...	5	61	118 00	67 17	....	....	....	....	66	1	41	..
Waterbury....	..	56	....	40 00	....	....	....	....	56	14	38	..
" Center	17	275	220 00	67 50	....	....	....	....	292	..	153	..
" complete	17	331	220 00	62 84	....	....	....	....	348	14	191	1
Wolcott	..	5	....	44 80	....	....	....	....	5	1	3	..
Woodbridge....	1	4	40 00	40 00					5	1	1	1
26 towns	105	1,519	\$146 00	\$63 65				1	1,575	90	1,006	9

TEACHERS 1910-11

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NEW LONDON COUNTY

TOWN	men	women	average wages per month		no of teachers whose average wages was \$20 or less per mo		no of teachers whose average wages was \$20 to \$25 per mo		continuously employed	beginners	no graduates normal school	no of teachers' meetings
			men	women	men	women	men	women				
New London ..	..	92	....	\$56 19	....	....	....	....	92	5	27	1
Norwich Town.	1	4	\$90 00	42 50	....	....	....	....	5	..	1	..
" Falls.....	1	3	100 00	44 00	....	....	....	....	4	..	2	..
" Central....	1	35	150 00	52 50	....	....	....	....	38	1	18	..
" Greenville ..	..	14	....	46 00	....	....	....	....	14	1	8	..
" W. Chelsea	2	28	165 00	46 00	....	....	....	....	29	..	17	..
" other dist's	5	34	67 20	43 62	....	....	....	....	29	2	16	..
" complete.	10	118	106 00	47 07	....	....	....	....	119	4	62	3
Bozrah	..	6	....	30 66	....	....	....	....	6	1	..	1
Colchester	1	19	135 00	50 30	....	....	....	....	16	1	7	5
East Lyme	1	10	100 00	44 20	....	....	....	....	6	5	4	..
Franklin	..	4	....	35 00	....	....	....	....	3	1	..	..
Griswold	1	29	116 00	40 75	....	....	....	....	26	6	9	..
Groton.....	1	32	133 33	46 62	....	....	....	....	33	2	9	..
Lebanon	..	15	....	34 66	....	....	....	....	6	9	2	1
Ledyard	2	11	32 50	34 03	....	....	....	....	9	4	..	..
Lisbon.....	..	7	....	43 57	....	....	....	....	7	1	1	..
Lyme.....	1	5	32 00	37 40	....	....	....	....	4	3	3	..
Montville.....	2	11	70 00	49 98	....	....	....	....	12	1	2	..
No. Stonington	2	9	30 00	34 74	....	....	....	....	9	2	..	..
Old Lyme	1	6	85 00	39 15	....	....	....	....	7	..	1	..
Preston.....	..	9	....	28 44	....	....	....	5	9	2	1	..
Salem.....	2	4	30 00	31 25	....	....	....	....	4	2	..	..
Sprague.....	1	8	86 12	44 25	....	....	....	....	6	..	5	..
Stonington.....	2	48	133 16	44 87	....	....	....	....	50	5	14	..
Voluntown.....	..	4	....	48 60	....	....	....	....	4	..	2	..
Waterford.	..	15	....	35 86	....	....	....	....	14	2	1	..
21 towns	27	462	\$84 62	45 94	....	....	....	5	442	56	150	14

FAIRFIELD COUNTY

TOWN	men	women	average wages per month		no of teachers whose average wages was \$20 or less per month		no of teachers whose average wages was \$20- \$25 per month		continuously employed	beginners	no of graduates normal school	no of teachers' meetings
			men	women	men	women	men	women				
Bridgeport	11	337	\$150 00	\$60 00	....	....	....	....	324	24	300	1
Danbury.....	6	78	125 00	58 70	....	....	....	....	84	4	36	2
Bethel.....	1	19	120 00	46 76	....	....	....	....	20	1	6	..
Brookfield	..	7	....	41 42	....	....	....	....	7	3	3	..
Darien	2	12	77 50	49 58	....	....	....	....	14	2	10	..
Easton	..	8	....	37 60	....	....	....	....	4	1	1	1
Fairfield.....	1	25	90 00	54 04	....	....	....	....	26	4	18	..
Greenwich	13	74	125 00	64 52	....	....	....	....	87	7	49	1
Huntington ...	3	32	80 66	55 91	....	....	....	....	30	4	19	..
Monroe.....	1	5	45 00	38 60	....	....	....	....	6	2	..	1
New Canaan ..	..	16	....	47 81	....	....	....	....	16	1	7	..
New Fairfield..	..	5	....	32 00	....	....	....	....	5	3	..	1
Newtown	3	22	61 00	35 01	....	....	....	....	15	10	3	..
Norwalk	13	113	122 30	48 57	....	....	....	....	107	16	65	1
Redding	..	4	....	49 00	....	....	....	....	4	2	2	..
Ridgefield	..	15	....	43 72	....	....	....	....	15	3	11	..
Sherman	..	6	....	30 33	....	....	....	....	5	2	..	1
Stamford	16	127	155 78	58 66	....	....	....	....	143	2	73	..
Stratford	..	30	....	54 87	....	....	....	....	30	1	20	..
Trumbull.....	..	9	....	38 77	....	....	....	....	10	1	..	..
Weston.....	..	5	....	26 46	....	....	....	....	5	..	..	..
Westport	1	21	140 00	55 47	....	....	....	....	18	2	22	..
Wilton.....	..	12	....	42 91	....	....	....	....	7	5	7	..
23 towns	71	982	127 92	55 45	....	....	....	....	982	100	652	9

WINDHAM COUNTY

TOWN	men	women	average wages per month		no of teachers whose average wages was \$20 or less per mo		no of teachers whose average wages was \$20 to \$25 per mo		continuously employed	beginners	no graduates normal school	no of teachers' meetings
			men	women	men	women	men	women				
Brooklyn	..	8	....	\$42 28	....	....	....	....	7	1	..	..
Ashford.....	1	6	\$40 00	40 38	....	....	....	....	6	1	1	..
Canterbury	..	7	....	34 28	....	....	....	....	7	4	1	..
Chaplin	1	2	40 00	40 00	....	....	....	....	1	..	1	1
Eastford	..	6	....	38 00	....	....	....	....	6	..	..	..
Hampton	..	4	....	35 00	....	....	....	....	4	..	..	..
Killingly	3	32	90 66	51 52	....	....	....	....	35	1	6	..
Plainfield	..	32	....	42 62	....	....	....	....	32	2	16	..
Pomfret	2	7	48 00	40 85	....	....	....	....	9	1	..	1
Putnam.....	3	24	140 70	51 71	....	....	....	....	19	8	7	..
Scotland	..	2	....	49 00	....	....	....	....	2	..	1	..
Sterling	1	8	40 00	44 50	....	....	....	....	9	3	2	..
Thompson	1	21	189 47	45 52	....	....	....	....	13	7	4	2
Windham	6	38	116 66	60 94	....	....	....	....	44	2	30	1
Woodstock	1	12	40 00	39 50	....	....	....	....	12	2	1	1
15 towns	19	209	96 82	47 88	....	....	....	....	206	32	70	6

LITCHFIELD COUNTY

TOWN	men	women	average wages per month		no of teachers whose average wages was \$20 or less per month		no of teachers whose average wages was \$20- \$25 per month		continuously employed	beginners	number graduates normal school	number of teachers' meetings
			men	women	men	women	men	women				
Litchfield	1	21	\$150 00	\$41 96	....	....	....	....	21	1	8	2
Barkhamsted ..	..	10	....	33 20	....	....	....	....	10	1	1	..
Bethlehem	..	6	....	34 66	....	....	....	....	4	1	..	..
Bridgewater ..	..	5	....	41 60	....	....	....	....	5	2	1	..
Canaan	..	5	....	41 20	....	....	....	1	5	1	1	1
Colebrook	1	3	40 00	40 00	....	....	....	....	3	1	..	..
Cornwall	..	8	....	36 12	....	....	....	....	6	1	3	..
Goshen	..	7	....	33 98	....	....	....	....	7	1	1	..
Harwinton	1	13	40 00	39 69	....	....	....	....	12	3	2	..
Kent	..	13	....	38 30	....	....	....	....	11	3	6	..
Morris	1	5	44 44	36 60	....	....	....	....	6	2	..	..
New Hartford ..	1	13	71 04	37 23	....	....	....	....	14	4	1	..
New Milford ..	2	26	70 00	43 00	....	....	....	....	28	6	8	..
Norfolk	..	11	....	49 85	....	....	....	....	11	..	4	4
North Canaan ..	1	13	100 00	46 87	....	....	....	....	13	1	8	1
Plymouth	1	25	105 26	42 50	....	....	....	....	26	6	12	..
Roxbury	1	6	33 00	27 00	....	....	....	....	6	3	..	..
Salisbury	3	19	67 08	42 57	....	....	....	....	20	..	7	..
Sharon	..	10	....	47 40	....	....	....	....	3	1	2	1
Thomaston	..	17	....	48 83	....	....	....	....	14	3	5	1
Torrington	2	81	100 00	61 73	....	....	....	....	82	1	43	..
Warren	..	5	....	34 93	....	....	....	....	4	..	..	..
Washington ...	2	7	78 50	42 48	....	....	....	....	9	1	6	1
Watertown	..	24	....	46 25	....	....	....	....	11	13	12	1
Winchester	1	31	130 00	56 94	....	....	....	....	31	1	23	1
Woodbury	3	11	70 77	41 00	....	....	....	....	9	2	3	..
26 towns	21	395	77 34	47 02	....	....	....	1	371	59	157	13

MIDDLESEX COUNTY

TOWN	men	women	average wages per month		no of teachers whose average wages was \$20 or less per mo		no of teachers whose average wages was \$20 to \$25 per mo		continuously employed	beginners	no of graduates normal school	no of teachers' meetings
			men	women	men	women	men	women				
Middletown....	2	33	\$48 00	\$40 88	....	....	....	....	24	3	16	..
" City	2	50	90 00	60 14	....	....	....	....	50	2	25	..
" complete.	4	83	69 00	52 48	....	....	....	....	74	5	41	2
Haddam.....	..	13	....	42 03	....	....	....	....	13	2	2	..
Chatham	1	14	100 00	41 78	....	....	....	....	13	2	3	1
Chester.....	1	8	108 11	49 42	....	....	....	....	9	2	3	..
Clinton	1	1	40 00	40 00	....	....	....	....	2	..	..	1
Cromwell.....	1	12	90 00	45 16	....	....	....	....	13	..	10	..
Durham	..	5	....	32 83	....	....	....	1	5	1	2	..
East Haddam .	2	15	44 00	43 53	....	....	....	....	16	6	3	1
Essex	1	13	80 00	41 00	....	....	....	....	14	..	14	1
Killingworth...	1	6	40 00	38 80	....	....	....	....	7	2	..	1
Middlefield ...	..	5	....	44 80	....	....	....	....	5	..	1	..
Old Saybrook .	1	6	131 60	49 00	....	....	....	....	7	..	2	..
Portland	1	17	90 00	44 53	....	....	....	....	18	1	7	..
Saybrook	1	9	115 79	46 72	....	....	....	....	10	1	5	1
Westbrook.....	1	5	89 00	30 20	....	....	....	1	6	..	..	..
15 towns	16	212	\$78 03	\$46 67	....	....	....	2	212	22	93	8

TOLLAND COUNTY

TOWN	men	women	average wages per month		no of teachers whose average wages was \$20 or less per mo		no of teachers whose average wages was \$20 to \$25 per mo		continuously employed	beginners	no of graduates normal school	no of teachers' meetings
			men	women	men	women	men	women				
Tolland	..	9	....	\$40 44	....	....	....	....	9	4	..	..
Andover	..	2	....	48 00	....	....	....	....	2	..	2	..
Bolton	2	2	\$47 32	39 00	....	....	....	....	3	1	..	..
Columbia	1	6	34 00	34 66	....	....	....	....	7	4	1	..
Coventry	..	11	....	39 72	....	....	....	....	11	3	3	1
Ellington	..	12	....	44 50	....	....	....	....	12	2	5	..
Hebron	1	8	56 00	34 25	....	....	....	....	9	2	4	..
Mansfield	..	12	....	40 21	....	....	....	....	12	4	6	1
Somers	..	13	....	46 92	....	....	....	....	12	2	7	..
Stafford	1	28	129 72	41 64	....	....	....	....	25	7	5	..
Union	..	5	....	32 00	....	....	....	....	5	1	1	1
Vernon	3	38	173 25	51 99	....	....	....	....	37	1	11	1
Willington	..	9	....	44 44	....	....	....	....	9	1	3	..
13 towns	8	155	\$104 26	43 77	....	....	....	....	153	32	48	4

SUMMARY BY COUNTIES

COUNTIES	men	women	average wages per month		no of teachers whose average wages was \$20 or less per month		no of teachers whose average wages was \$20-\$25 per month		continuously employed	beginners	number graduates normal school	number of teachers' meetings
			men	women	men	women	men	women				
Hartford	99	1,163	\$178 90	55 90	....	....	....	....	1,188	101	722	27
New Haven	105	1,519	146 00	63 65	....	....	....	1	1,575	90	1,006	9
New London	27	462	84 62	45 94	....	....	....	5	442	56	150	11
Fairfield	71	982	127 92	55 45	....	....	....	....	982	100	652	9
Windham	19	209	96 82	47 88	....	....	....	....	206	32	70	6
Litchfield	21	395	77 34	47 02	....	....	....	1	371	59	157	13
Middlesex	16	212	78 03	46 67	....	....	....	2	212	22	93	8
Tolland	8	155	104 26	43 77	....	....	....	....	153	32	48	4
The state	366	5,097	136 49	55 45	....	....	....	9	5,129	492	2,898	87

**SCHOOLS, SCHOOLHOUSES
AND LIBRARIES**

HARTFORD COUNTY

TOWN	districts	number of schools	departments	number of sittings	one room schools	GRADED SCHOOLS					schools averaging 8 or less	average length in days	evening schools
						2 departments	3 departments	4 departments	5 departments	6 departments			
Hartford	9	16	369	16,936	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	184 34	4
Avon	1	7	10	273	5	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	180 80	.....
Berlin	1	6	17	746	2	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	186 50	.....
Bloomfield	1	8	10	277	7	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	179 70	.....
Bristol	11	13	54	2,337	6	.....	.....	1	1	5	1	188 18	1
Burlington	1	8	10	294	7	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	180 00	.....
Canton	1	7	17	641	5	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	181 29	.....
East Granby	1	5	6	168	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	179 16	.....
East Hartford	11	14	54	1,755	5	3	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	180 27	.....
East Windsor	1	7	16	600	5	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	180 00	.....
Enfield	1	13	37	1,550	7	2	.....	.....	1	3	.....	182 00	.....
Farmington	6	5	21	740	3	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	188 76	.....
Glastonbury	1	19	34	1,062	11	5	1	1	.....	1	1	180 00	.....
Granby	1	11	12	281	10	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	180 58	.....
Hartland	1	7	7	160	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	179 14	.....
Manchester	8	8	23	901	2	5	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	181 63	.....
" Ninth district	1	3	63	1,800	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	186 00	1
" Complete	9	11	86	2,701	2	6	.....	.....	2	1	.....	184 83	1
Marlboro	1	3	3	92	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	180 33	.....
New Britain	1	13	170	7,143	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	176 50	1
Newington	1	4	8	312	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	181 50	.....
Plainville	1	1	11	548	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	200 00	.....
Rocky Hill	1	3	6	199	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	181 00	.....
Simsbury	1	12	20	605	10	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	185 00	.....
Southington	1	13	37	1,686	7	2	.....	1	.....	3	.....	180 00	.....
South Windsor	7	6	11	293	4	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	190 00	.....
Suffield	1	11	19	683	6	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	181 78	.....
West Hartford	1	7	32	1,175	2	.....	.....	.....	2	3	.....	179 62	.....
Wethersfield	1	7	12	482	5	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	179 75	.....
Windsor	1	11	22	1,004	6	2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	182 18	.....
Windsor Locks	1	2	15	506	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	183 00	.....
29 towns	76	250	1,136	45,249	135	34	6	10	10	55	14	180 90	7

HARTFORD COUNTY

TOWN	SCHOOLHOUSES					LIBRARIES				
	number	no poor	built during year	cost of new	estimated value of sites and buildings	no schools having	no of books	no drawing state grant	total amount drawn	no public
Hartford	26	..	1	\$37,000 00	\$3,682,925 00	10	16,373	7	\$575 00	2
Avon	7	..	..	.....	12,300 80	7	237	..	.....	1
Berlin	11	1	..	.....	69,680 00	10	1,655	..	.....	3
Bloomfield.....	8	1	1	2,821 84	7,421 84	8	200	1	45 00	1
Bristol.....	14	..	..	.....	199,800 00	12	9,500	12	165 00	1
Burlington.....	8	1	..	.....	9,300 00	..	.....	..	.....	1
Canton	9	3	..	.....	21,824 00	1	1,300	1	60 00	..
East Granby....	5	1	..	.....	2 000 00	3	200	..	.....	..
East Hartford...	12	..	..	.....	111,000 00	14	1,000	7	100 00	1
East Windsor....	7	..	..	.....	35,000 00	3	1,000	..	70 00	2
Enfield	15	..	..	.....	105,000 00	10	3,500	1	105 00	1
Farmington.....	5	..	..	.....	53,200 00	5	600	..	.....	2
Glastonbury....	19	10	..	.....	51,075 00	16	1,260	1	5 00	1
Granby	10	..	..	.....	4,550 00	8	353	1	5 00	2
Hartland.....	7	..	..	.....	4,200 00	5	200	..	.....	1
Manchester.....	8	..	..	.....	47,500 00	8	1,793	..	.....	1
" ninth distr't	3	..	1	45,000 00	340,733 00	1	12,000	1	105 00	1
" complete...	11	..	1	45,000 00	388,233 00	9	13,793	1	105 00	2
Marlboro.....	3	..	..	.....	1,800 00	3	50	..	.....	..
New Britain.....	13	..	* 2	95,000 00	865,000 00	3	2,737	1	360 00	1
Newington	5	..	..	.....	21,200 00	8	400	1	25 00	1
Plainville.....	1	..	..	.....	10,000 00	1	450	..	.....	1
Rocky Hill	3	2	..	.....	2,400 00	1	365	..	.....	1
Simsbury	12	..	..	.....	74,100 00	12	500	1	70 00	1
Southington	13	..	1	15,000 00	85,600 00	2	2,100	1	100 00	1
South Windsor..	6	1	..	.....	20,650 00	6	570	6	50 00	2
Suffield.....	11	..	..	.....	29,600 00	11	1,000	..	.....	1
West Hartford...	7	..	..	.....	104,800 00	26	1,300	1	60 00	1
Wethersfield....	7	..	..	.....	40,500 00	7	2,000	1	40 00	1
Windsor	10	..	..	.....	46,650 00	10	587	1	75 00	1
Windsor Locks..	2	..	* 1	14,959 00	40,000 00	1	500	1	20 00	1
29 towns	267	20	7	\$209,780 84	\$6,099,808 84	212	63,730	46	\$2,035 00	34

* additions

NEW HAVEN COUNTY

TOWN	districts	number of schools	departments	number of sittings	one room schools	GRADED SCHOOLS					schools averaging 8 or less	average length in days	evening schools
						2 departments	3 departments	4 departments	5 departments	6 departments			
New Haven City.....	1	55	545	22,519	1	4	1	8	1	40	....	190 00	4
" Westville ..	1	1	13	611	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	189 00	....
" complete....	2	56	558	23,130	1	4	1	8	1	41	....	189 97	4
Ansonia	1	7	70	3,042	....	....	....	1	1	5	....	185 10	1
Beacon Falls.....	1	2	5	164	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	187 00	....
Bethany	1	4	4	110	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	175 00	....
Branford.....	1	9	37	1,611	3	2	....	1	1	2	....	199 00	....
Cheshire.....	1	4	8	298	3	....	....	....	1	....	....	200 00	....
Derby	1	4	30	1,167	....	1	....	....	....	3	....	184 00	....
East Haven.....	1	2	8	340	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	182 37	....
Guilford	10	11	21	612	8	1	....	1	....	1	2	187 38	....
Hamden.....	1	13	29	1,202	7	3	....	2	....	1	....	190 00	....
Madison.....	1	8	10	275	6	2	....	....	....	....	....	180 60	....
Meriden	1	16	121	4,965	1	....	....	2	....	13	....	178 83	1
Middlebury.....	1	5	5	124	5	....	....	....	....	....	1	180 50	....
Milford.....	1	5	17	783	3	1	....	....	....	1	....	190 00	....
Naugatuck.....	6	12	60	2,315	2	2	....	3	....	5	....	185 62	2
North Branford.....	1	6	7	176	5	1	....	....	....	....	....	180 00	....
North Haven.....	1	7	13	412	3	3	....	1	....	....	....	180 00	....
Orange	3	4	13	607	1	....	....	3	....	....	....	176 26	....
" Union district ..	1	5	36	1,819	....	....	....	3	....	2	....	190 00	....
" complete	4	9	49	2,426	1	....	....	6	....	2	....	186 35	....
Oxford.....	1	9	9	250	9	....	....	....	....	....	1	179 88	....
Prospect.....	1	4	4	71	4	....	....	....	....	....	1	180 00	....
Seymour.....	1	6	21	850	3	1	....	....	....	2	....	181 00	....
Southbury	1	8	8	284	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	181 50	....
Wallingford	9	14	61	2,418	7	2	....	....	1	4	....	196 80	1
Waterbury.....	10	12	51	2,175	4	1	....	3	1	3	1	195 00	....
" Center.....	1	18	253	2,165	....	....	1	....	....	17	....	195 00	2
" complete.....	11	30	304	4,340	4	1	1	3	1	20	1	195 00	2
Wolcott	1	5	5	134	5	....	....	....	....	....	1	180 00	....
Woodbridge.....	1	5	5	198	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	185 00	....
26 towns.....	62	261	1,469	51,697	99	23	3	29	6	101	7	189 35	11

NEW HAVEN COUNTY

TOWN	SCHOOLHOUSES					LIBRARIES				
	number	no poor	built during year	cost of new	estimated value of sites and buildings	no schools having	no of books	no drawing state grant	total amount drawn	no public
New Haven City..	55	3	..	.....	\$2,582,438 58	17	35,000	1	\$1,245 00	2
" Westville	1	..	..	.....	75,000 00	1	829	..	.....	..
" complete	56	3	..	.....	3,657,438 58	18	35,829	1	1,245 00	2
Ansonia	7	..	..	.....	216,000 00	3	2,500	1	155 00	1
Beacon Falls.....	2	..	..	.....	2,300 00	5	570	..	.....	..
Bethany.....	4	..	..	.....	3,750 00	5	700	1	20 00	..
Branford.....	9	..	..	.....	70,000 00	1	900	1	85 00	1
Cheshire.....	5	..	..	.....	6,300 00	..	.....	..	.....	1
Derby.....	4	..	..	.....	99,500 00	3	2,000	1	65 00	2
East Haven.....	2	..	..	.....	20,500 00	2	309	..	.....	1
Guilford.....	12	..	..	.....	24,050 00	11	1,650	1	10 00	1
Hamden.....	13	2	1	\$7,849 68	57,000 00	13	3,328	1	95 00	1
Madison	12	..	..	.....	21,650 00	8	732	1	50 00	2
Meriden.....	16	..	..	.....	485,000 00	16	12,259	1	280 00	1
Middlebury	5	1	..	.....	7,000 00	5	206	1	10 00	1
Milford	4	..	..	.....	86,600 00	1	200	1	60 00	1
Naugatuck.....	12	..	..	.....	566,100 00	3	2,100	5	135 00	1
North Branford ..	6	..	..	.....	6,600 00	6	153	1	35 00	..
North Haven.....	8	3	..	.....	10,575 00	7	1,000	1	45 00	1
Orange	4	..	..	.....	37,000 00	4	850	..	.....	..
Orange Union dist	5	..	..	.....	152,887 00	1	2,250	1	90 00	1
Orange complete	9	..	..	.....	189,887 00	5	3,100	1	90 00	1
Oxford	11	1	..	.....	5,725 00	4	500	..	.....	1
Prospect	4	1	..	.....	1,550 00	3	192	1	5 00	1
Seymour	5	..	..	.....	75,000 00	1	500	1	40 00	1
Southbury	8	1	..	.....	6,200 00	..	.....	..	.....	1
Wallingford	14	..	..	.....	192,265 69	12	800	8	150 00	1
Waterbury	12	..	..	.....	196,500 00	12	3,777	8	90 00	..
" Centre	18	..	..	.....	1,133,715 00	18	13,303	1	525 00	1
" complete	30	..	..	.....	1,329,215 00	30	17,080	9	615 00	1
Wolcott	5	..	..	.....	2,400 00	5	75	1	20 00	..
Woodbridge	5	..	..	.....	3,900 00	5	3,637	1	30 00	..
26 towns	268	12	1	\$7,849 68	\$7,146,506 27	172	90,320	40	\$3,240 00	24

NEW LONDON COUNTY

TOWN	districts	number of schools	departments	number of sittings	one room schools	GRADED SCHOOLS						schools averaging 8 or less	average length in days	evening schools
						2 departments	3 departments	4 departments	5 departments	6 departments				
New London,	1	6	86	3,595	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	181.00	1	
Norwich Town,	1	1	2	228	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200.00	.....	
" Falls,	1	1	4	140	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	184.00	.....	
" Central,	1	5	27	1,160	.....	.....	1	2	.....	2	.....	186.50	.....	
" Greenville,	1	2	13	550	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	200.00	.....	
" West Chelsea,	1	4	21	1,076	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	183.00	.....	
" Other districts,	10	10	37	1,230	3	2	1	1	1	2	.....	182.87	.....	
" complete	15	23	104	4,384	3	3	2	7	2	6	.....	186.35	1	
Bozrah,	1	5	6	228	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	167.33	.....	
Colchester,	11	11	20	700	8	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	190.85	.....	
East Lyme,	1	6	11	414	4	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	180.00	.....	
Franklin,	1	4	4	96	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	180.00	.....	
Griswold,	14	12	29	1,210	10	1	.....	.....	.....	1	3	186.15	.....	
Groton,	11	11	31	1,387	6	2	.....	.....	1	2	.....	181.77	.....	
Lebanon,	1	15	15	399	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	180.00	.....	
Ledyard,	1	13	13	301	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	180.00	.....	
Lisbon,	1	7	9	202	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	183.77	.....	
Lyme,	1	6	6	164	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	180.00	.....	
Montville,	1	6	13	499	4	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	182.23	.....	
North Stonington,	1	9	10	442	8	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	174.00	.....	
Old Lyme,	1	2	7	277	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	180.00	.....	
Preston,	1	8	9	265	7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	180.00	.....	
Salem,	1	6	6	174	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	178.33	.....	
Sprague,	1	4	9	326	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	181.33	.....	
Stonington,	1	10	49	1,761	4	1	1	.....	.....	4	1	183.16	.....	
Voluntown,	1	2	4	158	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	180.00	.....	
Waterford,	1	11	14	504	8	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	179.07	.....	
21 towns,	68	177	455	17,446	119	18	6	9	5	20	31	182.78	1	

NEW LONDON COUNTY

TOWN	SCHOOLHOUSES					LIBRARIES				
	number	no poor	built during year	cost of new	estimated value of sites and buildings	no schools having	no of books	no drawing state grant	total amount drawn	no public
New London.....	6	..	..	....	\$575,000 00	6	6,832	..	.....	1
Norwich Town...	3	..	..	....	12,500 00	1	197	1	\$15 00	..
" Falls	1	..	..	....	16,000 00	1	313	1	10 00	..
" Central...	5	..	..	....	170,000 00	1	665	1	60 00	..
" Greenville	2	..	..	....	58,000 00	1	1,175	..	.....	..
" W.Chelsea	4	..	..	....	70,000 00	4	2,291	1	55 00	..
" other dist's	11	1	..	....	53,500 00	5	6,884	2	20 00	..
" complete	26	1	..	....	380,000 00	13	11,525	6	160 00	1
Bozrah.....	6	2	..	....	6,300 00	5	202	1	35 00	..
Colchester.....	11	3	..	....	8,650 00	8	1,582	..	.....	1
East Lyme	6	..	..	....	10,700 00	6	630	..	.....	1
Franklin.....	4	..	..	....	2,850 00	1	400	1	20 00	1
Griswold	14	1	..	....	44,850 00	13	2,595	11	85 00	2
Groton.....	13	1	..	....	34,700 00	8	800	1	10 00	2
Lebanon.....	15	..	..	....	11,400 00	6	612	1	90 00	1
Ledyard	13	..	..	....	4,400 00	4	1,700	..	.....	1
Lisbon.....	7	..	..	....	8,400 00	7	300	1	5 00	..
Lyme	7	..	..	....	4,700 00	..	..	..	.....	..
Montville.....	7	..	..	....	7,350 00	6	676	1	40 00	1
No. Stonington..	9	..	..	....	3,625 00	5	308	..	.....	1
Old Lyme	2	..	..	....	8,600 00	2	350	..	.....	1
Preston.....	9	..	..	....	4,600 00	4	245	1	5 00	1
Salem.....	6	..	..	....	5,200 00	3	160	..	.....	..
Sprague	4	..	..	....	13,000 00	3	600	..	.....	..
Stonington.....	9	1	..	....	189,681 00	7	2,670	1	10 00	1
Voluntown.....	2	..	..	....	2,600 00	2	250	..	.....	..
Waterford	11	2	..	....	17,100 00	14	705	1	50 00	..
21 towns	187	11	..	....	\$1,343,706 00	123	33,142	26	510 00	16

FAIRFIELD COUNTY

TOWN	districts	number of schools	departments	number of sittings	one room schools	GRADED SCHOOLS					schools averaging 8 or less	average length in days	evening schools
						2 departments	3 departments	4 departments	5 departments	6 departments			
Bridgeport.....	1	27	313	15,650	...	2	2	1	...	22	...	182 00	6
Danbury	1	18	82	3,514	9	2	2	...	...	5	1	188 15	3
Bethel	1	7	20	960	4	...	...	1	...	2	...	190 00	...
Brookfield	1	7	7	202	7	...	...	...	...	...	2	187 42	...
Darien	1	5	15	508	3	...	...	...	1	1	...	186 26	...
Easton	1	8	8	270	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	189 00	...
Fairfield	1	12	26	1,190	5	3	1	1	1	1	...	200 00	...
Greenwich	1	21	87	3,190	12	1	...	3	...	5	...	187 00	...
Huntington	1	7	35	1,337	4	1	...	...	...	2	...	185 00	...
Monroe.....	1	6	6	218	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	190 00	...
New Canaan.....	1	9	16	665	8	...	...	...	...	1	...	183 87	...
New Fairfield	1	5	5	100	5	...	...	...	...	...	2	180 00	...
Newtown	20	22	25	809	21	...	...	1	...	...	6	188 12	...
Norwalk.....	11	16	93	4,630	1	4	1	1	...	9	...	190 15	2
Redding.....	1	4	4	158	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	188 00	...
Ridgefield.....	1	12	16	517	10	1	...	1	...	...	...	188 50	...
Sherman	1	6	6	136	6	...	...	...	...	...	4	180 00	...
Stamford	1	20	128	5,237	8	...	...	2	...	10	...	188 33	1
Stratford	1	5	30	1,349	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	186 50	...
Trumbull.....	1	7	9	344	5	2	...	...	...	...	1	180 88	...
Weston.....	1	5	5	115	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	180 00	...
Westport	1	9	21	813	3	2	2	2	...	...	...	188 00	...
Wilton	1	9	12	355	8	...	...	1	...	...	...	186 79	...
23 towns	52	247	969	42,267	142	18	8	17	2	60	16	186 16	12

FAIRFIELD COUNTY

TOWN	SCHOOLHOUSES					LIBRARIES				
	number	no poor	built during year	cost of new	estimated value of sites and buildings	no schools having	no of books	no drawing state grant	total amount drawn	no public
Bridgeport.....	27	4	1	\$42,044 00	\$1,698,314 26	4	4,500	1	\$730 00	1
Danbury.....	19	1	..	.....	330,875 00	6	4,200	1	205 00	1
Bethel.....	7	..	..	.....	45,000 00	1	759	..	.....	1
Brookfield.....	7	..	..	.....	6,400 00	6	500	..	.....	..
Darien.....	5	..	1	23,000 00	48,000 00	3	250	..	.....	1
Easton.....	8	..	..	.....	3,981 00	4	130	..	.....	..
Fairfield.....	12	2	*1	7,000 00	31,700 00	12	800	1	30 00	2
Greenwich.....	21	5	..	.....	539,335 00	21	4,000	19	180 00	2
Huntington.....	7	..	2	56,000 00	126,000 00	5	1,500	1	115 00	1
Monroe.....	7	..	..	.....	5,000 00	7	425	..	.....	..
New Canaan.....	11	1	..	.....	77,200 00	6	500	..	.....	1
New Fairfield.....	5	1	..	.....	3,150 00	2	75	..	.....	1
Newtown.....	22	..	..	.....	9,600 00	15	400	..	.....	3
Norwalk.....	16	..	..	.....	353,500 00	10	6,629	3	155 00	3
Redding.....	4	..	..	.....	5,000 00	4	200	1	50 00	2
Ridgefield.....	11	3	..	.....	19,600 00	12	1,200	1	75 00	1
Sherman.....	6	..	..	.....	2,900 00	2	93	..	.....	..
Stamford.....	23	3	..	.....	649,800 00	23	2,970	1	345 00	1
Stratford.....	4	..	1	45,000 00	110,000 00	1	700	1	60 00	1
Trumbull.....	7	..	..	.....	6,350 00	7	779	..	.....	..
Weston.....	5	1	..	.....	2,000 00	1	100	..	.....	..
Westport.....	9	..	..	.....	38,450 00	9	1,000	1	70 00	1
Wilton.....	10	..	..	.....	10,300 00	8	500	1	50 00	1
23 towns	253	21	6	\$173,044 00	\$4,122,455 26	169	32,210	32	\$2,065 00	24

*addition

WINDHAM COUNTY

TOWN	districts	number of schools	departments	number of sittings	one room schools	GRADED SCHOOLS					schools averaging 8 or less	average length in days	evening schools
						2 departments	3 departments	4 departments	5 departments	6 departments			
Brooklyn	1	5	8	356	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	182 12	....
Ashford	1	7	7	208	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	180 00	....
Canterbury	1	7	7	252	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	181 00	....
Chaplin	1	3	3	125	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	180 00	....
Eastford	1	5	6	141	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	180 50	....
Hampton	1	4	4	115	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	180 00	....
Killingly	1	12	38	1,307	5	2	2	1	.....	2	1	185 00	....
Plainfield	1	9	33	1,575	4	1	.....	1	1	2	.....	182 87	....
Pomfret	1	7	9	332	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	180 00	....
Putnam	1	7	24	990	3	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	180 95	....
Scotland	1	1	2	80	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	180 00	....
Sterling	1	6	9	284	5	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	180 77	....
Thompson	1	14	19	677	10	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	184 50	....
Windham	1	7	51	1,433	.....	2	2	.....	.....	3	.....	188 56	4
Woodstock	1	13	13	412	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	180 00	....
15 towns	15	107	233	8,287	73	14	7	3	1	9	7	183 68	4

WINDHAM COUNTY

TOWN	SCHOOLHOUSES					LIBRARIES				
	number	no poor	built during year	cost of new	estimated value of sites and buildings	no schools having	no of books	no drawing state grant	total amount drawn	no public
Brooklyn.....	8	..	..	.....	\$15,850 00	5	435	..	.....	1
Ashford.....	10	2	..	.....	4,400 00	3	160	..	.....	1
Canterbury.....	10	..	..	.....	3,700 00	1	335	1	\$40 00	..
Chaplin.....	3	..	..	.....	4,300 00	3	719	..	.....	1
Eastford.....	4	..	..	.....	3,200 00	4	446	..	.....	1
Hampton.....	7	..	..	.....	2,900 00	3	136	1	25 00	1
Killingly.....	12	1	..	.....	116,350 00	12	3,500	1	115 00	1
Plainfield.....	9	2	1	\$15,000 00	49,400 00	9	4,100	1	90 00	1
Pomfret.....	7	..	..	.....	10,500 00	7	1,999	1	35 00	2
Putnam.....	7	..	1	69,000 00	77,600 00	3	500	1	65 00	1
Scotland.....	1	..	..	.....	2,000 00	1	3,000	..	.....	1
Sterling.....	7	..	..	.....	9,650 00	..	..	..	.....	..
Thompson.....	14	..	..	.....	146,900 00	17	2,400	1	80 00	2
Windham.....	10	..	..	.....	173,075 25	7	6,301	1	100 00	3
Woodstock.....	16	1	..	.....	12,400 00	13	1,003	..	.....	3
15 towns	125	6	2	\$84,000 00	\$632,225 25	88	25,034	7	550 00	19

LITCHFIELD COUNTY

TOWN	districts	number of schools	departments	number of sittings	one room schools	GRADED SCHOOLS					schools averaging 8 or less	average length in days	evening schools
						2 departments	3 departments	4 departments	5 departments	6 departments			
Litchfield.....	1	10	21	700	7	1	1			1		190 00	
Barkhamsted.....	1	10	10	262	10						2	177 20	
Bethlehem.....	1	6	6	146	6						1	180 00	
Bridgewater.....	1	4	5	155	3	1					1	180 00	
Canaan.....	1	3	5	170	2		1				1	185 00	
Colebrook.....	1	4	4	107	4						1	180 00	
Cornwall.....	1	6	8	200	4	2					1	181 25	
Goshen.....	1	7	7	173	7						3	178 57	
Harwinton.....	1	11	15	400	10				1		3	180 26	
Kent.....	1	12	13	390	11	1					5	179 30	
Morris.....	1	6	6	158	6						1	180 00	
New Hartford.....	1	9	12	429	8			1			3	182 00	
New Milford.....	1	14	25	1,071	13					1		182 40	
Norfolk.....	1	6	11	344	4	1				1	1	188 63	
North Canaan.....	1	6	14	3	3	1	1			1		180 14	
Plymouth.....	1	8	23	1,076	5	1		1		1	2	180 00	
Roxbury.....	1	6	7	208	5	1					1	180 00	
Salisbury.....	1	9	20	650	3	3	1	2			1	180 47	
Sharon.....	1	6	10	312	4	1		1				182 15	
Thomaston.....	1	5	19	650	3	1				1		183 00	
Torrington.....	1	13	71	2,982	5	1				7		184 00	1
Warren.....	1	5	5	162	5						2	176 40	
Washington.....	1	3	10	325			2	1				182 70	
Watertown.....	1	10	26	804	6	1	1			2	1	180 09	
Winchester.....	1	6	28	1,124	4					2		182 00	
Woodbury.....	1	6	10	460	4	1		1				190 00	
26 towns	26	191	391	13,461	142	17	7	7	2	16	30	182 35	1

LITCHFIELD COUNTY

TOWN	SCHOOLHOUSES					LIBRARIES				
	number	no poor	built during year	cost of new	estimated value of sites and buildings	no schools having	no of books	no drawing state grant	total amount drawn	no public
Litchfield.....	15	..	..	.....	\$31,805 00	2	1,000	..	.....	2
Barkhamsted....	10	3	..	.....	5,000 00	4	200	..	.....	..
Bethlehem.....	6	1	..	.....	3,850 00	6	170	1	\$40 00	1
Bridgewater.....	4	..	..	.....	3,000 00	2	125	..	.....	1
Canaan.....	3	..	..	.....	1,300 00	2	125	..	.....	1
Colebrook.....	4	1	..	.....	3,200 00	..	..	..	.....	..
Cornwall.....	14	4	..	.....	8,000 00	3	80	..	.....	2
Goshen.....	8	1	..	.....	3,800 00	3	75	1	10 00	1
Harwinton.....	10	..	..	.....	15,300 00	3	200	1	25 00	..
Kent.....	12	..	..	.....	6,400 00	10	698	..	.....	..
Morris.....	5	..	..	.....	3,500 00	2	250	..	.....	1
New Hartford...	10	..	..	.....	14,500 00	4	600	..	.....	1
New Milford....	17	..	1	\$40,000 00	27,650 00	13	770	..	.....	2
Norfolk.....	10	2	..	.....	14,700 00	5	200	1	65 00	1
North Canaan...	5	..	..	.....	15,000 00	5	545	1	35 00	1
Plymouth.....	9	..	* 1	30,000 00	48,850 00	9	4,193	1	75 00	2
Roxbury.....	6	..	..	.....	2,600 00	3	143	..	.....	1
Salisbury.....	12	4	..	.....	32,200 00	10	1,500	1	75 00	1
Sharon.....	5	..	..	.....	11,900 00	5	340	..	.....	1
Thomaston.....	7	..	..	.....	2,500 00	1	150	1	35 00	1
Torrington.....	13	..	* 1	10,264 27	295,000 00	13	4,000	1	135 00	1
Warren.....	6	..	..	.....	4,600 00	5	290	..	.....	..
Washington.....	2	..	..	.....	33,000 00	2	800	..	.....	1
Watertown.....	10	..	..	.....	88,762 00	10	998	1	65 00	1
Winchester.....	6	2	..	.....	90,000 00	5	700	..	.....	2
Woodbury.....	10	..	..	.....	1,050 00	3	400	..	.....	1
26 towns	219	18	3	\$80,264 27	\$767,467 00	130	18,552	10	\$560 00	26

* addition

MIDDLESEX COUNTY

TOWN	districts	number of schools	departments	number of sittings	one room schools	GRADED SCHOOLS					schools averaging 8 or less	average length in days	evening schools
						2 departments	3 departments	4 departments	5 departments	6 departments			
Middleton.....	18	13	36	1,386	8	....	1	2	....	2	....	187 08	....
" City.....	1	5	49	1,800	1	1	....	....	....	3	....	180 00	1
" complete....	19	18	85	3,186	9	1	1	2	....	5	....	183 00	1
Haddam.....	1	8	13	424	6	1	....	....	1	....	....	189 76	....
Chatham.....	1	10	15	551	8	1	....	....	1	....	1	178 53	....
Chester.....	1	1	8	300	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	179 00	....
Clinton.....	1	2	2	45	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	185 00	....
Cromwell.....	1	3	13	527	....	2	....	....	....	1	....	180 00	....
Durham.....	1	4	5	170	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	180 00	....
East Haddam.....	1	13	17	535	11	1	....	....	....	1	2	184 70	....
Essex.....	1	3	14	540	....	1	....	....	....	2	....	189 00	....
Killingworth.....	1	7	7	158	7	....	....	....	....	....	1	180 00	....
Middlefield.....	1	4	5	208	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	182 20	....
Old Saybrook.....	1	1	6	232	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	190 00	....
Portland.....	1	7	18	585	4	....	1	1	....	1	....	183 30	....
Saybrook.....	1	3	12	381	1	....	....	....	1	1	....	182 04	....
Westbrook.....	1	3	5	215	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	180 00	....
15 towns	33	87	225	8,057	56	9	3	3	3	13	5	183 21	1

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

TOWN	SCHOOLHOUSES.					LIBRARIES.				
	number	no poor	built during year	cost of new	estimated value of sites and buildings	no schools having	no of books	no drawing state grant	total amount drawn	no public
Middletown	12	2	1	\$15,000 00	\$74,900 00	12	4,845	2	\$25 00	..
" City	5	..	..	.....	164,500 00	1	1,500	1	90 00	1
" Complete	17	2	1	15,000 00	239,400 00	13	6,345	3	115 00	1
Haddam	10	1	..	.....	8,450 00	8	3,000	1	10 00	1
Chatham	10	..	..	.....	11,100 00	10	650	1	35 00	2
Chester	1	..	..	.....	20,000 00	1	400	1	20 00	1
Clinton	3	..	..	.....	3,300 00	3	576	..	.....	1
Cromwell	3	..	1	6,000 00	22,000 00	3	580	..	.....	1
Durham	4	..	..	.....	3,500 00	2	125	..	.....	1
East Haddam ...	13	..	1 add	5,000 00	15,800 00	13	1,800	1	100 00	1
Essex	3	..	..	.....	28,000 00	3	350	..	.....	2
Killingworth....	7	..	..	.....	3,400 00	1	150	..	.....	..
Middlefield	4	..	..	.....	6,500 00	4	800	..	.....	1
Old Saybrook....	1	..	..	.....	7,500 00	1	400	1	25 00	1
Portland	6	1	..	.....	3,820 00	7	647	1	50 00	1
Saybrook	2	..	..	.....	21,800 00	2	250	..	.....	1
Westbrook	4	..	..	.....	10,000 00	3	500	1	35 00	1
15 towns	88	4	3	\$26,000 00	\$404,570 00	74	16,573	10	\$390 00	16

TOLLAND COUNTY

TOWN	districts	number of schools	departments	number of sittings	one room schools	GRADED SCHOOLS					schools averaging 8 or less	average length in days	evening schools
						2 departments	3 departments	4 departments	5 departments	6 departments			
Tolland.....	1	8	9	248	7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	180 00	.....
Andover.....	1	1	2	71	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	180 50	.....
Bolton.....	1	4	4	115	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	172 50	.....
Columbia.....	1	7	7	192	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	177 00	.....
Coventry.....	1	9	11	385	8	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	181 45	.....
Ellington.....	1	9	12	390	7	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	180 00	.....
Hebron.....	1	8	9	267	7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	181 44	.....
Mansfield.....	1	12	12	415	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	182 37	.....
Somers.....	1	10	13	377	8	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	180 00	.....
Stafford.....	1	13	31	923	8	1	1	1	.....	2	4	180 09	.....
Union.....	1	5	5	120	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	179 60	.....
Vernon.....	9	9	38	1,502	3	2	1	.....	.....	3	.....	181 89	1
Willington.....	1	8	9	262	7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	180 00	.....
13 towns	21	103	162	5,267	83	9	5	1	.....	5	12	180 49	1

TOLLAND COUNTY

TOWN	SCHOOLHOUSES					LIBRARIES				
	number	no poor	built during year	cost of new	estimated value of sites and buildings	no schools having	no of books	no drawing state grants	total amount drawn	no public
Tolland	8	..	1	\$1,070 00	\$15,600 00	9	114	1	\$45 00	1
Andover	1	..	..	.....	1,300 00	..	..	..	.....	1
Bolton	4	..	..	.....	3,750 00	4	307	..	.....	1
Columbia	8	1	..	.....	4,900 00	1	30	1	60 00	1
Coventry	10	..	..	.....	8,950 00	10	1,720	..	.....	3
Ellington	9	..	..	.....	14,800 00	9	300	1	50 00	1
Hebron	9	1	..	.....	4,750 00	4	264	..	.....	1
Mansfield	12	..	..	.....	10,900 00	11	795	..	.....	1
Somers	9	..	..	.....	5,000 00	3	50	..	.....	1
Stafford	14	1	..	.....	45,060 00	5	1,770	1	10 00	1
Union	5	..	..	.....	2,040 00	5	539	..	.....	1
Vernon	13	3	..	.....	110,700 00	3	3,000	2	15 00	2
Willington	8	..	..	.....	9,900 00	9	1,806	1	45 00	..
13 towns	110	6	1	\$1,070 00	\$237,650 00	73	10,695	7	\$225 00	15

SUMMARY BY COUNTIES

COUNTIES	districts	number of schools	departments	number of sittings	one room schools	GRADED SCHOOLS					schools averaging 8 or less	average length in days	evening schools	
						2 departments	3 departments	4 departments	5 departments	6 departments				
Hartford.	76	250	1,136	42,249	135	34	6	10	10	55	14	180	90	7
New Haven.	62	261	1,469	51,697	99	23	3	29	6	101	7	189	35	11
New London.	68	177	455	17,446	119	18	6	9	5	20	31	182	78	1
Fairfield.	52	247	969	42,267	142	18	8	17	2	60	16	186	16	12
Windham.	15	107	233	8,287	73	14	7	3	1	9	7	183	68	4
Litchfield.	26	191	391	13,461	142	17	7	7	2	16	30	182	35	1
Middlesex.	33	87	225	8,057	56	9	3	3	3	13	5	183	21	1
Tolland.	21	103	162	5,267	83	9	5	1	....	5	12	180	49	1
The state	353	1,423	5,040	188,731	849	142	45	79	29	279	122	184	88	38

SUMMARY BY COUNTIES

COUNTIES	SCHOOLHOUSES					LIBRARIES				
	number	no poor	built during year	cost of new	estimated value of sites and buildings	no schools having	no of books	no drawing state grant	total amount drawn	no public
Hartford.....	267	20	7	\$209,780 84	\$6,099,808 84	212	63,730	46	\$2,035 00	34
New Haven....	268	12	1	7,849 68	7,146,506 27	172	90,320	40	3,240 00	24
New London..	187	11	..	.....	1,343,706 00	123	33,142	26	510 00	16
Fairfield.....	253	21	6	173,044 00	4,142,455 26	169	32,210	32	2,065 00	24
Windham.....	125	6	2	84,000 00	632,225 25	88	25,034	7	550 00	19
Litchfield.....	219	18	3	80,264 27	767,467 00	130	18,552	10	560 00	26
Middlesex.....	88	4	3	26,000 00	404,570 00	74	16,573	10	390 00	16
Tolland.....	110	6	1	1,070 00	237,650 00	73	10,695	7	225 00	15
The state	1,517	98	23	\$382,006 79	\$20,774,388 62	1,041	290,256	177	\$9,575 00	174

STATISTICAL TABLES

1911-12

HARTFORD COUNTY

TOWN	grand list 1910	STATE GRANTS										district tax	tuition fees	voluntary contribution	other sources	total	districts taxing				
		STATE GRANTS						local funds	town deposit fund	town tax	district tax							tuition fees	voluntary contribution	other sources	total
		school fund etc	average attendance grant	high school tuition	high school transportation	super-vision	school library														
Hartford	\$91,118,806	\$50,980.50	\$2,843.16	\$1,160.71	\$337.95	.....	\$680.00	\$1,408.88	.....	\$26,281.28	\$364,876.80	\$4,775.79	.....	\$53,684.15	\$802,687.40	9					
Avon	1,842,879	1,794.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	40.00	78.00	.....	2,624.04	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,684.30	7					
Berlin	1,068,944	1,724.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	60.00	50.63	.....	13,451.30	.....	.....	.....	91.65	17,684.30	7					
Bloomfield	10,481,212	7,175.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	160.00	175.89	.....	36,401.30	27,423.53	770.19	.....	1,602.45	73,782.32	7					
Bristol	421,377	735.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	155.41	.....	1,785.49	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,503.79	7					
Burlington	1,933,051	1,298.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	120.00	147.62	.....	7,815.86	.....	1,215.54	.....	6.00	12,626.79	7					
Canter	606,472	461.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,987.55	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,480.51	7					
East Granby	5,007,074	4,493.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	110.00	287.00	.....	34,076.79	.....	1,022.71	.....	.....	40,014.76	7					
East Hartford	1,904,654	2,018.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	70.00	271.31	.....	10,398.68	.....	214.11	.....	.....	14,973.50	7					
East Windsor	6,219,460	4,857.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	105.00	219.38	.....	27,968.14	.....	1,357.00	.....	195.08	34,702.35	7					
Enfield	2,368,838	1,536.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	60.00	.....	.....	11,270.25	5,088.26	1,507.53	.....	555.52	20,018.31	3					
Farmington	2,939,191	2,299.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	50.00	459.22	.....	555.00	.....	.....	.....	4.00	5,553.15	3					
Glastonbury	672,476	614.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.00	296.12	.....	17,561.93	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,484.97	1					
Granby	244,229	256.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	983.75	4,969.88	.....	.....	.....	23,504.26	1					
Hamden .....	.....	4,428.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	225.47	.....	43,928.46	.....	675.00	7,451.60	.....	80,175.61	1					
Manchester .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....					
Ninth dist .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....					
" complete	16,246,477	7,164.86	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	225.47	.....	58,920.11	28,662.43	675.00	7,451.60	.....	103,679.87	2					
Marlboro	39,347,672	25,110.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	335.00	634.62	.....	151,705.02	.....	8,109.55	.....	.....	185,199.51	2					
New Britain	1,318,493	1,900.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	25.00	60.60	.....	26,248.28	.....	124.00	.....	47.30	32,438.64	2					
Newington	1,800,903	1,305.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.00	177.19	.....	12,688.16	.....	1,760.44	.....	.....	15,478.29	2					
Plainville	1,669,345	1,589.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	130.00	238.96	.....	31,100.22	.....	1,024.28	.....	.....	32,770.03	2					
Rocky Hill	2,700,260	1,188.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	105.00	238.96	.....	18,874.24	.....	144.25	.....	317.70	32,543.93	2					
Simsbury	4,324,865	3,498.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	50.00	132.10	.....	23,673.21	.....	858.58	.....	343.63	51,546.83	2					
South Windsor	1,367,927	918.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	60.00	132.10	.....	13,470.25	.....	51.34	.....	94.50	18,135.45	2					
Soledad	3,884,862	2,707.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	40.00	203.30	.....	13,470.25	.....	754.03	15.00	117.44	12,189.12	2					
South Granby	5,884,154	1,177.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	20.00	94.26	.....	8,892.89	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....					
West Hartford	1,201,492	2,382.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....					
Westfield	3,740,761	1,975.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....					
Windsor	3,099,348	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....					
Windsor Locks .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....					
29 towns	\$207,298,354	\$130,381.61	\$20,419.76	\$9,363.71	\$2,662.46	\$2,250.00	\$2,135.00	\$6,226.93	\$2,207.51	\$884,218.68	\$428,051.02	\$24,584.46	\$7,466.60	\$57,617.31	\$1,575,953.05	21					

*Grand list 1911

HARTFORD COUNTY

EXPENSES

TOWN	teachers' wages	super- vision	fuel and inci- dentals	free text books	new buildings	repairs	libraries and appa- ratus	high school tuition	high school trans- portation	other objects	total	indebted- nesses on account of schools	per cent etc†	per cent etc†	paid for each child enumerated	paid for each child in average attendance
Hartford	\$365 271 44	\$41,400 00	\$30,572 68	\$13,113 50	\$56,065 36	\$45,945 26	\$7,862 84	1,741 07	675 90	\$195,653 50	\$755,884 58	\$4,389,600 00	8 22	3 59	\$30 41	\$50 41
Avon	4 117 30	.....	625 81	525 05	.....	1,088 45	80 00	3,453 53	600 25	207 07	17,765 38	.....	4 08	4 08	25 23	36 23
Berlin	8 641 36	.....	3,649 50	280 96	.....	2,567 17	157 22	941 70	391 00	1,410 81	17,684 58	86,000 00	7 41	7 41	22 48	25 23
Bloomfield	39 186 25	1,200 00	4,599 29	111 08	.....	2,905 20	689 83	.....	.....	15,766 92	64,347 99	41,479 38	5 06	4 96	31 69	31 69
Burlington	9 826 00	.....	735 56	96 63	2,534 33	911 90	170 00	847 28	372 00	.....	9,593 79	2,000 00	6 23	4 23	21 88	20 17
Canton	2 373 80	.....	993 08	.....	.....	183 13	.....	574 63	397 58	1,468 01	12,626 26	.....	4 67	4 04	21 88	21 88
East Granby	25 562 18	1,600 00	5,285 64	90 48	.....	2,012 50	177 06	3,124 94	.....	705 74	40,014 76	41,422 00	7 00	6 80	21 03	21 03
East Hartford	7 051 01	120 00	690 14	2,252 38	.....	1,140 50	140 00	2,137 53	1,158 95	2,324 27	14,973 53	.....	5 54	5 43	16 07	16 07
East Windsor	22 377 50	303 00	2,916 14	1,709 31	.....	3,189 00	216 00	.....	.....	3,991 40	34,702 40	.....	7 74	7 49	28 96	28 96
Enfield	11 803 24	.....	2,460 24	.....	.....	1,315 23	75 00	.....	.....	1,730 69	17,444 40	9,000 00	7 77	7 77	25 54	25 54
Farmington	13 274 95	1,600 00	1,876 27	884 23	47 14	579 81	.....	540 00	198 00	2,665 39	20,880 65	16,700 00	5 97	5 97	20 43	20 43
Glastonbury	4 118 00	.....	286 94	113 24	.....	40 94	.....	160 00	.....	208 87	5,553 15	3,394 50	3 64	3 64	31 28	31 28
Granby	1 901 40	1,233 33	74 74	160 83	.....	45 00	360 52	.....	.....	143 00	2,484 97	.....	4 02	4 02	21 69	21 69
Hartland	13 245 70	.....	2,535 62	591 97	.....	2,551 71	277 29	.....	.....	383 17	20,992 02	4,187 52	.....	.....	17 66	17 66
Manchester	31 660 85	3,500 00	5,132 55	3,820 80	44,599 89	5,262 61	277 29	.....	.....	6,332 75	100,886 24	22,500 00	.....	.....	28 44	28 44
ninth dist .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.. complete	44 906 55	4,733 33	7,668 17	4,412 77	44,599 39	7,814 32	637 81	.....	.....	6,715 92	121,488 26	26,687 52	5 89	5 89	32 14	32 14
Marlboro	931 24	4,700 78	112 01	3,572 33	.....	6,551 10	1,096 71	.....	.....	136 00	1,179 25	527,500 00	4 05	3 84	18 63	18 63
New Britain	93,029 50	.....	10,195 33	82 80	.....	191 92	41 08	2,680 65	516 30	3,083 21	185,659 51	.....	5 39	5 39	29 32	29 32
Newington	3,994 43	30 00	521 45	232 65	19,458 52	232 65	.....	2,163 25	335 00	2,310 12	11,111 84	.....	15 83	15 74	22 37	22 37
Plainville	7 037 50	.....	596 84	93 05	2,749 10	258 86	22 15	541 13	310 65	962 03	32,438 64	2,500 00	4 22	4 22	29 29	29 29
Rocky Hill	2 831 60	.....	156 22	549 43	.....	399 33	300 00	.....	.....	.....	7,924 79	.....	5 31	4 66	29 75	29 75
Simsbury	20,004 19	1,900 00	2,942 53	549 43	3,750 00	4,276 91	234 35	3,659 52	375 00	3,659 52	15,679 50	.....	7 57	7 26	29 75	29 75
Southington	5,220 40	466 70	1,279 67	314 19	4,321 16	298 04	313 88	1,095 00	.....	2,221 27	37,770 50	7,282 00	9 94	9 57	28 34	28 34
South Windsor	9 353 00	1,200 00	5,597 85	1,295 73	.....	1,128 04	131 15	.....	.....	7,787 08	15,906 03	.....	5 00	4 80	29 13	29 13
Suffield	18,820 50	.....	1,319 90	653 73	.....	2,000 00	81 13	4,934 95	183 31	4,934 95	33,338 18	.....	5 17	5 05	32 94	32 94
West Hartford	7 065 50	.....	747 38	500 64	.....	183 31	260 63	452 86	.....	3,114 93	9,102 20	4,925 00	5 96	5 96	24 72	24 72
Wethersfield	11 815 80	1,320 00	.....	.....	.....	576 17	60 63	.....	.....	2,009 47	18,335 55	.....	3 15	3 15	17 31	17 31
Windsor	7 550 00	880 00	957 79	.....	.....	703 95	87 91	.....	.....	.....	12,189 12	.....	4 06	4 06	13 88	13 88
Windsor Locks .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29 towns	\$767 287 63	\$61,453 81	\$92,921 69	\$31,278 42	\$133,525 00	\$84,241 10	\$13,383 75	\$16,875 77	\$5,350 98	\$332,761 73	\$1,539,079 88	\$5,155,490 40	6 75	4 26	24 23	24 23

* of taxable property appropriated for public schools in mills and 100ths

† of taxable property appropriated for public schools by town tax in mills and 100ths

NEW HAVEN COUNTY

TOWN	grand list 1910	STATE GRANTS								RECEIPTS					districts taxing
		school fund, etc.	average attendance grant	high school tuition	high school transportation	super-vision	school library	town deposit fund	local funds	town tax	district tax	tuition fees	voluntary contributions	other sources	total
New Haven City	\$126,804.45	\$67,603.50						\$1,339.72		\$782,272.80	\$20,362.76	\$277.50		\$9,018.52	\$860,234.54
Westville	10,746.77	1,539.00						32.15		782,272.80	20,362.76	277.50		2,539.52	24,750.93
" complete		69,142.50						1,371.87		782,272.80	20,362.76	277.50		11,558.04	894,985.47
Asonia	494.61	9,263.25						79.93		57,215.45		35.00			66,531.70
Beacon Falls	461.51	274.00						65.08	4.64	1,779.01				57.82	4,061.86
Bethany	3,571.97	3,201.75					\$20.00	32.00		25,933.70		170.00		189.00	27,224.63
Brantford	1,353.21	801.97						56.48		6,873.95				28.00	7,123.80
Cheshire	6,217.13	4,068.75					65.00	56.25		28,742.95		841.00		91.29	31,103.79
Derby	1,694.16	1,032.75					65.00			9,498.21		186.67		568.67	12,265.19
East Haven	1,494.38	1,177.00					95.00			21,783.90		450.00			22,660.30
Guilford	1,944.60	3,771.00					285.00	134.77	20.70	4,963.74		242.70		292.33	5,383.24
Hamden	2,221.87	16,334.50					60.00	179.50		123,728.81		460.00			17,084.74
Madison	5,618.08	2,153.25					15.00	5.68		35,383.83					36,861.61
Middlebury	9,664.36	7,051.26					35.00	140.23	1,705.00	37,033.63	15,884.01	797.50		2,653.81	53,393.41
Middlebury	5,663.55	1,131.75					45.00	470.17	65.89	16,694.01		100.71			17,564.48
Naugatuck	1,569.152	2,234.25					90.00			8,879.67	5,359.10				15,238.63
North Branford		3,971.25								24,282.06	14,379.55			2,743.43	43,468.29
Orange Union dist		6,205.50					90.00	166.76	57.76	32,791.24	19,638.65			2,743.43	62,104.94
" complete		11,113.24						98.83		3,076.27					12,289.87
Oxford	714.65	260.77								15,860.16		767.63		76.90	17,704.81
Prospect	704.64	665.51					45.00			15,860.16		73.98			16,694.48
Seymour	3,570.68	2,337.00					20.00	159.95		28,772.25	28,949.16			2,881.95	62,571.35
Smyrna	3,535.35	6,527.75					45.00			16,376.25	34,765.72			871.50	52,889.22
Wallington	8,332.297	4,821.75					110.00			16,376.25	34,765.72			1,166.90	62,889.22
Wallington		40,959.00					560.00				324,008.08	1,100.00			368,394.00
Waterbury		45,780.75					670.00			16,376.25	34,765.72			2,040.42	415,283.22
Centre		310.50					30.00	98.44		1,584.19		86.90			2,881.33
" complete		459.00						124.69	9.44	3,511.61					4,861.94
Wolcott	776.33														
Woodbridge	1,170.185														
26 towns	\$286,429,271	\$184,601.25	\$7,437.36	\$7,232.51	\$1,870.88	\$2,250.00	\$1,585.00	\$3,210.40	\$1,843.45	\$1,266,895.27	\$434,148.38	\$5,617.58	\$30.00	\$23,304.31	\$1,940,106.39

TOWN	EXPENSES										indebtedness or amount of schools	Per cent etc *	Per cent etc †	paid for each child enumerated	paid for average child in average attendance
	teachers' wages	super-vision	fuel and oil in stoves	free text-books	new buildings	repairs	libraries and apparatus	high school tuition	high school transportation	other objects	total				
New Haven City	\$457,654 89	\$29,950 00	\$108,082 26	\$12,060 97	\$105,650 57	\$37,811 76	\$2,576 54	\$6,914 46	.....	\$82,838 43	\$836,895 42	.....	.....	\$24 32	\$34 21
Westville	10,700 30	200 00	1,586 31	638 09	25,751 63	972 33	626 79	.....	.....	3,112 63	50,502 56	.....	.....	36 18	50 30
" complete	468,355 19	30,150 00	109,638 57	12,699 06	131,402 20	58,784 09	3,203 23	6,914 46	.....	65,951 06	887,097 98	6.42	6.42	24 59	58 05
Ansonia	46,314 50	6,072 00	2,922 97	.....	.....	831 99	348 27	.....	.....	8,041 97	66,531 70	5.58	5.58	16 16	29 05
Beacon Falls	2,405 00	.....	484 55	.....	.....	231 53	.....	708 75	\$197 00	.....	6,633 25	3.59	3.59	18 37	26 20
Bethany	1,488 00	.....	115 48	83 35	.....	59 84	20 00	388 75	4 00	565 21	2,724 63	3.77	3.77	36 26	42 57
Branford	17,190 00	2,000 00	1,640 00	1,510 00	.....	2,860 00	50 00	.....	.....	3,993 09	28,843 00	7.86	7.86	27 26	36 54
Cheshire	4,180 00	300 00	68 00	397 75	.....	133 64	.....	1,198 28	453 45	2,395 68	9,123 80	4.57	4.57	25 62	31 95
Derby	20,850 75	2,000 00	6,263 51	.....	.....	856 57	150 00	.....	.....	141 11	30,261 94	6.04	6.04	51 51	54 96
East Haven	4,778 82	47 80	395 23	208 64	.....	173 00	355 88	4,276 68	420 00	1,965 02	12,265 19	7.56	7.56	26 72	30 57
Guilford	9,528 00	357 50	3,774 43	423 14	.....	422 82	95 00	6,269 90	766 80	795 56	28,160 50	5.44	5.44	23 04	30 57
Hamden	13,553 75	1,000 00	2,904 45	852 18	.....	1,890 73	29 15	.....	.....	827 69	28,160 50	4.88	4.88	19 36	26 50
Madison	4,582 46	306 22	21,804 34	2,864 64	.....	978 94	994 74	.....	.....	301 29	6,034 54	5.86	5.86	21 86	30 57
Meriden	99,986 40	3,000 00	21,804 34	127 94	.....	155 81	30 00	420 00	144 00	9,685 70	147,654 76	5.86	5.86	19 36	26 50
Middlebury	1,566 00	.....	2,203 05	179 94	11,271 19	13 30	60 00	.....	.....	3,651 61	14,042 80	3.22	3.22	19 60	26 50
Millford	10,953 87	1,900 00	4,207 40	2,598 46	.....	2,767 02	60 00	.....	.....	11,850 52	28,405 76	4.88	4.88	24 84	46 81
Naugatuck	42,598 36	2,500 00	1,738 85	164 52	.....	78 25	35 00	666 50	300 00	1,334 35	50,000 00	5.84	5.84	17 90	26 52
North Branford	2,485 00	.....	738 59	559 96	.....	199 80	.....	1,108 89	373 93	4,467 86	36,261 00	3.91	3.91	20 63	33 10
North Haven	5,354 22	.....	369 43	862 53	.....	595 10	.....	811 20	318 75	1,889 39	59,546 43	10.89	10.89	24 28	31 43
Orange	7,157 85	799 00	811 37	862 53	23,795 07	595 10	.....	.....	.....	4,889 39	54,000 00	10.89	10.89	18 37	33 39
Union dist.	23,876 94	2,400 00	2,858 74	2,525 81	.....	1,531 21	277 35	811 20	.....	4,813 40	38,283 45	.....	.....	21 68	26 13
" complete	31,034 79	3,159 00	3,670 11	3,388 34	23,795 07	2,126 31	277 35	811 20	318 75	9,672 79	78,253 71	5.57	5.57	21 05	33 33
Oxford	3,273 20	95 15	334 08	315 23	.....	189 03	.....	437 12	145 00	492 08	5,280 89	4.30	4.30	17 47	29 99
Prospect	1,013 00	.....	121 42	17 69	.....	.....	.....	82 50	40 00	1,775 00	1,449 61	2.06	2.06	24 24	16 33
Seymour	12,495 00	1,600 00	1,355 76	615 00	.....	745 16	95 00	.....	.....	3,085 39	19,991 68	4.70	4.70	19 29	26 62
Southbury	3,032 00	124 45	199 41	9 60	.....	377 13	347 06	496 00	369 33	592 84	5,201 84	4.27	4.27	20 64	32 87
Wallington	38,980 00	4,700 00	10,283 24	1,813 00	.....	4,060 80	265 00	.....	.....	4,253 68	64,437 78	7.09	7.09	23 49	32 87
Waterbury	31,415 25	3,345 00	4,475 35	965 00	135,661 00	1,486 41	1,560 00	.....	.....	57,502 00	490,000 00	.....	.....	24 49	36 57
Waterbury Centre	212,870 00	31,345 00	17,549 00	6,473 00	.....	17,318 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18 93	.....
" complete	244,285 25	31,345 00	22,024 35	7,438 00	135,661 00	18,804 41	1,825 00	.....	.....	71,396 47	532,779 48	5.79	5.79	19 51	36 69
Wolcott	2,339 70	.....	154 50	90 26	.....	11 66	.....	120 00	.....	102 59	2,881 33	5.69	5.69	20 42	38 61
Woodbridge	2,220 00	81 00	274 08	131 57	1,513 93	104 85	60 00	1,603 34	182 60	204 50	1,500 00	3.10	3.10	22 83	46 61
26 towns	\$1,096,843 63	\$90,431 90	\$192,662 02	\$35,918 53	\$314,011 86	\$106,342 50	\$6,586 05	\$25,502 39	\$3,714 86	\$198,413 36	\$2,072,427 10	6.04	4.42	\$21 47	\$34 26

* of taxable property appropriated for public schools in mills and 100ths

† of taxable property appropriated for public schools by town tax in mills and 100ths

NEW LONDON COUNTY

RECEIPTS														districts taxing.	
TOWN	grand list 1910	STATE GRANTS						town deposit fund	local funds	town tax	district tax	tuition fees	volun- tary contri- butions	other sources	total
		school fund, etc	average attend- ance grant	high school tuition	high school trans- portation	super- vision	school library								
New London ..	\$16,627.369	\$9,814.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$20.00	\$29.27	\$16.00	\$77,000.00	1,650.00	\$455.25	.....	\$312.58	\$88,127.60
Norwich Town ..	460.480	528.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	55.00	31.99	.....	11,538.08	18,879.14	1,180.00	.....	2,052.00	36,190.24
" Central ..	836.440	3,321.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	55.00	20.92	.....	1,788.63	1,589.33	15.00	.....	1,016.10	22,412.38
" Falls ..	1,220.653	504.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	55.00	30.49	.....	12,003.57	7,093.56	170.00	.....	487.89	22,412.38
" W. Chelsea ..	2,589.75	2,589.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	50.00	156.68	.....	4,688.07	4,914.73	.....	.....	325.78	12,140.51
" Greenville ..	2,085.75	2,085.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	50.00	251.82	.....	13,683.50	12,574.94	.....	.....	1,374.09	32,096.85
" other dist's ..	4,162.50	4,162.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	798.08	.....	45,701.11	46,671.70	1,365.00	.....	5,599.68	113,507.32
" complete ..	17,252.397	13,191.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	180.00	214.51	.....	1,686.24	1,086.63	150.32	.....	2,410.97	14,571.15
Borrah ..	460.480	443.25	752.14	261.31	36.00	.....	35.00	.....	.....	2,600.94	1,086.63	37.80	10.00	2,410.97	3,261.74
Colchester ..	836.440	1,343.25	6,764.53	130.86	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,129.92	.....	.....	.....	6,555.99	14,571.15
East Lyme ..	1,220.653	821.25	473.96	301.58	129.27	.....	35.00	127.48	129.35	2,080.75	4,296.51	22.50	.....	298.67	20,205.43
Franklin ..	318.971	222.75	389.57	539.91	310.80	.....	10.00	410.00	25.54	12,685.25	6,540.09	.....	60.00	2,676.24	20,205.43
Griswold ..	2,136.418	1,991.25	.....	539.91	310.80	.....	10.00	410.00	116.16	17,124.32	6,540.09	138.60	.....	8,472.99	30,069.69
Groton ..	4,518.919	3,249.00	1,530.60	860.57	475.00	.....	10.00	245.40	584.58	4,317.54	.....	.....	.....	5,187.72	8,472.99
Lebanon ..	863.659	697.25	2,354.73	289.32	.....	.....	.....	337.02	.....	1,295.92	.....	.....	.....	4,265.00	5,187.72
Ledyard ..	436.408	497.25	2,380.14	105.79	57.15	.....	.....	247.43	187.58	1,302.60	.....	.....	.....	4,265.00	5,187.72
Liabon ..	286.774	504.00	2,200.14	182.00	123.15	.....	70.00	322.45	.....	5,692.16	.....	61.78	44.10	12,044.69	12,044.69
Lyme ..	411.815	357.75	830.41	883.04	413.12	.....	40.00	.....	.....	2,149.40	.....	.....	.....	4,107.39	4,107.39
Montville ..	1,083.069	1,399.50	3,385.19	.....	.....	.....	.....	322.45	.....	4,445.49	.....	153.00	.....	6,257.08	6,257.08
No. Stonington ..	469.663	598.00	1,015.76	1,201.84	20.00	.....	15.00	.....	8.00	2,164.80	.....	118.39	.....	2,448.63	2,448.63
Old Lyme ..	725.719	573.75	1,201.84	238.42	20.00	.....	15.00	.....	.....	1,240.80	.....	118.39	.....	2,448.63	2,448.63
Preston ..	535.932	461.25	779.19	366.31	162.83	.....	35.00	.....	.....	5,525.38	.....	919.50	.....	7,561.97	7,561.97
Salem ..	209.484	1,460.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	175.00	524.09	.....	39,972.48	.....	11.00	.....	47,385.76	47,385.76
Sprague ..	1,029.811	245.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.00	.....	8.00	.....	18.00	.....	3,342.76	3,342.76
Stonington ..	5,756.216	4,794.75	1,462.63	60.00	39.50	.....	60.00	.....	.....	8,301.56	.....	.....	.....	10,779.34	10,779.34
Voluntown ..	235.246	353.25	.....	545.89	225.14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waterford ..	1,840.251	1,428.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21 towns....	\$57,296,714	\$44,408.25	\$23,220.69	\$4,831.00	\$2,011.96	.....	665.00	\$3,764.73	\$1,037.21	\$243,260.46	\$58,594.93	\$3,455.34	70.00	\$12,564.21	\$397,883.78

NEW LONDON COUNTY

EXPENSES

TOWN	teachers' wages	super- vision	fuel and inci- dentals	free text- books	new build- ings	repairs	libraries and ap- paratus	high school tuition	high school transpor- tation	other objects	total	indebted- ness on account of schools	per cent etc.	per cent etc.	paid for each child numera- ted	paid for average child in attendance
New London.....	\$86,379 63	\$2,481 24	\$5,046 12	\$1,553 27	.....	\$2,543 44	\$499 95	.....	.....	\$22,202 70	\$90,666 35	\$459,000 00	4.67	4.63	\$20 78	\$33 02
Notwich Town.....	3,081 00	.....	275 00	191 00	.....	274 00	30 00	.....	.....	2,431 00	6,282 00	.....	.....	.....	26 73	43 75
Central.....	23,468 38	2,400 00	2,752 85	.....	.....	2,423 01	250 00	.....	.....	4,416 47	35,760 71	.....	.....	.....	22 22	44 25
" Falls.....	2,917 25	.....	327 07	.....	.....	325 04	.....	.....	.....	1,481 09	4,050 45	.....	.....	.....	18 08	35 22
" West Chelsea.....	13,364 30	1,800 00	3,359 19	.....	.....	1,536 52	110 00	.....	.....	1,677 81	22,027 82	15,000 00	.....	.....	19 13	26 66
" Greenville.....	6,920 00	1,200 00	915 45	.....	.....	1,308 42	.....	.....	.....	2,188 68	12,032 55	6,000 00	.....	.....	12 98	24 57
" other districts.....	18,971 82	500 00	1,650 20	.....	.....	4,332 45	99 16	.....	.....	6,109 80	31,623 43	33,053 11	.....	.....	17 09	45 17
" complete.....	68,742 75	5,900 00	9,489 76	191 00	.....	9,699 44	449 16	.....	.....	17,304 85	111,776 96	54,053 11	5.75	5.75	19 06	37 96
Borrah.....	1,929 00	.....	167 20	.....	\$77 00	26 90	61 20	\$540 00	\$72 00	3,261 74	3,261 74	400 00	5.39	5.29	16 16	29 49
Colchester.....	11,194 36	119 75	1,168 92	.....	.....	400 40	124 82	.....	.....	1,072 25	14,080 50	523 90	7.47	7.47	40 00	30 87
East Lyme.....	4,468 80	138 50	1,587 02	245 34	.....	115 72	.....	198 00	.....	812 61	6,555 99	.....	4.16	4.16	17 96	26 51
Franklin.....	1,530 65	.....	125 50	15 00	.....	115 60	.....	532 10	258 54	803 36	3,380 75	.....	6.52	6.52	34 43	36 89
Griswold.....	11,764 00	282 29	1,626 67	.....	.....	734 66	77 98	1,145 79	621 60	4,694 07	20,737 06	28,800 00	8.09	8.09	37 78	30 07
Groton.....	15,579 75	384 66	2,147 85	694 21	.....	265 29	60 00	1,397 62	950 00	8,147 84	27,279 60	7,838 00	5.84	5.84	37 78	30 07
Lebanon.....	4,238 20	85 00	386 99	455 74	.....	692 59	.....	1,397 62	950 00	246 85	8,472 99	.....	5.15	5.15	23 33	30 07
Ledyard.....	4,328 00	.....	292 87	.....	.....	65 46	.....	434 84	.....	66 55	5,187 72	.....	2.83	2.83	23 47	36 02
Lisbon.....	2,945 00	60 00	135 00	160 00	.....	225 00	.....	165 00	114 30	460 70	4,265 00	.....	4.59	4.59	45 11	30 24
Lyme.....	2,100 00	.....	101 87	37 67	34 05	91 91	84 71	302 15	293 60	67 38	3,113 34	.....	3.16	3.16	19 36	37 09
Montville.....	6,469 26	.....	946 21	313 50	.....	175 10	75 15	1,328 69	826 23	1,910 55	12,044 69	.....	5.29	5.29	19 36	37 09
North Stonington.....	2,976 00	.....	174 79	88 75	.....	204 53	.....	24 00	54 00	666 32	4,107 39	.....	4.70	4.70	16 56	31 55
Old Lyme.....	3,520 85	.....	349 34	67 79	42 96	142 07	9 58	360 00	.....	2,188 56	6,257 08	.....	6.12	6.12	24 53	35 25
Preston.....	2,161 00	51 00	98 86	.....	.....	142 07	.....	24 00	54 00	204 52	3,017 45	.....	4.32	4.32	14 71	39 19
Salem.....	88 29	25 00	.....	24 61	.....	6 00	9 49	90 00	40 00	565 24	2,468 63	.....	5.89	5.89	22 64	32 31
Sprague.....	4,280 00	.....	1,456 56	89 93	.....	438 75	35 00	645 78	325 65	290 60	7,561 97	700 00	5.36	5.36	11 65	34 50
Stonington.....	20,998 85	5,850 00	2,304 21	3,122 26	1,451 46	1,121 84	1,108 40	90 00	79 00	11,628 79	47,585 79	14,135 00	7.29	7.29	62 34	31 50
Voluntown.....	1,901 24	.....	96 60	30 94	10,107 98	1,21 43	116 47	831 00	450 27	1,191 02	3,342 76	10,000 00	6.02	6.02	21 29	31 53
Waterford.....	5,815 70	.....	360 00	328 65	.....	778 45	.....	831 00	450 27	1,191 02	20,779 34	.....	4.62	4.62	16 80	30 57
21 towns	\$234,963 04	\$15,377 44	\$27,150 33	\$7,415 66	\$11,670 09	\$17,897 74	\$2,671 91	\$8,084 97	\$4,085 19	\$76,626 73	\$405,943 10	\$875,450 01	5.54	4.24	19 97	34 41

* of taxable property appropriated for public schools in mills and 100ths
† of taxable property appropriated for public schools by town tax in mills and 100ths

FAIRFIELD COUNTY

TOWN	grand list 1910	STATE GRANTS						RECEIPTS						districts taxing		
		school fund etc	average attend- ance grant	high school tuition	high school transport- ation	super- vision	school library	town deposit fund	local funds	town tax	district tax	tuition fees	volun- tary contri- butions		other sources	total
Bridgeport...	\$89,834.60	\$51,664.50					\$210.00		\$48.00	\$303,452.03	\$89,834.60	\$2,816.00			\$25.95	\$447,767.13
Danbury...	10,429,738	11,020.50								77,558.58		965.99				89,529.02
Bethel...	2,000.350	1,743.75	\$649.90					\$154.20	10.45	14,730.93		85.00				17,574.23
Brookfield...	529,734	499.50	1,360.18	\$262.85	\$175.20		40.00	20.14		2,127.75						4,425.48
Darien...	4,579,435	1,554.75		1,402.80	381.95		10.00		63.94	16,762.89		48.00				20,283.51
Easton...	5,577,554	468.00	303.74	1,713.33	337.85	\$400.00	40.00	336.00	235.60	21,766.33				1,609.61		3,785.37
Fairfield...	5,105,210	3,443.72		1,685.67			210.00			108,115.15						118,681.90
Greenwich...	26,549,822	10,356.75						69.80		68,133.73		138.00				72,332.37
Huntington...	5,379,299	3,642.75	1,453.80	120.00	55.00		10.00	176.06		136,983.42		238.01				157,527.47
Monroe...	414,381	423.00		997.80	470.50			67.00	20.00	13,963.02		408.50				17,527.47
New Canaan...	4,665,449	1,667.25	273.44				45.00			1,240.02						1,790.21
New Fairfield...	356,051	231.75					5.00	461.54		10,585.26		60.00		480.01		12,380.80
Newtown...	20,248,295	11,884.50					90.00	472.62	144.00	69,521.68	19,630.65	3,675.65				105,523.11
North...	1,570,070	1,089.00						173.21	3.95	5,044.07						6,330.66
Plattsburgh...	4,362,856	1,386.00		406.10	203.83			195.34		9,627.91						12,143.30
Ridgefield...	3,306,554	267.75	165.11	60.00	60.00					1,533.44						2,086.30
Sherman...	35,130,320	14,629.50					710.00	391.04		202,002.04		5,767.60		603.82		224,104.00
Stamford...	4,471,912	3,552.50						112.00	112.00	27,604.57				118.59		31,479.66
Stratford...	761,925	749.25						148.25	28.00	4,048.50		32.00		25.33		5,347.91
Tunabull...	313,972	272.82	507.42	210.00	106.50					841.90						1,622.14
Weston...	4,438,153	2,225.25						224.36		15,772.22		976.00		2,011.17		21,559.00
Westport...	1,086,883	1,037.25					50.00			5,799.00		1,317.75				9,227.75
23 towns.	\$224,775,072	\$124,469.54	\$4,895.25	\$6,421.72	\$2,363.78	\$800.00	\$1,420.00	\$2,931.76	\$735.74	\$384,136.75	\$109,465.25	\$16,528.54	\$104.00	\$5,016.51	\$1,259,288.84	

FAIRFIELD COUNTY

EXPENSES

TOWN	teachers' wages	super-vision	fuel and incidental	free text-books	new build-ings	repairs	libraries and apparatus	high school tuition	high school transportation	other objects	total	indebted-ness on account of schools	per cent etc	per cent etc	paid for each child enumerated	paid for each child in average attendance
Bridgeport...	\$231,335 98	\$4,214 04	\$17,034 80	\$12,395 75	\$89,834 60	\$15,336 39	\$176 81	.....	.....	\$90,468 76	\$447,767 13	\$184,000 00	4.40	3.37	\$15 38	\$26 16
Danbury...	54,230 60	7,400 00	11,063 60	.....	.....	7,326 16	728 88	.....	.....	9,079 78	89,629 03	30,000 00	7.53	7.36	18 33	36 53
Bethel...	9,925 10	700 00	4,105 41	774 57	.....	907 85	117 20	.....	.....	844 10	17,374 23	.....	7.40	7.36	22 41	29 30
Brookfield...	2,830 00	.....	223 00	60 00	.....	124 00	36 00	3,045 24	330 40	405 08	4,255 48	.....	4.01	3.66	19 32	34 30
Darien...	7,798 02	1,150 00	989 63	765 80	.....	1,315 36	.....	3,045 24	763 85	4,434 39	20,282 51	14,000 00	3.68	3.14	29 32	48 40
Easton...	3,047 50	98 50	163 04	2 70	131 32	35 03	9 35	120 00	.....	3,777 03	23,785 57	.....	5.25	5.14	17 56	34 15
Fairfield...	13,815 89	1,350 00	1,360 96	1,361 80	.....	2,513 36	80 00	2,701 00	697 70	3,974 07	29,654 78	199,515 01	4.57	4.26	19 31	29 15
Greenwich...	39,630 00	10,400 00	6,676 64	3,980 06	.....	6,606 76	434 06	.....	.....	31,044 88	118,681 90	200,000 00	4.07	4.07	28 91	49 49
Huntington...	20,795 00	1,200 00	2,163 16	795 39	28,762 11	5,617 80	74 20	190 00	110 00	12,723 81	72,335 70	.....	12.61	12.61	28 91	37 95
Monroe...	2,563 00	120 00	171 48	.....	.....	176 69	.....	2,663 00	.....	132 36	17,335 71	.....	3.31	2.74	19 63	27 98
New Canaan...	8,950 00	1,300 00	1,147 22	495 19	.....	863 03	45 00	.....	941 00	1,168 03	17,335 71	.....	3.48	3.48	22 68	30 64
New Fairfield...	1,354 00	247 70	1,379 23	483 56	.....	17 35	.....	.....	.....	64 40	12,320 36	156,880 00	6.54	6.31	21 94	30 64
Newtown...	10,270 00	300 00	1,759 24	.....	.....	4,787 64	570 00	774 50	417 15	11,721 56	96,031 25	.....	4.60	3.43	18 18	28 10
Norwalk...	71,598 00	.....	7,284 13	.....	.....	4,787 64	.....	1,133 10	658 60	2,413 94	12,330 96	.....	3.17	3.17	28 51	39 72
Redding...	2,545 35	100 00	1,49 82	13 65	.....	593 83	.....	90 00	120 00	741 77	12,486 30	.....	2.08	2.08	17 53	34 39
Ridgely...	1,243 35	.....	1,659 08	.....	.....	81 71	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,378 00	.....	5.93	5.73	25 08	37 41
Sherman...	1,457 40	35 00	280 58	2,002 04	60,828 12	17,676 48	966 08	.....	.....	16,918 30	31,479 04	40,000 00	5.23	5.23	25 08	37 41
Stratford...	107,437 21	3,300 00	15,288 92	2,002 04	.....	1,927 07	120 00	315 00	213 00	5,448 93	31,479 04	.....	5.38	5.38	25 08	37 41
Warren...	19,191 81	2,000 00	1,630 00	1,575 68	.....	1,927 07	.....	.....	.....	5,448 93	31,479 04	.....	5.38	5.38	25 08	37 41
Wilmington...	3,575 80	.....	463 00	36 10	.....	1,227 07	.....	.....	.....	388 04	1,621 11	.....	4.21	3.31	19 03	28 96
Westport...	14,130 50	1,150 00	1,955 96	946 86	177 20	978 38	653 46	1,268 13	487 34	1,922 61	21,599 00	.....	6.54	6.54	21 61	34 35
Wilton...	6,283 00	.....	570 49	147 96	.....	273 38	50 00	.....	.....	367 49	9,227 79	.....	.....	.....	20 01	.....
23 towns...	\$663,675 72	\$72,086 24	\$75,611 52	\$25,545 11	\$179,733 35	\$86,045 89	\$4,081 04	\$12,696 97	\$4,799 04	\$144,900 53	\$1,249,105 41	\$824,365 01	4.96	4.37	\$19 32	\$31 98

* of taxable property appropriated for public schools in mills and 100ths
† of taxable property appropriated for public schools by town tax in mills and 100ths

WINDHAM COUNTY

RECEIPTS

TOWN	grand list 1910	STATE GRANTS										RECEIPTS					total	districts taxing
		school fund etc	average attend- ance grant	high school tuition	high school trans- porta- tion	super- vision	school library	town deposit fund	local funds	town tax	dis- trict tax	tuition fees	volun- tary contri- bu- tions	other sources				
Brooklyn	\$1,189,343	\$988 75	\$1,944 35	\$954 75	\$416 20	\$150 00	\$65 00	\$225 00	\$10 18	\$5,474 37	.....	\$81 58	\$5 00	\$70 47	\$8,271 30	.....		
Ashford	305,363	375 50	1,417 72	310 75	57 00	.....	75 00	125 28	19 20	1,796 99	.....	30 00	.....	73 33	4,491 37	.....		
Canterbury	330,914	273 75	1,831 07	310 75	84 55	.....	75 00	144 78	19 20	1,579 37	.....	108 10	.....	.....	4,186 30	.....		
Chaplin	169,271	257 75	1,241 59	59 00	40 00	.....	.....	124 36	.....	1,815 49	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,097 93	.....		
Eastford	186,163	267 75	1,214 59	59 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,145 63	.....	46 15	.....	.....	2,753 12	.....		
Hampton	312,201	218 25	788 75	438 95	209 95	.....	35 00	141 41	150 00	1,205 99	.....	261 94	.....	139 00	3,300 24	.....		
Killingly	4,016,726	2,481 75	.....	.....	.....	600 00	.....	384 86	150 00	22,081 51	.....	2,653 16	.....	.....	28,490 28	.....		
Plainfield	3,048,727	3,352 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	90 00	372 31	22 58	28,309 50	.....	625 00	.....	.....	32,749 31	.....		
Ponnet	1,514,232	879 75	.....	.....	.....	35 00	35 00	272 50	.....	5,991 51	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,492 46	.....		
Putnam	3,434,989	3,307 50	.....	.....	.....	75 00	75 00	66 39	24 38	19,053 07	.....	2,906 66	.....	7,309 11	32,651 34	.....		
Scotland	203,388	245 50	900 75	220 26	148 80	.....	10 00	.....	1,812 16	2,359 17	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,417 99	.....		
Sterling	494,730	625 50	2,616 69	436 30	221 08	.....	10 00	222 93	.....	2,399 17	.....	100 80	.....	3,762 20	16,367 44	.....		
Thompson	2,220,515	2,754 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	75 00	362 96	40 10	9,452 51	.....	7,461 45	.....	596 55	46,996 12	.....		
Windham	5,284,207	6,000 75	1,025 10	.....	.....	.....	115 00	.....	.....	32,459 41	.....	.....	.....	529 51	7,409 89	.....		
Woodstock	909,328	846 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	337 13	.....	4,632 05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
15 towns	\$23,610,136	\$22,848 75	\$10,739 02	\$4,006 65	\$2,027 32	\$750 00	\$575 00	\$2,779 91	\$266 44	\$138,170 73	.....	\$14,274 84	\$5 00	\$12,480 17	\$208,923 83	.....		

WINDHAM COUNTY

TOWN	EXPENSES										indebted- ness on account of schools	per cent etc.*	per cent etc.†	paid for each child enumerated	paid for each child in average attendance
	teachers' wages	super- vision	fuel and incen- dentals	free text- books	new buildings	repairs	libraries and appa- ratus	high school tuition	high school transpor- tation	other objects	total				
Brooklyn.....	\$2,833 00	\$300 00	\$631 10	.....	.....	\$293 80	\$135 09	\$1,433 16	\$861 40	\$1,918 84	\$8,271 30	.....	4.73	\$20 89	\$64 11
Anford.....	2,527 00	.....	161 42	.....	.....	138 08	166 00	150 00	114 00	1,240 78	4,191 37	.....	5.00	26 89	27 11
Canterbury.....	2,160 00	.....	133 83	\$164 17	.....	512 98	.....	510 00	192 78	369 35	4,186 37	.....	5.32	20 36	40 25
Chaplin.....	1,080 00	33 00	88 53	.....	.....	34 84	.....	92 10	97 00	694 19	2,096 89	.....	4.81	4 81	42 31
Eastford.....	2,079 60	.....	90 51	.....	.....	34 54	.....	88 57	.....	410 63	2,773 12	.....	6.15	22 08	38 14
Plainville.....	1,404 00	.....	120 49	21 34	.....	131 30	.....	731 57	419 90	343 80	3,300 24	.....	6.40	3 86	36 06
Plainfield.....	18,081 76	1,200 00	1,577 75	703 23	.....	148 39	119 18	.....	.....	5,263 14	28,490 28	.....	6.19	35 89	50 00
Killingly.....	14,084 84	1,300 00	1,345 45	564 60	\$12,000 00	1,001 46	230 00	.....	.....	2,156 89	32,749 31	.....	9.49	23 92	34 52
Pontefret.....	1,927 65	.....	354 60	382 30	.....	340 36	290 85	2,174 92	\$1,699 48	633 15	9,492 34	.....	3.95	25 54	30 00
Pontefret.....	16,524 00	228 00	2,561 11	735 50	.....	805 54	225 29	.....	.....	11,571 90	32,657 34	.....	8.50	22 21	40 00
Scotland.....	1,146 00	10 00	52 42	77 52	.....	47 21	.....	357 10	297 60	1,470 14	3,417 94	.....	8.90	30 50	40 00
Stirling.....	3,700 00	.....	776 75	272 78	.....	135 56	.....	660 00	411 75	811 50	2,268 74	.....	5.99	22 35	50 26
Thompson.....	10,410 63	276 28	758 92	374 83	.....	921 19	194 80	.....	.....	3,430 79	16,367 44	.....	4.86	17 62	31 31
Windham.....	22,563 20	180 10	2,288 90	.....	.....	399 68	175 48	.....	.....	21,388 76	46,996 12	100,000 00	5.66	13 17	41 38
Woodstock.....	4,661 60	.....	313 56	.....	.....	378 95	484 35	.....	.....	1,571 43	7,409 89	.....	5.67	19 70	41 38
15 towns.....	\$107,263 28	\$3,527 38	\$10,721 09	\$3,216 27	\$12,000 00	\$6,640 22	\$2,021 04	\$6,207 35	\$4,093 91	\$33,233 29	\$208,923 83	\$219,500 00	6.98	\$58\$19 39	\$38 13

* of taxable property appropriated for public schools in mills and 100ths

† of taxable property appropriated for public schools by town tax in mills and 100ths

LITCHFIELD COUNTY

TOWN	grand list 1910	STATE GRANTS										local funds	town tax	district tax	tuition fees	volun- tary contri- butions	other sources	total	districts taxing
		school fund, etc	average attend- ance grant	high school tuition	high school transpor- tation	super- vision	school library												
Litchfield.....	\$3,048,579	\$1,480 50	\$2,317 33	\$279 83							\$264 24			\$18 50			\$4 50	\$18,442 37	
Berthamsted.....	318,970	450 00	409 91								104 71				8 00			2,506 41	
Bethlehem.....	474,175	270 00	463 59	111 57											194 30			2,330 90	
Bridgewater.....	335,266	256 50	438 61	80 00													48 15	4,225 89	
Canaan.....	444,619	285 75	438 61	130 54	\$74 40													2,603 04	
Colebrook.....	384,366	207 00	434 90	30 43														5,133 10	
Cornwall.....	405,804	508 50	257 89	170 00	123 38						\$38 82				771 67			3,288 93	
Goshen.....	457,493	321 75	390 55	211 94	160 00						17 50							10,870 86	
Hartwinton.....	529,668	798 75	4,070 72	295 00	195 80						155 74				193 34			5,674 53	
Kent.....	471,153	531 00	1,120 66	233 68	107 25													2,830 85	
Morris.....	496,568	288 00	689 96								88 68				121 17			7,250 00	
New Hartford.....	1,119,382	1,093 50				\$500 00	120 00				117 00				250 00			18,526 85	
New Milford.....	2,403,950	2,628 00		360 97	275 52	160 00									1,174 57			10,191 67	
North Canaan.....	3,328,853	761 75	1,746 90								62 68						15 40	10,297 45	
Plymouth.....	1,318,272	951 75	2,961 94	265 86	99 10										319 50			34,667 51	
Roxbury.....	2,295,397	2,477 25	2,961 94			350 00	80 00								185 60			2,431 05	
Salisbury.....	437,042	1,438 25	1,083 45								6 00				50 96			14,929 66	
Sharon.....	2,094,392	1,676 25					75 00				113 84						173 64	15,432 20	
Thomaston.....	1,687,986	1,550 50					180 00											13,765 54	
Torrington.....	2,519,304	9,094 50					135 00								51 30		15 20	70,625 68	
Warren.....	267,990	240 75	558 25	25 20			25 00				150 00				991 50			2,307 79	
Washington.....	1,446,488	780 75																10,506 30	
Watertown.....	3,538,909	2,013 75					65 00				240 00				125 37		178 81	16,060 41	
Winchester.....	5,621,079	4,185 00				640 00									225 00		7 25	36,629 09	
Woodbury.....	1,104,082	846 00	1,300 71				170 00				16 32				145 25		156 24	8,327 43	
26 towns	\$47,338,934	\$35,022,415	\$18,215 30	\$2,164 99	\$1,066 08	\$1,650 00	\$1,060 00				\$744 66				\$4,826 43		\$999 19	\$334,152 54	1

LITCHFIELD COUNTY

TOWN	EXPENSES										Indebted- ness on account of schools	Per cent etc *	Per cent etc †	paid for each child enrolled	paid for each child in average attendance
	teachers' wages	super- vision	fuel and incen- dentials	free text- books	new buildings	repairs	libraries and appa- ratus	high school tuition	high school transpor- tation	other objects	total				
Litchfield	\$11,072 25	\$492 00	\$820 91	\$395 87	.....	\$421 95	\$87 48	\$28 50	.....	\$5,123 41	\$18,442 37	.....	5.56	\$28 02	\$42 39
Barkhamsted	2,988 00	.....	165 60	179 92	.....	151 39	.....	444 65	.....	287 47	4,217 03	.....	2.83	21 08	31 33
Bethlehem	2,205 90	.....	192 02	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	108 49	2,306 41	.....	3.63	20 88	37 35
Bridgewater	1,872 00	35 00	98 16	69 19	.....	.....	.....	175 00	.....	141 35	2,013 90	.....	4.65	20 97	42 01
Canaan	2,051 00	47 00	194 43	94 57	.....	.....	.....	120 00	.....	877 85	3,077 67	.....	7.52	28 17	41 31
Colebrook	1,449 00	.....	142 25	23 78	.....	.....	.....	198 80	\$149 20	731 36	2,603 04	.....	4.68	28 71	47 36
Cornwall	3,359 00	.....	276 97	57 24	.....	189 87	90 36	246 75	60 85	665 04	5,133 10	.....	6.18	22 78	36 61
Goshen	2,216 10	.....	221 63	.....	.....	240 95	88 18	318 00	320 00	7	3,258 93	.....	4.69	21 32	31 02
Harwinton	5,133 80	24 00	1,089 55	78 46	3,300 00	47 83	170 00	442 50	391 60	.....	10,070 86	.....	9.34	22 89	39 31
Kent	2,130 00	66 35	795 78	21 17	35 72	31 22	77 75	365 00	214 50	.....	5,674 53	.....	6.39	22 11	31 02
Morris	4,861 28	.....	140 25	102 75	.....	135 01	15 00	95 10	.....	340 27	7,089 07	.....	3.61	14 79	23 06
New Hartford	11,407 67	2,000 00	1,088 43	257 67	.....	436 70	80 00	554 55	551 03	698 56	18,538 65	.....	5.40	15 86	23 69
New Milford	5,204 72	400 00	3,950 88	479 34	.....	323 20	.....	.....	.....	325 76	10,191 67	.....	6.32	24 24	33 25
North Canaan	6,903 00	.....	783 42	520 99	.....	500 15	.....	520 00	198 20	1,740 26	10,297 45	.....	5.60	18 63	27 77
North Canaan	12,545 75	700 00	1,478 17	442 94	14,146 99	594 05	297 63	.....	.....	2,541 33	34,667 51	.....	12.31	20 34	33 25
Plymouth	1,921 30	38 00	2,680 62	28 80	.....	45 00	.....	40 00	.....	121 20	12,631 05	.....	1.67	12 46	20 37
Roxbury	8,536 50	.....	1,354 36	354 08	.....	2,363 66	130 00	.....	.....	1,451 06	14,233 66	.....	6.09	19 10	33 25
Salisbury	8,650 84	1,600 00	314 93	574 62	.....	4,279 70	510 36	.....	.....	3,117 35	15,332 20	.....	8.24	19 97	33 25
Thomaston	8,690 44	.....	2,209 83	325 23	.....	872 04	42 00	.....	.....	5,580 54	13,765 94	.....	5.85	19 77	33 25
Torrington	48,198 20	7,550 00	6,464 95	684 11	.....	1,256 32	12 85	37 80	.....	4,162 48	20,673 68	.....	5.44	17 48	31 39
Warren	3,046 00	28 50	169 57	196 25	.....	57 02	.....	.....	.....	5,580 54	10,306 40	.....	6.32	21 56	33 25
Washington	11,315 85	.....	1,453 73	180 10	.....	738 66	154 23	.....	.....	4,732 48	16,760 41	.....	6.32	21 56	33 25
Waterbury	1,599 96	.....	1,228 83	979 56	.....	738 66	154 23	.....	.....	5,170 31	36,627 01	.....	3.52	30 27	48 64
Winchester	5,703 00	89 00	1,070 46	.....	4,927 31	364 17	627 68	.....	.....	1,100 80	8,327 43	.....	3.52	17 04	31 36
Woodbury	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.52	22 14	36 64
26 towns.....	\$196,714 70	\$14,694 81	\$28,831 61	\$6,458 55	\$22,410 02	\$17,257 22	\$2,715 27	\$3,615 15	\$2,132 13	\$37,913 93	\$332,743 39	.....	5.71	\$19 92	\$33.44

* of taxable property appropriated for public schools in mills and 100ths
† of taxable property appropriated for public schools by town tax in mills and 100ths

MIDDLESEX COUNTY

TOWN	grand list 1910	STATE GRANTS										town deposit fund	local funds	town tax	district tax	tuition fees	voluntary contributions	other sources	total	districts taxing
		STATE GRANTS																		
		school fund etc	average attendance grant	high school tuition	high school transportation	super-vision	school library													
Middletown city	.....	\$3,327 75 5,427 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$40 00 90 00	\$296 94 517 51	65 61	\$14,578 19 24,982 36	\$7,009 37 15,871 80	16,810 12	\$306 25 125 00	\$815 33 9,147 29	\$26,303 83 73,036 69	6				
" complete.	.....	8,754 75	3,717 46	615 78	329 55	.....	130 00	814 45	65 61	39,490 55	22,881 17	16,810 12	431 25	9,962 62	99,340 52	7				
Haddam.....	\$11,498 422	1,170 00	5,179 14	1,605 78	892 17	.....	70 00	247 64	.....	2,609 41	.....	50 50	.....	.....	8,442 20	.....				
Chatham.....	794 828	1,215 00	2,043 19	.....	.....	.....	.....	100 00	.....	5,078 98	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,339 21	.....				
Chester.....	1,160 168	686 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	159 32	28 98	4,466 99	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,286 43	.....				
Clinton.....	852 728	494 50	4,754 20	819 47	130 80	.....	.....	147 88	16 96	641 33	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,284 33	.....				
Cromwell.....	1,212 173	1,291 50	648 73	533 97	280 00	.....	.....	202 93	23 44	3,788 78	.....	46 15	.....	.....	11,880 34	.....				
Durham.....	1,135 343	445 50	2,968 66	224 74	251 68	.....	70 00	278 08	40 00	6,142 59	.....	25 00	.....	.....	12,002 34	.....				
East Haddam.....	326 234	1,107 00	2,968 66	224 74	251 68	.....	5 00	177 22	10 00	10,718 64	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,093 11	.....				
Essex.....	800 327	1,127 25	1,463 03	.....	.....	.....	.....	186 98	31 50	2,031 91	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,570 85	.....				
Killingworth.....	309 388	387 00	370 26	89 78	.....	.....	.....	90 49	.....	1,523 84	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,394 62	.....				
Middlefield.....	473 023	454 50	1,326 18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,031 91	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,703 33	.....				
Old Saybrook.....	954 199	585 00	1,210 08	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,883 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,881 92	.....				
Portland.....	1,987 775	2,000 25	2,533 97	.....	.....	.....	.....	198 00	.....	9,470 81	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,783 01	.....				
Saybrook.....	1,080 301	1,067 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58 78	.....	6,176 81	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,881 92	.....				
Westbrook.....	893 596	346 50	.....	384 00	235 40	.....	.....	148 71	.....	2,612 54	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,776 91	.....				
15 towns.....	\$25,828,357	\$21,082 50	\$25,834 64	\$4,354 00	\$2,209 38	.....	\$375 00	\$2,807 68	\$223 55	\$100,341 07	\$22,881 17	\$16,999 84	\$441 25	\$10,985 62	\$208,505 70	7				

* from state for Swedish orphanage

MIDDLESEX COUNTY

TOWN	EXPENSES											indebted- ness on account of schools	Per cent etc *	Per cent etc †	paid for each child enumerated	paid for each child in average	
	teachers' wages	super- vision	fuel and inci- dentals	free text- books	new buildings	repairs	libraries and ap- paratus	high school tuition	high school trans- portation	other objects	total						
Middletown.....	\$12,400 37	\$638 54	\$1,797 03	.....	.....	\$2,276 83	\$246 55	.....	.....	\$6,567 91	\$23,927 23	\$38,310 00	.....	.....	.....	\$16 17	\$23 04
City.....	33,599 10	3,900 00	3,215 47	.....	.....	3,561 87	215 75	.....	.....	21,093 96	65,586 14	69,600 00	.....	.....	.....	27 19	44 04
" complete.....	45,999 47	4,538 54	5,012 50	.....	.....	5,838 70	462 30	.....	.....	27,661 86	89,513 37	107,910 00	.....	.....	.....	23 00	39 39
Haddam.....	5,626 35	150 00	513 48	\$136 91	.....	253 43	.....	\$923 68	\$89 10	179 05	8,442 21	.....	.....	.....	.....	16 23	28 23
Chatham.....	6,885 00	.....	429 24	469 98	.....	507 90	.....	3,559 50	1,786 70	1,705 68	14,339 21	.....	.....	.....	.....	26 35	39 39
Chester.....	5,010 51	.....	284 41	288 18	.....	2 85	25 00	.....	.....	1,705 68	7,296 43	.....	.....	.....	.....	23 23	32 23
Clinton.....	6,253 20	15 50	60 15	100 68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	247 22	1,284 33	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 35	15 15
Cromwell.....	1,666 50	20 00	222 43	579 68	\$851 17	494 33	.....	1,876 00	261 60	204 51	11,880 54	5,000 00	.....	.....	.....	3 33	27 72
Durham.....	1,666 50	20 00	222 43	579 68	.....	51 68	.....	740 25	670 00	245 72	3,616 35	.....	.....	.....	.....	19 21	31 72
East Haddam.....	9,787 80	140 30	647 95	573 83	.....	841 97	140 00	575 75	503 35	1,091 09	11,102 94	.....	.....	.....	.....	22 56	38 25
Essex.....	2,420 75	.....	111 46	235 00	50 00	172 48	.....	.....	.....	566 85	3,570 85	.....	.....	.....	.....	18 21	32 30
Killingworth.....	2,420 75	12 00	388 43	587 26	.....	80 54	.....	555 40	179 55	.....	4,394 62	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 92	20 73
Middlefield.....	7,832 00	.....	360 97	133 56	.....	201 23	50 00	.....	.....	1,286 61	5,703 33	10,000 00	.....	.....	.....	21 03	32 80
Old Saybrook.....	7,832 00	.....	1,276 00	356 70	.....	813 35	89 91	.....	.....	1,461 77	11,556 49	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 06	27 19
Portland.....	2,084 50	.....	349 60	356 70	331 43	533 50	50 00	576 00	470 80	1,686 14	9,881 91	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 07	29 20
Saybrook.....	6,064 56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 92	38 93
Westbrook.....	2,158 76	21 00	.....	57 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58 50	3,776 91	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 92	38 93
15 towns	\$111,218 28	\$5,047 34	\$11,994 69	\$3,641 62	\$1,232 60	\$10,017 25	\$817 21	\$8,606 58	\$4,531 10	\$41,385 36	\$198,492 03	\$138,910 00	.....	5.87	3.89	\$21 05	\$33 09

* of taxable property appropriated for public schools in mills and 100ths
† of taxable property appropriated for public schools by town tax in mills and 100ths

TOLLAND COUNTY

RECEIPTS

TOWN	grand list 1910	STATE GRANTS										town deposit fund	local funds	town tax	district tax	tuition fees	voluntary contributions	other sources	total	districts taxing
		school fund etc	average attendance grant	high school tuition	high school transportation	super-vision	school library													
Tolland.....	\$362,793	\$389 50	\$2,671 27	\$529 13	\$373 50	.....	\$50 00	\$198 93	.....	\$2,796 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$7,208 83	.....	
Andover.....	185,941	175 23	532 65	503 15	128 35	.....	.....	99 74	.....	396 81	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,833 95	.....	
Bolton.....	240,877	218 23	833 58	236 67	199 17	.....	.....	114 56	\$35 00	1,981 01	.....	\$20 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,258 24	.....	
Columbia.....	267,667	362 25	1,807 76	491 05	247 93	.....	20 00	.....	.....	2,524 35	.....	5 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,199 59	.....	
Coventry.....	868,401	728 12	2,316 13	492 20	174 50	.....	50 00	183 77	26 61	2,778 27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,337 82	.....	
Ellington.....	1,006,925	1,158 75	2,096 05	992 46	186 50	.....	45 00	242 41	50 32	3,000 53	.....	8 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,162 23	.....	
Hebron.....	451,817	551 77	2,302 21	142 40	25 97	.....	50 00	273 77	28 00	3,776 68	.....	176 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,353 69	.....	
Mansfield.....	754,362	913 50	3,112 41	617 38	339 00	.....	35 00	169 76	.....	4,503 87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,256 84	.....	
Somers.....	712,853	882 00	3,761 44	525 98	291 00	.....	.....	103 26	.....	19,401 26	.....	2 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,696 76	.....	
Stafford.....	3,543,794	2,281 50	765 99	.....	.....	.....	.....	109 50	.....	762 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,799 74	.....	
Union.....	177,703	162 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 00	100 20	.....	20,981 78	.....	3,640 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31,597 50	.....	
Vernon.....	6,329,862	4,020 75	2,968 75	261 93	160 00	.....	90 00	78 02	.....	1,227 71	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,589 66	.....	
Wilmington.....	267,235	639 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
13 towns....	\$15,170,218	\$12,707 89	\$23,148 22	\$4,596 65	\$2,025 94	.....	\$315 00	\$1,582 28	\$139 93	\$64,301 72	\$2,518 07	\$3,995 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$356 70	\$115,687 90	3	

TOLLAND COUNTY

TOWN	EXPENSES.											per cent etc *	per cent etc †	paid for each child enumerated	paid for each child in average attendance
	teachers' wages	super- vision	fuel and inci- dentals	free text books	new build- ings	repairs	libraries and appa- ratus	high school tuition	high school trans- porta- tion	other objects	totals	indebted- ness on account of schools			
Tolland.....	\$3,480.88		\$379.16	\$147.49		\$803.74	\$132.29	\$806.32	\$747.00	\$711.95	\$7,208.83		7.70	\$27.51	\$47.11
Andover.....	912.00	\$25.00	100.80	32.58				507.07	256.70		1,833.95		7.20	23.81	45.84
Bolton.....	1,231.20		137.10	30.76				353.00	198.33		2,288.24		2.20	23.28	37.63
Columbia.....	2,196.00		126.00	109.69		237.94		826.41	498.88	305.85	4,199.59		4.82	26.08	41.17
Coventry.....	4,108.60	260.40	513.89			169.57	50.00	811.59	349.00	207.70	6,537.82		2.95	19.22	30.04
Ellington.....	5,133.20		483.94	101.17		407.54	100.00	1,489.00	373.00	1,074.38	9,162.23		4.68	17.79	26.79
Hebron.....	3,352.50		273.89			209.56	90.00	1,228.00	51.97	188.37	4,936.69		2.33	18.23	26.87
Mansfield.....	4,723.85		443.31			685.34	46.35	1,028.93	678.00	1,697.41	9,236.84		2.21	22.95	34.83
Somers.....	5,953.90		304.13	162.68		433.81	215.00	796.00	582.00	1,895.18	10,173.05		5.31	23.95	34.38
Stafford.....	13,717.71	324.00	1,214.23	1,250.00		619.14				4,156.68	21,696.76	\$12,000.00	5.47	24.79	33.95
Union.....	1,440.00	60.00	60.00	54.02		72.80	51.50				1,799.74		4.28	17.66	29.63
Vernon.....	22,847.47	400.00	2,833.65	800.00		991.27	180.00			3,638.27	31,562.16	3,698.00	3.31	21.39	29.63
Willington.....	3,628.00		169.70	175.88		349.54		432.11	360.00	294.43	5,589.66		5.13	19.07	29.73
13 towns	\$72,705.31	\$1,069.40	\$7,041.80	\$2,864.07		\$5,180.65	\$865.14	\$7,276.43	\$4,091.85	\$14,557.91	\$115,632.56	\$15,698.00	4.68	\$20.44	\$33.11

* of taxable property appropriated for public schools in mills and 100ths
† of taxable property appropriated for public schools by town tax in mills and 100ths

SUMMARY BY COUNTIES

COUNTIES	grand list 1910	STATE GRANTS							RECEIPTS							other sources	total	districts taxing
		school fund etc	average attendance grant	high school tuition	high school trans- por- tation	super- vision	school library	town deposit fund	local funds	town tax	district tax	tuition fees	volun- tary contri- butions					
Hartford	\$207,298,354	\$130,381 61	\$20,419 76	\$9,361 71	\$2,662 46	\$2,250 00	\$2,135 00	\$6,226 93	\$2,207 51	\$884,218 68	\$426,051 02	\$24,584 46	\$7,466 60	\$57,617 31	\$1,575,583 05	21		
New Haven	286,429,271	184,601 25	7,437 36	7,232 51	1,870 88	2,250 00	1,585 00	3,210 40	1,843 45	1,266,895 27	434,148 38	5,617 58	30 00	23,384 31	1,940,106 39	26		
New London	57,296,714	44,408 25	23,220 69	4,831 00	2,011 96	800 00	665 00	3,764 73	1,037 21	243,260 46	58,594 93	3,455 34	70 00	12,584 21	397,883 78	17		
Fairfield	224,775,072	124,469 54	4,895 25	6,421 72	2,363 78	.....	1,420 00	2,931 91	764 44	984,136 75	109,465 25	16,528 54	104 00	5,016 51	1,259,288 84	4		
Windham	23,610,136	22,848 75	10,739 02	4,006 65	2,027 32	1,650 00	575 00	2,779 91	266 44	138,170 73	.....	14,274 84	5 00	12,480 51	208,923 83	1		
Litchfield	47,338,934	35,022 45	18,215 30	2,164 59	1,066 08	1,500 00	1,060 00	3,499 90	744 66	264,671 58	626 36	4,826 43	6 00	599 19	334,152 54	1		
Middlesex	25,828,357	21,082 50	25,834 64	4,354 00	2,209 38	.....	375 00	2,807 68	223 55	100,341 07	22,881 17	16,999 84	441 25	10,955 62	208,505 70	7		
Tolland	15,170,218	12,707 89	23,148 22	4,596 65	2,025 94	.....	315 00	1,582 28	139 93	64,301 72	2,518 07	3,995 50	.....	356 70	115,687 90	3		
The state...	\$887,747,056	\$575,522 24	\$133,910 24	\$42,968 83	\$16,237 80	\$7,700 00	\$8,130 00	\$26,803 59	\$7,198 49	\$3,945,996 26	\$1,054,285 18	\$90,282 53	\$8,122 85	\$122,974 02	\$6,040,132 03	79		

SUMMARY BY COUNTIES

COUNTIES	EXPENSES											indebted- ness on account of schools	per cent etc.*	per cent etc†	paid for each child enu- mer- ed	paid for each child in aver- age attendance
	teachers' wages	super- vision	fuel and inci- dentals	free text books	new buildings	repairs	libraries and appar- atus	high school tuition	high school trans- portation	other objects	total					
Hartford	\$767,287 63	\$61,453 81	\$92,921 69	\$31,278 42	\$133,525 00	\$84,241 10	\$13,383 75	\$16,875 77	\$5,350 98	\$332,761 73	\$1,539,079 88	6.75	4.26	4.23	\$39 44	\$24 23
New Haven	1,096,843 61	90,431 90	192,662 02	35,918 53	314,011 86	106,342 50	8,586 05	25,502 39	3,714 86	198,413 36	2,072,427 10	6.04	4.42	4.21	47 34	24 26
New London	234,963 04	15,377 44	27,150 33	7,415 66	11,670 09	17,897 74	2,671 91	8,084 97	4,085 19	76,626 73	405,943 10	5.54	4.24	4.31	34 41	34 41
Fairfield	663,675 72	72,086 24	75,611 22	25,545 11	179,733 35	66,045 89	4,051 04	12,695 97	4,759 04	144,900 29	2,249,105 41	6.96	4.37	4.96	39 38	31 98
Windham	107,263 28	3,527 38	10,721 09	3,216 27	12,000 00	6,640 22	2,021 04	6,207 35	4,093 91	53,233 29	208,923 83	6.98	5.85	5.92	39 38	13 44
Litchfield	196,714 70	14,694 81	28,831 61	6,458 55	17,257 22	10,017 25	2,715 27	8,606 58	4,531 10	37,913 93	332,743 39	5.71	5.59	5.71	39 38	13 44
Middlesex	111,218 28	5,047 34	11,994 69	3,641 62	1,232 60	10,017 25	817 21	8,406 58	4,531 10	41,385 36	198,492 03	5.87	5.89	5.89	21 05	33 09
Tolland	72,705 31	1,069 40	7,041 80	2,864 07	.....	5,180 65	865 14	7,276 43	4,091 85	14,557 91	115,652 56	4.68	4.23	4.23	20 44	33 11
The state	\$3,250,671 59	\$263,688 32	\$446,934 75	\$116,338 23	\$674,582 92	\$313,622 57	\$35,111 41	\$88,865 61	\$32,759 06	\$899,792 84	\$6,122,367 30	5.88	4.44	4.44	\$21 30	\$34 98

* of taxable property appropriated for public schools in mills and 100ths
† of taxable property appropriated for town tax in mills and 100ths

HARTFORD COUNTY

TOWN	population 1910	enumerated October 1911	registered			in private schools	in no school	average attendance	per cent who attended part of year	per cent of attendance on basis of enumeration	per cent of attendance on basis of registration
			different scholars	average registra- tion	over 16						
Hartford	98,915	22,658	18,210	16,446	1,106	4,626	2,820	13,880	80.3	61.2	84.3
Avon	1,337	303	280	256	.....	.....	24	215	92.4	70.9	83.9
Berlin	3,728	771	624	565	.....	30	155	488	80.9	63.2	86.3
Bloomfield.....	1,821	345	334	280	1	.....	59	216	96.8	62.6	77.1
Bristol	13,502	3,189	2,679	2,243	57	464	577	2,030	84.0	63.6	90.5
Burlington	1,319	327	276	254	2	.....	69	237	84.4	72.4	93.3
Canton	2,732	577	573	553	50	.....	89	504	99.3	87.3	91.1
East Granby.....	797	205	166	133	.....	.....	47	108	80.9	52.6	81.2
East Hartford....	8,138	1,997	1,900	1,691	65	67	282	1,471	95.1	73.6	86.9
East Windsor....	3,362	897	599	579	.....	112	84	461	66.7	51.3	79.6
Enfield.....	9,719	2,159	1,468	1,379	55	434	477	1,198	67.9	55.4	86.8
Farmington	3,478	683	676	639	8	18	67	572	98.9	83.7	89.5
Glastonbury.....	4,796	1,022	838	773	24	9	184	686	81.9	67.1	88.7
Granby.....	1,383	273	242	213	.....	.....	48	176	88.6	64.4	82.6
Hartland.....	544	114	114	93	.....	.....	12	76	100.0	66.6	81.7
Manchester .....	.....	1,254	951	815	2	.....	180	711	75.8	56.6	87.2
" ninth dist. ....	.....	1,968	2,170	1,949	112	.....	346	1,684	110.2	85.5	86.4
" complete	13,641	3,222	3,121	2,764	114	.....	526	2,395	96.8	74.3	86.6
Marlboro.....	302	65	62	49	.....	.....	7	40	95.3	61.5	81.6
New Britain.....	43,916	11,160	6,879	6,607	484	3,042	2,154	5,658	61.6	50.6	85.6
Newington	1,689	440	326	276	.....	63	74	234	74.0	53.1	84.7
Plainville.....	2,882	580	540	477	2	.....	38	438	93.1	75.5	91.8
Rocky Hill.....	1,187	253	207	192	.....	2	44	175	81.8	69.1	91.1
Simsbury	2,537	527	563	487	19	.....	86	421	106.8	79.8	86.4
Southington.....	6,516	1,546	1,413	1,359	66	1	294	1,187	91.3	76.7	87.3
South Windsor...	2,251	408	334	307	.....	36	61	260	81.8	63.7	84.6
Suffield	3,841	794	727	639	26	8	94	540	91.5	68.0	84.5
West Hartford...	4,808	1,012	942	805	33	71	114	706	93.0	69.7	87.7
Wethersfield.....	3,148	521	497	441	23	1	41	376	95.3	72.1	85.2
Windsor.....	4,178	1,059	873	754	57	8	255	590	82.4	55.7	78.2
Windsor Locks...	3,715	878	372	338	43	383	186	294	42.3	33.4	86.9
26 towns	250,182	57,985	45,835	41,592	2,235	9,375	8,968	35,631	79.0	61.4	85.6

NEW HAVEN COUNTY

TOWN	population 1910	enumerated October 1911	REGISTERED			in private schools	in no school	average attendance	per cent who attended part of year	per cent of attendance on basis of enumeration	per cent of attendance on basis of registration
			different scholars	average registration	over 16						
New Haven City		30,046	25,990	22,588	1,297	2,670	4,595	21,361	85.1	71.0	94.5
" Westville		684	638	587	.....	7	89	492	93.2	71.9	83.8
" complete	133,605	30,730	26,228	23,175	1,297	2,677	4,684	21,853	85.3	71.1	94.2
Ansonia	15,152	4,117	2,739	2,534	185	639	885	2,290	67.0	55.6	90.3
Beacon Falls	1,160	221	216	171	1	.....	44	155	97.7	70.1	90.6
Bethany	495	104	87	80	.....	.....	13	64	83.6	61.5	80.0
Branford	6,047	1,423	1,395	1,234	63	13	255	1,054	98.0	74.0	85.4
Cheshire	1,988	356	258	226	1	9	62	177	72.4	49.7	78.3
Derby	8,991	2,075	1,147	1,075	68	679	245	947	55.2	45.6	88.0
East Haven	1,795	459	384	329	.....	65	68	269	83.6	58.6	81.7
Guilford	3,001	532	556	501	26	4	94	420	104.5	78.9	83.8
Hamden	5,850	1,454	1,291	1,126	1	86	310	921	88.7	63.3	81.7
Madison	1,534	276	243	212	1	3	48	165	88.0	59.7	77.8
Meriden	32,066	7,531	4,941	4,491	302	1,860	1,291	3,937	65.6	52.2	87.6
Middlebury	836	147	110	96	.....	.....	16	78	74.8	53.0	81.2
Millford	4,366	957	849	778	60	18	160	646	88.7	67.5	83.0
Naugatuck	12,722	3,134	2,409	2,272	126	574	441	1,954	76.8	62.3	86.0
North Branford	833	184	172	151	.....	.....	26	126	93.4	68.4	83.4
North Haven	2,254	503	455	380	.....	.....	48	294	90.4	58.4	77.3
Orange		822	655	556	1	8	184	457	79.6	55.5	82.1
" Union		1,765	1,756	1,688	90	24	157	1,465	99.4	83.0	86.7
" complete ...	11,272	2,587	2,411	2,244	91	32	341	1,922	93.1	74.2	85.6
Oxford	1,020	246	223	180	.....	.....	42	139	90.6	56.5	77.2
Prospect	539	82	78	74	.....	2	4	60	95.1	73.1	81.0
Seymour	4,786	1,036	910	848	35	2	224	745	87.8	71.9	87.8
Southbury	1,233	252	220	180	.....	.....	63	146	87.3	57.9	81.1
Wallingford	11,155	2,779	2,524	2,234	84	23	486	1,960	90.8	70.5	87.7
Waterbury		2,143	1,810	1,615	19	60	287	1,402	84.4	65.4	86.8
" Centre		18,204	11,710	10,866	698	4,500	1,877	9,421	64.3	51.7	86.7
" complete	73,141	20,347	13,520	12,481	717	4,560	2,164	10,823	66.4	53.1	86.7
Wolcott	563	138	124	96	.....	3	31	73	89.8	52.8	76.0
Woodbridge	878	204	144	121	2	38	44	100	70.5	49.0	82.6
26 towns	337,282	81,874	63,654	57,289	3,060	11,287	12,089	51,318	77.7	62.6	89.5

NEW LONDON COUNTY

TOWN	population 1910	enumerated October 1911	registered			in private schools	in no school	average attendance	per cent who attended part of year	per ct of attendance on basis of enumeration	per ct of attendance on basis of registration
			different scholars	average registration	over 16						
New London.....	19,659	4,362	3,069	2,997	72	770	543	2,745	70.3	62.9	91.5
Norwich Town,.....		235	184	163	.....	10	37	145	78.2	61.7	88.9
Central,.....		1,476	991	905	6	400	91	808	67.1	54.7	89.2
Greenville,		927	439	385	3	.....	.....	350	47.3	37.7	90.9
West Chelsea,.....		1,151	1,039	925	4	111	131	826	90.2	71.7	89.2
Falls,.....		224	137	128	.....	61	32	115	61.1	51.3	89.8
Other Districts,.....		1,850	930	816	.....	618	284	700	50.2	37.8	85.7
complete,.....	28,219	5,863	3,720	3,322	13	1,200	675	2,944	63.4	50.2	88.6
Bozrah,.....	861	197	144	129	.....	1	29	108	73.0	54.8	83.7
Colchester,	2,140	597	683	552	34	3	109	456	114.4	76.3	82.6
East Lyme,.....	1,916	365	352	296	4	13	36	243	96.4	66.5	82.0
Franklin,	527	99	84	75	.....	.....	12	52	84.8	52.5	69.3
Griswold,.....	4,233	885	734	653	6	86	64	562	82.9	63.5	86.0
Groton,.....	6,495	1,444	1,263	1,125	8	22	186	907	87.4	62.8	80.6
Lebanon,	1,528	310	262	217	.....	28	65	168	84.5	54.1	77.4
Ledyard,.....	1,079	221	222	176	.....	6	.....	144	100.4	65.1	81.8
Lisbon,	824	224	163	151	.....	.....	61	141	72.7	62.9	93.3
Lyme,.....	746	159	124	103	.....	14	38	83	77.9	52.2	80.5
Montville,	2,804	622	498	451	.....	4	178	362	80.0	58.1	80.2
North Stonington	1,100	248	196	160	.....	28	35	131	79.0	52.8	81.8
Old Lyme,.....	1,181	255	234	209	7	7	27	176	91.7	69.0	84.2
Preston,	1,917	205	191	168	.....	.....	14	145	93.1	70.7	86.3
Salem,.....	443	109	96	74	.....	2	22	63	88.0	57.7	85.1
Sprague,.....	2,551	649	322	278	.....	241	133	234	49.6	36.0	84.1
Stonington,	9,154	2,131	1,716	1,563	78	289	378	1,337	80.5	62.7	85.5
Voluntown,	779	157	142	123	.....	5	14	105	90.4	66.8	85.3
Waterford,.....	3,097	635	498	441	.....	33	138	349	78.4	54.9	79.1
21 towns	91,253	19,737	14,713	13,263	222	2,752	2,657	11,455	74.5	58.0	86.3

FAIRFIELD COUNTY

TOWN	population 1910	enumerated October, 1911	registered			in private schools	in no school	average attendance	per cent who attended part of year	per cent of attendance on basis of enumeration	per cent of attendance on basis of registration
			different scholars	average registra- tion	over 16						
Bridgeport.....	102,054	22,962	15,733	14,532	606	3,327	3,182	13,679	68.5	59.5	94.1
Danbury.....	23,502	4,898	3,087	2,898	237	1,214	1,109	2,459	63.0	50.2	84.8
Bethel.....	3,796	775	722	670	38	...	53	582	93.1	75.0	86.8
Brookfield.....	1,101	222	187	156	1	...	39	129	84.2	58.1	82.6
Darien.....	3,946	691	542	476	2	109	40	411	78.4	59.4	86.3
Easton.....	1,052	208	180	142	2	2	56	107	86.5	51.4	75.3
Fairfield.....	6,134	1,546	1,282	1,138	...	39	302	1,024	82.9	66.2	89.9
Greenwich.....	16,463	4,603	3,290	2,709	171	557	758	2,398	71.4	52.0	88.5
Huntington.....	6,545	1,619	1,398	1,298	38	44	341	1,148	86.3	70.9	88.4
Monroe.....	1,002	188	164	148	3	...	37	127	87.2	67.5	85.8
New Canaan.....	3,667	741	621	543	1	84	36	427	83.8	57.6	78.6
New Fairfield....	551	103	106	87	...	...	2	58	101.9	56.3	66.6
Newtown.....	3,012	564	576	494	33	16	26	404	102.1	71.6	81.7
Norwalk.....	24,211	5,282	4,582	4,073	186	393	230	3,429	86.7	64.9	84.1
Redding.....	1,617	222	160	138	1	8	50	106	72.0	47.7	76.8
Ridgefield.....	3,118	616	524	450	2	34	82	351	85.0	56.9	78.0
Sherman.....	569	119	97	76	...	7	6	52	81.5	43.6	68.4
Stamford.....	28,836	6,502	5,723	5,248	336	881	847	4,354	88.0	66.9	82.9
Stratford.....	5,712	1,570	1,427	1,255	18	30	115	1,063	90.8	67.7	84.7
Trumbull.....	1,642	333	265	233	1	16	56	190	79.5	57.0	81.5
Weston.....	831	125	101	90	...	...	25	56	80.8	44.8	62.2
Westport.....	4,259	989	827	736	20	40	246	619	83.6	62.5	84.1
Wilton.....	1,706	461	370	322	...	2	108	262	80.2	56.8	81.3
23 towns	245,322	55,339	41,964	37,912	1,696	6,803	7,746	33,435	75.8	60.4	88.1

WINDHAM COUNTY

TOWN	population 1910	enumerated October 1911	registered			in private schools	in no school	average attendance	per cent who attended part of year	per cent of attendance on basis of enumeration	per cent of attendance on basis of registration
			different scholars	average registra- tion	over 16						
Brooklyn	1,858	395	174	149	2	157	80	129	44.0	32.6	86.5
Ashford	668	167	159	140	.....	2	28	121	95.2	72.4	86.4
Canterbury	868	166	153	125	.....	1	31	104	92.1	62.6	83.2
Chaplin	435	103	73	61	.....	2	26	49	70.8	47.5	80.3
Eastford	513	119	103	88	.....	4	25	78	86.5	65.5	88.6
Hampton	583	97	97	78	.....	.....	21	66	100.0	68.0	84.6
Killingly	6,564	1,103	1,034	877	87	183	189	761	93.7	68.9	86.7
Plainfield	6,719	1,490	1,107	975	23	236	180	846	74.2	56.7	86.7
Pomfret	1,857	391	334	277	.....	14	71	232	85.4	59.3	83.7
Putnam	7,280	1,470	935	797	52	540	269	686	63.6	46.6	86.0
Scotland	476	109	83	78	.....	.....	28	68	76.1	62.3	87.1
Sterling	1,283	278	274	237	.....	.....	40	197	98.5	70.8	83.1
Thompson	4,804	1,224	656	569	27	452	258	477	53.5	38.9	83.8
Windham	12,604	2,667	1,634	1,356	.....	1,082	465	1,131	61.2	42.4	83.4
Woodstock	1,849	376	305	252	.....	23	78	219	81.1	58.2	86.9
15 towns	48,361	10,155	7,121	6,059	191	2,696	1,789	5,164	70.1	50.8	85.2

LITCHFIELD COUNTY

TOWN	population 1910	enumerated October 1911	registered			in private schools	in no school	average attendance	per cent who attended part of year	per cent of attendance on basis of enumeration	per cent of attendance on basis of registration
			different scholars	average registration	over 16						
Litchfield	3,005	658	576	506	37	36	122	435	87.5	66.1	85.9
Barkhamsted...	865	200	195	165	.....	.....	30	136	97.5	68.0	82.4
Bethlehem	550	120	99	87	1	.....	20	73	82.5	60.8	83.9
Bridgewater....	600	114	98	83	4	.....	18	64	85.9	56.1	77.1
Canaan	702	127	128	106	1	2	21	85	100.7	66.9	80.1
Colebrook.....	557	92	106	79	.....	2	10	63	115.2	68.4	79.7
Cornwall	1,016	226	171	139	.....	23	45	108	75.6	47.7	77.6
Goshen	675	143	137	102	3	.....	29	89	95.8	62.2	87.2
Harwinton.....	1,440	355	362	297	.....	.....	45	244	101.9	68.7	82.1
Kent	1,122	236	202	169	1	20	42	142	85.5	60.1	84.0
Morris.....	681	128	136	111	5	.....	19	90	106.2	70.3	81.0
New Hartford..	2,144	486	298	244	11	150	112	194	61.3	39.9	79.5
New Milford....	5,010	1,168	1,125	948	63	33	245	782	96.3	66.9	82.4
Norfolk.....	1,541	349	288	258	2	43	13	209	82.5	59.8	81.0
North Canaan..	2,171	423	383	345	17	2	82	306	90.5	72.3	88.6
Plymouth	5,021	1,101	1,057	936	8	4	137	812	96.0	73.7	86.7
Roxbury.....	837	195	179	146	.....	14	33	117	91.7	60.0	80.1
Salisbury.....	3,522	745	522	442	31	162	96	383	70.0	51.4	86.6
Sharon	1,880	394	339	287	8	.....	74	244	86.0	61.9	85.0
Thomaston.....	3,533	689	637	592	26	.....	78	543	92.4	78.8	91.7
Torrington.....	16,840	4,042	2,776	2,377	200	827	437	2,251	68.6	55.6	94.6
Warren.....	412	107	92	81	.....	.....	14	59	85.9	55.1	72.8
Washington....	1,747	347	296	258	6	21	74	216	85.3	62.2	83.7
Watertown.....	3,850	895	781	644	47	175	168	525	87.2	58.6	81.5
Winchester.....	8,679	1,860	1,059	995	6	662	444	866	56.9	46.5	87.0
Woodbury.....	1,860	376	369	308	29	4	52	244	98.1	64.8	79.2
26 towns	70,260	15,576	12,411	10,705	506	2,200	2,460	9,280	79.6	59.5	86.6

MIDDLESEX COUNTY

TOWN	population 1910	enumerated October, 1911	registered			in private schools	in no school	average attendance	per cent who attended part of year	per cent of attendance on basis of enumeration	per cent of attendance on basis of registration
			different scholars	average registration	over 16						
Middletown .....	.....	1,479	1,363	1,226	180	125	193	1,040	92.1	70.3	84.8
" City .....	.....	2,412	1,771	1,576	213	740	405	1,489	73.4	61.7	94.4
" complete	20,749	3,891	3,134	2,802	393	865	598	2,529	80.5	64.9	90.2
Haddam	1,958	520	384	347	....	82	87	299	73.8	57.5	86.1
Chatham	2,390	540	469	418	2	1	87	364	86.8	67.4	87.0
Chester	1,419	305	271	258	....	....	45	226	88.8	74.0	87.5
Clinton	1,274	202	35	27	....	21	2	21	17.3	10.3	77.7
Cromwell	2,188	574	519	509	....	8	55	395	90.4	68.8	77.6
Durham	997	198	165	144	....	14	18	114	83.3	57.5	79.1
East Haddam	2,422	492	417	360	....	1	73	310	84.7	63.0	86.1
Essex	2,745	501	508	495	31	37	52	428	101.3	85.4	86.4
Killingworth	660	172	133	126	2	6	39	109	77.3	63.3	86.5
Middlefield	1,036	202	182	169	2	8	27	130	90.0	64.3	76.9
Old Saybrook	1,516	260	250	235	18	7	39	191	96.1	73.4	81.2
Portland	3,425	889	535	477	21	214	179	420	60.1	47.2	88.0
Saybrook	1,907	470	379	369	23	45	69	327	80.6	69.5	88.6
Westbrook	951	154	129	118	....	25	21	97	83.7	62.9	82.2
15 towns	45,637	9,370	7,510	6,854	492	1,334	1,391	5,960	80.1	63.6	86.9

TOLLAND COUNTY.

TOWN	population 1910	enumerated October, 1911	registered			in private schools	in no school	average attendance	per cent who attended part of year	per cent of attendance on basis of enumeration	per cent of attendance on basis of registration
			different scholars	average registration	over 16						
Tolland.....	1,124	262	207	174	1	2	55	153	79.0	58.3	87.9
Andover.....	371	77	65	52	.....	.....	11	40	84.4	51.9	76.9
Bolton.....	433	97	88	77	.....	.....	23	60	90.9	61.8	77.9
Columbia.....	646	161	154	125	.....	17	12	102	95.6	63.3	81.6
Coventry.....	1,606	339	303	254	.....	1	67	213	89.3	62.8	83.8
Ellington.....	1,999	515	370	340	.....	49	30	305	71.8	59.2	89.7
Hebron.....	894	241	236	176	3	6	34	164	97.9	68.0	93.1
Mansfield.....	1,977	406	322	276	.....	1	96	226	79.3	55.6	81.8
Somers.....	1,653	392	355	318	4	.....	44	292	90.5	74.4	91.8
Stafford.....	5,233	1,014	873	742	59	189	85	631	86.0	62.2	85.0
Union.....	322	72	76	62	1	.....	7	53	105.5	73.6	85.4
Vernon.....	9,087	1,787	1,333	1,181	91	379	321	1,065	74.5	59.5	90.1
Willington.....	1,112	293	262	225	1	1	55	188	89.4	64.1	83.5
13 towns	26,459	5,656	4,644	4,002	160	645	840	3,492	82.1	61.7	87.2

SUMMARY BY COUNTIES

COUNTIES	population 1910	enumerated October, 1911	registered			in private schools	in no school	average attendance	per cent who attended part of year	per cent of attendance on basis of enumeration	per cent of attendance on basis of registration
			different scholars	average registration	over 16						
Hartford.....	250,182	57,985	45,835	41,592	2,235	9,375	8,968	35,631	79.0	61.4	85.6
New Haven.....	337,282	81,874	63,654	57,289	3,060	11,287	12,089	51,318	77.7	62.6	89.5
New London....	91,253	19,737	14,713	13,263	222	2,752	2,657	11,455	74.5	58.0	86.3
Fairfield.....	245,322	55,339	41,964	37,912	1,696	6,803	7,746	33,435	75.8	60.4	88.1
Windham.....	48,361	10,155	7,121	6,089	191	2,696	1,789	5,164	70.1	50.8	85.2
Litchfield.....	70,260	15,576	12,411	10,705	506	2,200	2,460	9,280	79.6	59.5	86.6
Middlesex.....	45,637	9,370	7,510	6,854	492	1,334	1,391	5,960	80.1	63.6	86.9
Tolland.....	26,459	5,656	4,644	4,002	160	645	840	3,492	82.1	61.7	87.2
the state	1,114,756	255,692	197,852	177,676	8,562	37,092	37,940	155,735	77.3	60.9	87.6

HARTFORD COUNTY

TOWN	men	women	average wages per month		no of teachers whose average wages was \$20 or less per mo		no of teachers whose average wages was \$20 to \$25 per mo		continuously employed	beginners	no of graduates normal school	no of teachers' meetings
			men	women	men	women	men	women				
Hartford	63	447	\$189 08	\$71 66	....	....	....	....	469	..	274	11
Avon	..	11	....	41 81	....	....	....	....	9	3	3	..
Berlin	..	17	....	49 29	....	....	....	....	17	..	5	1
Bloomfield.....	..	10	....	38 68	....	....	....	....	7	3	3	..
Bristol.....	6	58	134 00	54 90	....	....	....	....	64	5	46	1
Burlington.....	..	11	....	46 52	....	....	....	....	11	3	2	1
Canton.....	1	16	150 00	45 81	....	....	....	....	17	3	6	1
East Granby....	..	6	....	42 66	....	....	....	....	6	..	3	..
East Hartford..	6	47	100 83	43 70	....	....	....	....	53	23	24	..
East Windsor..	1	16	100 00	40 00	....	....	....	....	17	1	5	..
Enfield.....	2	39	132 00	51 23	....	....	....	....	41	4	27	1
Farmington.....	2	18	120 00	53 33	....	....	....	....	11	1	10	2
Glastonbury....	1	37	160 00	43 40	....	....	....	....	33	6	12	..
Granby.....	..	12	....	37 77	....	....	....	....	11	4	..	..
Hartland.....	1	6	40 00	30 66	....	....	....	....	6	2	1	1
Manchester....	1	23	157 89	49 28	....	....	....	....	23	..	10	..
" ninth dis't	4	46	103 89	65 85	....	....	....	....	46	9	38	1
" complete..	5	69	114 69	60 32	....	....	....	....	69	9	48	1
Marlboro.....	..	3	....	34 00	....	....	....	....	3	1	1	..
New Britain...	8	176	116 87	57 49	....	....	....	....	184	11	139	..
Newington.....	..	9	....	44 14	....	....	....	....	4	5	8	1
Plainville.....	1	11	120 00	46 36	....	....	....	....	12	2	8	..
Rocky Hill.....	..	6	....	52 17	....	....	....	....	6	2	6	1
Simsbury.....	4	16	81 00	52 83	....	....	....	....	19	4	9	2
Southington....	1	40	126 32	48 63	....	....	....	....	41	4	29	..
South Windsor	..	12	....	49 00	....	....	....	....	10	1	5	..
Suffield.....	2	17	54 00	50 70	....	....	....	....	19	1	15	6
West Hartford..	1	29	160 00	55 32	....	....	....	....	21	9	18	..
Wethersfield...	1	14	105 00	44 62	....	....	....	....	14	8	9	1
Windsor.....	..	24	....	50 83	....	....	....	....	24	..	11	..
Windsor Locks	1	12	110 00	54 58	....	....	....	....	13	..	6	1
29 towns...	107	1,189	\$157 35	\$59 08	....	....	....	....	1,211	115	733	32

NEW HAVEN COUNTY

TOWN	men	women	average wages per month		no of teachers whose average wages was \$20 or less per month		no of teachers whose average wages was \$20-\$25 per month		continuously employed	beginners	no graduates normal school	no of teachers' meetings
			men	women	men	women	men	women				
New Haven City	51	592	154 00	72 00	....	....	....	....	620	23	531	..
" Westville	..	16	.....	53 75	....	....	....	....	16	..	12	..
" complete	51	608	154 00	71 51	....	....	....	....	636	23	543	2
Ansonia	5	64	79 00	69 32	....	....	....	....	70	..	36	..
Beacon Falls	..	5	.....	48 00	....	....	....	....	5	1	5	..
Bethany	1	3	44 00	37 66	....	....	....	....	4	1	1	1
Branford	2	31	75 00	48 57	....	....	....	....	27	5	22	1
Cheshire	..	8	.....	47 18	....	....	....	....	7	4	7	..
Derby	3	29	91 66	60 78	....	....	....	....	32	1	15	..
East Haven	..	9	.....	55 89	....	....	....	....	8	..	6	..
Guilford	2	19	79 16	43 36	....	....	....	....	21	2	4	..
Hamden	1	29	64 00	47 17	....	....	....	....	30	4	20	..
Madison	..	11	.....	43 69	....	....	....	....	11	2	4	2
Meriden	8	122	135 00	69 81	....	....	....	....	127	5	66	..
Middlebury	..	4	.....	41 20	....	....	....	....	4	2	3	1
Millford	..	21	.....	50 66	....	....	....	....	21	1	10	..
Naugatuck	4	57	120 00	60 14	....	....	....	....	60	1	29	..
North Branford..	1	5	60 00	40 00	....	....	....	....	6	1	2	2
North Haven	..	13	.....	43 35	....	....	....	....	13	5	8	..
Orange	..	14	.....	48 57	....	....	....	....	14	2	13	..
" Union dist.	..	41	.....	58 78	....	....	....	....	41	3	30	..
" complete..	..	55	.....	56 18	....	....	....	....	55	5	43	..
Oxford	..	9	.....	40 22	....	....	....	....	8	4	8	1
Prospect	1	3	36 00	37 33	....	....	....	....	2	2	1	1
Seymour	1	21	90 00	51 90	....	....	....	....	21	3	10	1
Southbury	1	8	60 00	37 50	....	....	....	....	8	3	2	..
Wallingford	5	62	120 00	56 71	....	....	....	....	67	..	40	3
Waterbury	..	52	.....	60 34	....	....	....	....	52	..	34	..
" Centre	16	264	139 50	68 60	....	....	....	....	280	..	153	..
" complete	16	316	139 50	67 24	....	....	....	....	332	..	187	3
Wolcott	..	6	.....	44 00	....	....	....	....	6	1	4	..
Woodbridge	..	6	.....	40 00	....	....	....	....	6	6	6	..
26 towns	102	1,524	133 12	65 12	....	....	....	....	1,587	82	1,082	18

NEW LONDON COUNTY

TOWN	men	women	average wages per month		no of teachers whose average wages was \$20 or less per mo		no of teachers whose average wages was \$20 to \$22 per mo		continuously employed	beginners	no graduates normal school	no of teachers' meetings
			men	women	men	women	men	women				
New London...	1	93	\$136 84	\$59 11	....	....	....	....	94	5	33	4
Norwich Town..	1	4	90 00	47 50	....	....	....	....	5	....	1	....
" Central....	1	35	160 00	56 25	....	....	....	....	36	1	18	....
" Greenville.....	14	....	46 00	....	....	....	....	....	14	1	7	....
" W. Chelsea.....	29	....	45 93	....	....	....	....	....	28	1	....	....
" Falls.....	1	3	100 00	44 00	....	....	....	....	4	....	2	....
" other Dist.	5	31	65 60	43 32	....	....	....	....	32	4	22	....
" complete..	8	116	84 75	48 35	....	....	....	....	119	7	50	3
Bozrah.....	7	....	30 85	....	....	....	....	....	7	....	....	....
Colchester.....	2	18	110 00	44 49	....	....	....	....	18	4	7	1
East Lyme.....	1	10	88 88	40 80	....	....	....	....	11	3	4	1
Franklin.....	5	....	36 00	....	....	....	....	....	3	2	3	1
Griswold.....	1	27	130 00	40 98	....	....	....	....	26	4	7	....
Groton.....	2	31	101 22	47 17	....	....	....	....	33	1	6	....
Lebanon.....	13	....	35 38	....	....	....	....	....	13	5	1	....
Ledyard.....	2	11	37 50	34 77	....	....	....	....	12	1	....	1
Lisbon.....	7	....	44 85	....	....	....	....	....	7	2	5	....
Lyme.....	6	....	38 88	....	....	....	....	....	6	2	3	1
Montville.....	1	12	100 00	48 40	....	....	....	....	13	2	3	1
N. Stonington..	2	8	31 00	35 55	....	....	....	....	8	3	1	1
Old Lyme.....	1	6	93 33	49 46	....	....	....	....	6	2	3	....
Preston.....	1	8	26 00	28 25	....	....	....	5	9	4	....	....
Salem.....	2	3	36 00	36 00	....	....	....	....	5	1	....	....
Sprague.....	1	8	86 20	46 00	....	....	....	....	9	1	4	1
Stonington.....	2	45	136 53	46 41	....	....	....	....	47	4	18	....
Voluntown.....	4	....	51 10	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	3	....
Waterford.....	15	....	41 86	....	....	....	....	....	15	2	3	....
21 towns	27	453	\$83 10	\$47 36	....	....	....	5	465	55	154	15

FAIRFIELD COUNTY

TOWN	men	women	average wages per month		no of teachers whose average wages was \$20 or less per month		no of teachers whose average wages was \$20-\$25 per month		continuously employed	beginners	no graduates normal school	no of teachers' meetings
			men	women	men	women	men	women				
Bridgeport.....	9	333	\$121 00	\$70 00	....	....	....	....	342	17	300	1
Danbury.....	4	79	130 00	62 03	....	....	....	....	83	3	31	2
Bethel	..	20	....	49 00	....	....	....	....	16	2	8	1
Brookfield	..	7	....	43 71	....	....	....	....	7	1	3	1
Darien	..	15	....	50 16	....	....	....	....	15	5	13	..
Easton.....	1	8	50 00	37 87	....	....	....	....	4	1	1	..
Fairfield.....	..	27	....	54 79	....	....	....	....	16	5	22	..
Greenwich.....	10	77	96 00	63 56	....	....	....	....	87	9	7	..
Huntington	1	34	100 00	56 45	....	....	....	....	35	3	24	..
Monroe.....	1	6	45 00	38 16	....	....	....	....	5	2	1	..
New Canaan...	..	16	....	47 49	....	....	....	....	16	1	7	..
New Fairfield..	..	5	....	39 20	....	....	....	....	5	..	2	1
Newtown	5	21	59 50	35 20	....	....	....	....	15	11	3	..
Norwalk	13	104	125 57	53 84	....	....	....	....	95	17	52	1
Redding	..	5	....	51 20	....	....	....	....	5	1	2	1
Ridgefield	..	16	....	45 31	....	....	....	....	15	8	12	1
Sherman	..	5	....	31 93	....	....	....	....	5	..	1	..
Stamford	13	134	160 39	60 29	....	....	....	....	129	7	82	..
Stratford.....	..	33	....	55 68	....	....	....	....	33	..	20	..
Trumbull.....	..	9	....	42 22	....	....	....	....	2	5	10	..
Weston.....	1	4	27 78	27 08	....	....	....	1	5	3	..	..
Westport	1	22	140 00	57 66	....	....	....	....	23	..	17	..
Wilton	1	12	80 00	45 37	....	....	....	....	12	3	7	1
23 towns....	60	992	\$117 11	\$60 21	....	....	....	1	970	104	625	10

WINDHAM COUNTY

TOWN	men	women	average wages per month		no of teachers whose average wages was \$20 or less per mo		no of teachers whose average wages was \$20 to \$25 per mo		continuously employed	beginners	no graduates normal school	no of teachers' meetings
			men	women	men	women	men	women				
Brooklyn.....	..	7	.....	\$42 28	....	....	....	....	7	1	..	..
Ashford.....	2	6	\$40 00	41 33	....	....	....	....	7	1	1	..
Canterbury....	..	7	.....	34 28	....	....	....	....	7	4	..	..
Chaplin.....	1	2	40 00	40 00	....	....	....	....	1	..	1	..
Eastford.....	..	6	.....	39 25	....	....	....	....	5	1	..	1
Hampton.....	..	4	.....	39 00	....	....	....	....	4	..	1	1
Killingly.....	3	31	78 66	52 38	....	....	....	....	25	3	8	..
Plainfield....	..	32	.....	47 60	....	....	....	....	32	4	13	..
Pomfret.....	2	10	49 00	40 90	....	....	....	....	10	2	3	..
Putnam.....	4	23	124 78	55 78	....	....	....	....	13	3	8	1
Scotland.....	..	2	.....	63 66	....	....	....	....	2	..	1	..
Sterling.....	1	8	40 00	44 50	....	....	....	....	9	1	3	..
Thompson.....	1	20	189 00	44 55	....	....	....	....	18	..	2	1
Windham.....	4	40	95 00	63 21	....	....	....	....	36	..	15	2
Woodstock	1	12	40 00	38 83	....	....	....	....	13	1	..	2
15 towns	19	210	\$84 32	\$49 82	....	....	....	....	189	21	56	8

LITCHFIELD COUNTY

TOWN	men	women	average wages per month		no of teachers whose average wages was \$20 or less per mo		no of teachers whose average wages was \$20 to \$25 per mo		continually employed	beginners	no of graduates normal school	no of teachers' meetings
			men	women	men	women	men	women				
Litchfield	1	22	\$150 00	\$45 80	....	....	....	....	19	2	6	..
Barkhamsted..	..	10	.....	33 20	....	....	....	....	6	9	..	1
Bethlehem.....	..	6	.....	39 66	....	....	....	....	6	1	..	1
Bridgewater ...	..	5	.....	41 60	....	....	....	....	3	2	1	..
Canaan.....	..	6	.....	40 00	....	....	....	....	5	1	1	..
Colebrook	..	4	.....	40 00	....	....	....	....	4	1	1	1
Cornwall.....	..	9	.....	38 66	....	....	....	....	9	..	1	1
Goshen	..	7	.....	34 57	....	....	....	....	6	5	..	1
Harwinton	1	12	40 00	39 66	....	....	....	....	13	..	..	2
Kent.....	..	13	.....	38 30	....	....	....	....	13	..	7	1
Morris	..	6	.....	39 33	....	....	....	....	6	2	2	..
New Hartford ..	..	13	.....	37 84	....	....	....	....	14	4	3	1
New Milford...	3	25	62 66	41 38	....	....	....	....	28	5	8	2
Norfolk.....	..	11	.....	49 48	....	....	....	....	11	..	3	5
North Canaan .	2	12	75 00	47 78	....	....	....	....	13	1	9	1
Plymouth.....	1	26	121 50	44 21	....	....	....	....	26	7	13	..
Roxbury	1	7	28 64	29 52	....	....	....	....	7	3	1	..
Salisbury	2	17	76 63	43 70	....	....	....	....	18	..	5	2
Sharon.....	1	12	90 00	45 50	....	....	....	....	10	3	4	2
Thomaston....	..	17	.....	52 02	....	....	....	....	17	1	4	..
Torrington....	4	75	101 20	58 70	....	....	....	....	79	4	53	..
Warren.....	..	5	.....	38 40	....	....	....	....	5	1	1	1
Washington ...	1	10	60 00	50 00	....	....	....	....	10	1	7	3
Watertown	1	22	90 00	47 41	....	....	....	....	9	14	13	1
Winchester....	..	32	.....	51 86	....	....	....	....	32	4	24	2
Woodbury.....	1	11	126 31	40 31	....	....	....	....	12	2	5	..
26 towns ...	19	395	\$84 34	\$45 68	....	....	....	....	381	73	172	28

MIDDLESEX COUNTY

TOWN	men	women	average wages per month		no of teachers whose average wages was \$20 or less per month		no of teachers whose average wages was \$20-\$25 per month		continuously employed	beginners	no graduates normal school	no of teachers' meetings
			men	women	men	women	men	women				
Middletown....	2	32	\$52 09	\$43 17	....	....	....	....	29	5	18	..
" City.	3	45	98 33	63 18	....	....	....	....	48	3	24	..
" complete	5	77	79 79	54 87	....	....	....	....	77	8	42	2
Haddam.....	1	14	32 00	41 12	....	....	....	....	14	4	3	..
Chatham.....	1	15	115 76	40 66	....	....	....	....	16	2	7	1
Chester.....	..	9	....	46 89	....	....	....	....	19	3	7	1
Clinton.....	1	1	40 00	40 00	....	....	....	....	2	..	1	..
Cromwell.....	1	12	100 00	46 91	....	....	....	....	13	..	9	1
Durham.....	..	6	....	35 00	....	....	....	....	6	..	2	..
East Haddam.	1	16	44 00	42 18	....	....	....	....	16	2	2	1
Essex.....	2	16	87 93	49 76	....	....	....	....	18	1	14	..
Killingworth...	1	5	40 00	40 00	....	....	....	....	6	..	..	2
Middlefield....	..	6	....	45 33	....	....	....	....	6	1	..	1
Old Saybrook..	1	6	95 24	48 34	....	....	....	....	7	..	2	..
Portland.....	1	15	100 00	45 92	....	....	....	....	16	1	6	1
Saybrook.....	1	10	105 26	48 70	....	....	....	....	11	6	6	2
Westbrook.....	1	5	88 89	36 00	....	....	....	....	6	..	3	..
15 towns....	17	213	\$78 58	\$48 05	....	....	....	....	233	28	104	12

TOLLAND COUNTY

TOWN	men	women	average wages per month		no of teachers whose average wages was \$20 or less per mo		no of teachers whose average wages was \$20 to \$25 per mo		continuously employed	beginners	no of graduates normal school	no of teachers' meetings
			men	women	men	women	men	women				
Tolland.....	1	8	\$40 00	\$42 00	....	....	....	....	9	5	1	1
Andover.....	..	2	.....	48 00	....	....	....	....	2	..	2	..
Bolton	..	3	.....	44 00	....	....	....	....	1	..	2	1
Columbia	1	6	36 00	34 66	....	....	....	....	7	2	2	1
Coventry	..	11	.....	41 45	....	....	....	....	6	5	4	1
Ellington.....	..	12	.....	46 00	....	....	....	....	12	4	8	1
Hebron.....	1	9	64 86	37 55	....	....	....	....	9	..	5	1
Mansfield	..	12	.....	41 41	....	....	....	....	12	3	6	..
Somers	..	12	.....	48 80	....	....	....	....	12	3	6	1
Stafford	2	29	86 86	43 14	....	....	....	....	30	5	7	1
Union	1	4	32 00	32 00	....	....	....	....	5	1	1	..
Vernon	4	37	138 89	57 80	....	....	....	....	30	10	6	1
Willington.....	..	9	.....	43 55	....	....	....	....	9	1	2	1
13 towns....	10	154	\$90 21	\$46 17	....	....	....	....	144	39	52	10

SUMMARY BY COUNTIES

COUNTIES	men	women	average wages per month		no of teachers whose average wages was \$20 or less per month		no of teachers whose average wages was \$20 to \$25 per month		continuously employed	beginners	no graduates normal school	no of teachers' meetings
			men	women	men	women	men	women				
Hartford.....	107	1,189	\$157 35	\$59 08	....	....	....	....	1,211	115	733	32
New Haven....	202	1,524	133 12	65 12	....	....	....	....	1,587	82	1,082	18
New London...	27	453	83 10	47 36	....	....	....	....	465	55	154	15
Fairfield	60	992	117 11	60 21	....	....	....	1	970	104	625	10
Windham.....	19	210	84 32	49 82	....	....	....	....	189	21	56	8
Litchfield.....	19	395	84 34	45 68	....	....	....	....	381	73	172	28
Middlesex.....	17	213	78 58	48 05	....	....	....	....	233	28	104	12
Tolland.....	10	154	90 21	46 17	....	....	....	....	144	39	52	10
The state..	361	5,130	\$125 01	\$57 87	....	....	....	1	5,180	517	2,978	133

**SCHOOLS, SCHOOLHOUSES
AND LIBRARIES**

HARTFORD COUNTY.

TOWN	districts	number of schools	departments	number of sittings	one room schools	graded school					schools averaging 8 or less	average length in days	evening schools
						2 departments	3 departments	4 departments	5 departments	6 or more departments			
Hartford.....	9	17	378	16,722	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	182.31	4
Avon.....	1	7	10	309	5	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	181.70	..
Berlin.....	1	6	17	713	2	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	182.41	..
Bloomfield.....	1	8	10	316	7	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	180.20	..
Bristol.....	11	13	56	2,381	6	.....	1	1	5	1	.....	187.91	1
Burlington.....	1	8	11	297	7	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	182.81	..
Canton.....	1	9	17	656	7	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	183.00	..
East Granby.....	1	5	6	142	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	180.00	..
East Hartford.....	1	14	53	1,905	5	3	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	180.13	..
East Windsor.....	1	7	17	600	4	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	179.00	..
Enfield.....	1	13	42	1,600	7	2	.....	.....	1	3	.....	180.00	..
Farmington.....	6	5	21	670	2	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	185.52	..
Glastonbury.....	1	19	35	1,062	10	6	1	1	.....	1	.....	174.88	..
Granby.....	1	11	12	281	11	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	180.00	..
Hartland.....	1	7	7	166	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	180.00	..
Manchester.....	8	8	23	1,000	2	5	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	180.84	..
" Ninth district.	1	6	74	2,000	1	2	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	185.00	1
" Complete.....	9	14	97	3,000	3	7	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	184.01	1
Marlboro.....	1	3	3	60	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	180.00	..
New Britain.....	1	13	180	7,143	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	177.50	2
Newington.....	1	4	9	337	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	180.00	..
Plainville.....	1	1	11	548	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	186.00	..
Rocky Hill.....	1	3	6	199	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	180.00	..
Simsbury.....	1	13	21	635	10	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	180.28	..
Southington.....	1	14	41	1,854	7	2	.....	1	1	3	.....	181.48	1
South Windsor.....	1	6	12	378	4	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	183.70	..
Suffield.....	1	11	19	676	7	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	181.73	..
West Hartford.....	1	7	31	1,115	2	.....	.....	1	1	3	.....	184.12	..
Wethersfield.....	1	8	13	507	6	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	181.57	..
Windsor.....	1	11	25	1,012	6	2	.....	1	1	1	.....	180.56	..
Windsor Locks.....	1	2	16	506	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	181.00	..
29 towns ¹	60	259	1,176	45,790	137	35	6	10	8	63	11	181.45	9

HARTFORD COUNTY

TOWN	SCHOOLHOUSES					LIBRARIES				
	number	no poor	built during year	cost of new	estimated value of sites and buildings	no of schools having	no of books	no drawing state grant	total amount drawn	no public
Hartford	27	..	1	\$56,065 36	\$4,182,425 00	10	18,069	6	\$680 00	2
Avon.....	7	..	..	.....	8,500 00	10	300	1	40 00	1
Berlin	11	..	..	.....	69,680 00	10	1,655	1	60 00	3
Bloomfield	8	..	..	.....	7,421 84	8	300	..	.....	1
Bristol.....	13	..	..	.....	201,300 00	13	10,000	12	160 00	1
Burlington	8	1	1	2,534 33	3,400 00	7	150	..	.....	1
Canton	8	2	..	.....	21,824 00	1	1,300	1	120 00	..
East Granby	5	..	..	.....	2,000 00	3	200	..	.....	..
East Hartford.....	14	..	..	.....	107,840 00	12	1,000	1	110 00	1
East Windsor.....	7	..	..	.....	35,000 00	3	1,000	1	70 00	2
Enfield.....	15	1	..	.....	125,000 00	10	3,550	1	105 00	1
Farmington	6	..	..	.....	56,800 00	6	560	7	60 00	2
Glastonbury.....	19	9	..	.....	54,125 00	16	1,260	1	5 00	1
Granby.....	11	..	..	.....	4,500 00	10	400	1	5 00	2
Hartland	7	..	..	.....	5,200 00	4	150	..	.....	1
Manchester	8	..	..	.....	46,500 00	8	1,888	..	.....	1
" ninth dis't	6	..	1	44,599 39	276,599 97	1	8,000	..	.....	1
" complete.	14	..	1	44,599 39	323,099 97	9	9,888	..	.....	2
Marlboro.....	3	..	..	.....	1,800 00	3	50	..	.....	1
New Britain.....	14	..	..	.....	865,000 00	5	3,595	1	335 00	1
Newington.....	4	..	..	.....	22,000 00	9	250	1	25 00	1
Plainville.....	1	..	1	20,080 00	30,000 00	1	450	..	.....	1
Rocky Hill.....	3	..	1	2,749 10	4,900 00	1	385	1	15 00	1
Simsbury	13	..	..	.....	81,800 00	13	500	..	.....	1
Southington.....	14	..	..	.....	73,900 00	2	2,100	1	105 00	1
South Windsor...	6	1	..	.....	20,650 00	5	944	1	50 00	2
Suffield.....	11	1	..	.....	29,600 00	11	1,000	..	.....	1
West Hartford....	7	..	..	.....	133,400 00	26	1,000	1	60 00	1
Wethersfield.....	7	..	..	.....	40,500 00	7	2,050	1	40 00	1
Windsor.....	11	..	..	.....	46,650 00	11	500	1	70 00	1
Windsor Locks...	2	..	..	.....	40,000 00	1	500	1	20 00	1
29 towns	276	15	5	\$125,948 18	\$6,598,315 81	227	63,097	42	\$2,135 00	35

NEW HAVEN COUNTY

TOWN	districts	number of schools	departments	number of sittings	one room schools	GRADED SCHOOLS					schools averaging 8 or less	average length in days	evening schools
						2 departments	3 departments	4 departments	5 departments	6 departments			
New Haven City.....	1	56	562	23,067	2	4	2	8	..	40	..	190.00	4
" Westville..	1	2	16	666	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	189.00	..
" complete..	2	58	578	23,733	2	4	2	8	..	42	..	189.97	4
Ansonia.....	1	7	70	2,992	..	..	..	2	..	5	..	183.77	1
Beacon Falls.....	1	2	5	190	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	187.00	..
Bethany.....	1	4	4	102	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	176.00	..
Branford.....	1	9	29	1,404	3	2	..	1	1	2	..	187.27	..
Cheshire.....	1	4	8	276	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	188.12	..
Derby.....	1	4	30	1,167	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	184.00	..
East Haven.....	1	2	8	340	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	178.62	..
Guilford.....	1	14	18	631	12	1	..	1	..	3	..	181.05	..
Hamden.....	1	13	29	1,202	7	3	..	2	..	1	1	182.55	..
Madison.....	1	9	11	309	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	181.00	..
Meriden.....	1	17	120	4,997	2	..	..	2	..	13	..	180.03	1
Middlebury.....	1	4	4	134	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	182.12	..
Milford.....	1	5	18	780	3	1	..	..	..	1	..	182.55	..
Naugatuck.....	6	12	59	2,273	2	2	..	3	..	5	..	188.05	2
North Branford.....	1	6	7	177	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	180.00	..
North Haven.....	1	7	13	434	3	3	..	1	..	..	..	184.00	..
Orange.....	3	5	14	670	2	..	..	3	..	..	..	178.14	..
" Union dist.....	1	5	38	1,909	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	178.50	..
" complete.....	4	10	52	2,579	2	..	..	6	..	2	..	178.40	..
Oxford.....	1	9	9	252	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	180.00	..
Prospect.....	1	4	4	80	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	183.00	..
Seymour.....	1	5	23	985	3	1	..	..	..	1	..	180.00	..
Southbury.....	1	9	9	276	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	180.00	..
Wallingford.....	9	14	61	2,418	7	2	..	..	1	4	..	183.03	1
Waterbury.....	10	10	48	2,058	3	1	1	1	..	4	..	191.00	..
" Centre.....	1	18	247	11,156	..	..	1	..	..	17	..	191.00	2
" complete.....	11	28	295	13,214	3	1	2	1	..	21	..	191.00	2
Wolcott.....	1	6	6	152	6	..	..	..	..	..	2	180.00	..
Woodbridge.....	1	6	6	240	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	180.33	..
26 towns	53	268	1,476	61,337	108	23	5	28	3	101	6	188.10	11

NEW HAVEN COUNTY

TOWN	SCHOOLHOUSES					LIBRARIES				
	number	no poor	built during year	cost of new	estimated value of sites and buildings	no of schools having	no of books	no drawing state grant	total amount drawn	no public
New Haven City..	56	3	..	.....	\$2,737,943 21	19	35,500	..	.....	2
" Westville	2	..	..	.....	80,000 00	1	900	..	.....	1
" complete	58	3	..	.....	2,817,943 21	20	36,400	..	.....	3
Ansonia	7	..	..	.....	216,000 00	3	2,500	..	.....	1
Beacon Falls	2	..	..	.....	3,500 00	5	270	..	.....	..
Bethany.....	5	..	..	.....	3,750 00	5	1,050	1	\$20 00	..
Branford.....	9	..	..	.....	112,000 00	1	900	..	.....	1
Cheshire.....	5	..	1	\$30,000 00	6,300 00	3	125	..	.....	1
Derby	4	..	..	.....	99,500 00	3	2,000	1	65 00	2
East Haven.....	2	..	..	.....	20,500 00	2	309	..	.....	1
Guilford	13	1	..	.....	13,350 00	12	1,470	1	65 00	1
Hamden	13	1	..	.....	57,000 00	13	3,535	1	95 00	1
Madison	11	..	..	.....	21,450 00	11	1,171	..	.....	2
Meriden	17	..	..	.....	485,000 00	16	12,322	1	285 00	1
Middlebury.....	4	..	..	.....	7,000 00	4	319	1	15 00	1
Milford.....	5	..	1	14,000 00	124,000 00	1	300	1	60 00	1
Naugatuck.....	12	1	..	.....	566,100 00	3	2,100	..	.....	1
North Branford...	6	..	..	.....	2,500 00	6	500	1	35 00	..
North Haven	7	1	2	10,505 81	18,800 00	7	500	1	45 00	1
Orange	5	..	1	35,000 00	39,000 00	4	850	..	.....	..
" Union dist.	5	..	..	.....	152,887 00	1	2,400	1	90 00	1
" complete..	10	..	1	35,000 00	191,887 00	5	3,250	1	90 00	1
Oxford	11	1	..	.....	5,775 00	4	500	..	.....	1
Prospect.....	4	..	..	.....	1,550 00	3	200	..	.....	1
Seymour.....	5	..	..	.....	100,000 00	1	1,000	1	45 00	1
Southbury.....	10	2	..	.....	5,975 00	2	145	1	20 00	1
Wallingford	14	..	..	.....	194,349 24	12	1,022	7	45 00	1
Waterbury.....	11	..	..	.....	183,000 00	11	3,706	9	110 00	..
" Centre ..	18	..	..	.....	1,273,545 00	18	11,978	1	560 00	1
" complete	29	..	..	.....	1,456,545 00	29	15,684	10	670 00	1
Wolcott.....	6	..	..	.....	5,000 00	5	405	..	.....	..
Woodbridge	6	..	1	1,800 00	5,900 00	6	3,709	1	30 00	..
26 towns	275	10	6	\$91,305 81	\$6,541,674 45	182	91,686	30	\$1,585 00	25

NEW LONDON COUNTY

TOWN	districts	no of schools	departments	no of sittings	one room schools	GRADED SCHOOLS					schools averaging 8 or less	average length in days	evening schools
						2 departments	3 departments	4 departments	5 departments	6 or more departments			
New London.....	1	6	89	3,785	..	1	..	..	..	5	..	180.00	1
Norwich Town.....	1	1	5	228	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	190.00	..
" Central.....	1	5	27	1,200	..	..	1	2	..	2	..	185.50	..
" Greeneville....	1	2	13	550	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	183.50	..
" West Chelsea..	1	4	21	1,076	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	184.50	..
" Falls.....	1	1	4	195	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	183.50	..
" other Districts.	10	10	34	1,136	3	2	1	1	1	2	1	184.82	..
" complete.....	15	23	104	4,385	3	2	2	7	3	6	1	184.96	1
Bozrah.....	1	6	7	244	5	1	..	..	..	1	..	173.28	..
Colchester.....	11	12	20	720	11	..	..	..	..	1	2	192.65	..
East Lyme.....	1	6	11	400	4	..	1	1	..	1	..	180.00	..
Franklin.....	1	5	5	144	5	..	..	..	..	3	..	180.00	..
Griswold.....	14	11	27	1,136	9	1	..	..	..	1	3	186.61	..
Groton.....	11	11	32	1,444	6	2	..	..	1	2	..	180.00	..
Lebanon.....	1	14	14	382	14	..	..	..	..	5	..	179.82	..
Ledyard.....	1	13	13	301	13	..	..	..	..	5	..	180.00	..
Lisbon.....	1	7	7	161	7	..	..	..	..	1	..	185.00	..
Lyme.....	1	6	6	176	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	180.00	..
Montville.....	1	6	13	501	4	..	..	1	1	..	..	182.65	..
North Stonington.....	1	9	10	300	8	1	..	..	..	3	..	173.70	..
Old Lyme.....	1	2	7	268	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	180.00	..
Preston.....	1	8	9	240	7	1	..	..	..	3	..	176.77	..
Salem.....	1	5	5	139	5	..	..	..	..	3	..	180.00	..
Sprague.....	1	4	9	330	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	181.00	..
Stonington.....	1	9	55	1,784	3	1	1	..	..	4	1	185.27	..
Voluntown.....	1	2	4	166	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	180.00	..
Waterford.....	1	11	15	507	8	2	1	..	..	..	..	179.00	..
21 towns	68	176	462	17,513	122	13	6	9	6	20	32	182.51	2

NEW LONDON COUNTY

TOWN	SCHOOLHOUSES					LIBRARIES				
	number	number poor	built during year	cost of new	estimated value of sites and buildings	number of schools having	number of books	number drawing state grant	total amount drawn	no public
New London	6	..	..	..	\$575,000 00	6	7,726	..	.....	1
Norwich Town....	3	..	..	..	12,500 00	1	248	1	\$20 00	..
" Central ...	5	..	..	..	170,000 00	1	682	1	55 00	..
" Greenville	3	..	..	..	70,000 00	1	1,175	..	.....	..
" W Chelsea	4	..	..	..	80,000 00	4	2,457	1	55 00	..
" Falls	1	..	..	..	16,000 00	1	313	..	.....	..
" other Dis.	11	2	..	..	53,000 00	5	6,984	3	50 00	..
" complete..	27	2	..	..	401,500 00	13	11,859	6	180 00	1
Bozrah.....	6	1	..	..	6,300 00	6	330	1	35 00	..
Colchester.....	11	2	..	..	12,250 00	8	2,122	..	.....	1
East Lyme.....	6	..	..	..	7,950 00	5	754	..	.....	1
Franklin.....	7	..	..	..	3,300 00	1	66	..	.....	..
Griswold.....	14	2	..	..	44,850 00	13	2,882	1	35 00	2
Groton.....	11	1	1	\$45,000 00	55,300 00	8	800	1	10 00	2
Lebanon.....	16	2	..	..	11,270 00	6	612	..	.....	1
Ledyard.....	14	9	..	..	5,050 00	10	350	1	10 00	1
Lisbon.....	7	..	..	..	5,700 00	7	539	..	.....	..
Lyme.....	6	..	..	..	2,800 00	6	165	1	70 00	..
Montville.....	11	1	..	..	7,350 00	6	850	1	40 00	2
North Stonington.	9	..	..	..	3,625 00	5	308	..	.....	1
Old Lyme.....	2	..	..	..	10,500 00	1	300	..	.....	1
Preston.....	8	..	..	..	4,500 00	4	245	..	.....	1
Salem.....	6	..	..	..	5,100 00	4	200	1	15 00	..
Sprague.....	4	..	..	..	11,700 00	2	800	1	35 00	..
Stonington.....	9	..	..	..	204,500 00	5	2,970	1	175 00	1
Voluntown.....	2	..	..	..	2,600 00	2	250	..	.....	..
Waterford.....	10	2	1	10,000 00	17,100 00	11	1,008	1	60 00	..
21 towns	192	22	2	\$55,000 00	\$1,398,245 00	129	35,136	16	\$665 00	16

FAIRFIELD COUNTY

TOWN	districts	number of schools	departments	number of sittings	one room schools	GRADED SCHOOLS						schools averaging 8 or less	average length in days	evening schools
						2 departments	3 departments	4 departments	5 departments	6 or more departments				
Bridgeport.....	1	28	315	15,755	1	1	1	2	..	23	..	\$181 00	6	
Danbury.....	1	17	81	3,306	8	2	2	..	..	5	..	186 79	1	
Bethel.....	1	6	20	960	3	..	..	1	1	1	..	185 05	..	
Brookfield.....	1	7	7	205	7	..	..	..	..	..	1	189 14	..	
Darien.....	1	4	15	533	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	189 53	..	
Easton.....	1	8	9	280	7	1	..	..	..	..	1	190 00	..	
Fairfield.....	1	10	27	1,150	4	2	1	1	..	2	..	185 00	..	
Greenwich.....	1	20	86	3,324	11	1	..	1	2	5	..	188 00	3	
Huntington.....	1	5	37	1,438	1	..	..	2	..	2	..	180 00	..	
Monroe.....	1	6	6	210	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	180 00	..	
New Canaan.....	1	9	16	690	8	..	..	..	..	1	..	189 37	..	
New Fairfield.....	1	5	5	106	5	..	..	..	..	..	2	180 00	..	
Newtown.....	20	22	27	809	20	1	..	1	..	..	8	188 37	..	
Norwalk.....	11	16	107	4,161	..	5	1	2	..	8	..	188 01	2	
Redding.....	1	4	5	178	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	189 60	..	
Ridgefield.....	1	12	16	520	10	1	..	1	..	..	1	187 34	..	
Sherman.....	1	5	5	116	5	..	..	..	..	..	4	180 00	..	
Stamford.....	1	20	133	5,238	8	..	..	2	..	10	..	186 43	1	
Stratford.....	1	5	33	1,469	1	..	..	2	..	2	..	187 00	..	
Trumbull.....	1	7	9	344	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	179 55	..	
Weston.....	1	5	5	128	5	..	..	..	..	..	2	180 00	..	
Westport.....	1	9	22	889	3	2	2	2	..	..	..	191 00	..	
Wilton.....	1	10	13	401	9	..	..	1	..	..	1	189 26	..	
23 towns	52	240	999	42,210	132	19	7	18	4	60	20	184 93	13	

FAIRFIELD COUNTY

TOWN	SCHOOLHOUSES					LIBRARIES				
	number	no poor	built during year	cost of new	estimated value of sites and buildings	no of schools having	no of books	no drawing state grant	total amount drawn	no public
Bridgeport	28	..	..	....	\$1,750,529 12	28	4,700	..	.....	1
Danbury	18	1	..	....	329,375 00	6	4,300	1	\$210 00	1
Bethel	7	..	..	....	36,900 00	1	770	..	.....	1
Brookfield	7	..	..	....	6,400 00	6	500	..	.....	..
Darien	5	..	..	....	48,800 00	4	700	1	40 00	1
Easton	8	..	..	....	3,981 00	4	140	1	10 00	..
Fairfield	10	2	..	....	45,000 00	10	800	1	40 00	2
Greenwich.....	20	4	..	....	539,335 00	20	4,000	1	210 00	2
Huntington.....	8	..	..	....	173,000 00	5	1,500	..	.....	1
Monroe.....	7	..	..	....	5,150 00	7	329	1	10 00	..
New Canaan	11	1	..	....	62,000 00	6	500	..	.....	1
New Fairfield	7	..	..	....	2,525 00	2	150	1	45 00	1
Newtown.....	22	..	..	....	9,600 00	15	400	1	5 00	3
Norwalk	15	..	..	....	374,660 00	11	6,567	2	90 00	3
Redding	4	..	..	....	5,600 00	4	200	..	.....	1
Ridgefield.....	11	3	..	....	19,600 00	12	1,200	..	.....	1
Sherman	6	..	..	....	2,850 00	2	60	..	.....	..
Stamford	22	3	..	....	649,800 00	20	4,386	1	710 00	1
Stratford	5	..	..	....	111,000 00	1	700	..	.....	1
Trumbull.....	7	..	..	....	6,050 00	7	779	..	.....	..
Weston.....	5	4	..	....	1,525 00	1	50	..	.....	..
Westport	9	..	..	....	38,450 00	9	837	..	.....	1
Wilton	10	..	..	....	10,300 00	8	500	1	50 00	1
23 towns.....	252	18	..	....	\$4,232,430 12	189	34,068	12	\$1,420 00	23

WINDHAM COUNTY

TOWN	districts	number of schools			number of sittings	one room schools	GRADED SCHOOLS					schools averaging 8 or less	average length in days	evening schools	
		number of schools	departments				2 departments	3 departments	4 departments	5 departments	6 or more departments				
Brooklyn	1	4	7	265	2	1	1	..	..	..	1	180.00	..		
Ashford	1	7	7	200	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	180.00	..		
Canterbury.....	1	7	7	172	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	180.00	..		
Chaplin	1	3	3	130	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	180.00	..		
Eastford	1	5	6	160	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	174.00	..		
Hampton	1	4	4	115	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	180.00	..		
Killingly	1	12	37	1,307	6	1	2	1	..	2	2	184.20	..		
Plainfield	1	10	35	1,449	5	1	..	1	1	2	..	185.00	..		
Pomfret.....	1	7	10	354	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	180.00	..		
Putnam	1	7	37	1,015	3	1	1	..	..	2	2	187.18	..		
Scotland	1	1	2	80	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	180.00	..		
Sterling.....	1	6	9	178	5	..	..	1	..	..	1	180.11	..		
Thompson	1	14	18	641	11	2	1	..	..	..	..	186.69	..		
Windham	1	7	44	1,433	..	2	2	..	..	3	..	181.27	1		
Woodstock	1	13	13	438	13	..	..	..	..	..	2	180.00	..		
15 towns	15	107	239	7,937	74	13	7	3	1	9	8	183.08	1		

WINDHAM COUNTY

TOWN	SCHOOLHOUSES					LIBRARIES				
	number	no poor	built during year	cost of new	estimated value of sites and buildings	no of schools having	no of books	no drawing state grant	total amount drawn	no public
Brooklyn.....	8	..	..	.....	\$15,850 00	5	435	..	.....	1
Ashford.....	10	2	..	.....	5,600 00	3	195	1	\$65 00	1
Canterbury.....	7	..	..	.....	4,000 00	7	600	1	75 00	..
Chaplin.....	3	..	..	.....	4,500 00	3	719	..	.....	1
Eastford.....	7	..	..	.....	3,300 00	4	446	..	.....	1
Hampton.....	7	..	..	.....	2,900 00	4	350	1	35 00	1
Killingly.....	12	1	..	.....	116,350 00	12	3,600	..	.....	1
Plainfield.....	10	2	..	.....	67,350 00	9	5,000	1	90 00	1
Pomfret.....	7	..	..	.....	10,500 00	7	1,520	1	35 00	2
Putnam.....	7	..	..	.....	122,600 00	4	400	1	75 00	1
Scotland.....	1	..	..	.....	1,500 00	1	3,000	..	.....	1
Sterling.....	6	1	..	.....	8,400 00	1	47	1	10 00	..
Thompson.....	14	..	..	.....	142,175 00	18	2,500	1	75 00	2
Windham.....	8	1	..	.....	162,000 00	7	6,300	1	115 00	3
Woodstock.....	16	..	..	.....	11,850 00	13	1,496	..	.....	3
15 towns.....	123	7	..	.....	\$678,875 00	98	26,608	9	\$575 00	19

LITCHFIELD COUNTY

TOWN	districts	number of schools	departments	number of sittings	one room schools	GRADED SCHOOLS					schools averaging 8 or less	average length in days	evening schools
						2 departments	3 departments	4 departments	5 departments	6 or more departments			
Litchfield	1	10	22	800	7	1	1	..	..	1	..	181.00	..
Barkhamsted	1	10	10	258	10	..	..	..	..	..	3	178.30	..
Bethlehem	1	6	6	130	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	180.00	..
Bridgewater	1	4	5	155	3	1	..	..	..	..	1	180.00	..
Canaan.	1	5	6	147	4	1	..	..	..	..	2	180.00	..
Colebrook	1	4	4	124	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	180.00	..
Cornwall	1	7	9	205	5	2	..	..	..	..	1	179.88	..
Goshen	1	7	7	173	7	..	..	..	..	..	2	180.07	..
Harwinton	1	9	13	440	8	..	..	..	1	..	1	181.65	..
Kent.....	1	12	13	390	11	1	..	..	..	..	5	179.80	..
Morris.....	1	6	6	158	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	180.00	..
New Hartford.....	1	10	12	345	9	..	1	..	..	..	3	182.83	..
New Milford.....	1	15	25	1,234	13	..	..	..	..	2	..	184.48	..
Norfolk.....	1	6	11	337	4	1	..	..	1	..	..	178.90	..
North Canaan	1	6	14	462	3	1	1	..	..	1	..	181.78	..
Plymouth.....	1	8	25	1,132	5	1	..	1	..	1	..	181.04	..
Roxbury.....	1	7	8	240	6	1	..	..	..	..	1	180.00	..
Salisbury.....	1	9	19	627	4	2	1	2	..	..	..	180.31	..
Sharon.....	1	7	13	339	5	1	..	..	..	1	2	183.07	..
Thomaston.....	1	5	18	600	3	1	..	..	..	1	..	184.00	..
Torrington.....	1	13	75	3,000	5	1	..	..	..	7	..	184.50	1
Warren.....	1	5	5	162	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	179.20	..
Washington	1	3	12	305	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	181.00	..
Watertown	1	9	26	894	5	1	..	..	1	2	1	181.00	..
Winchester.....	1	6	34	1,154	3	1	..	..	..	2	..	183.00	1
Woodbury.....	1	6	9	440	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	181.00	..
26 towns	26	195	407	14,251	147	17	5	5	3	18	25	181.98	2

LITCHFIELD COUNTY

TOWN	SCHOOLHOUSES					LIBRARIES				
	number	number poor	built during year	cost of new	estimated value of sites and buildings	no of schools having	no of books	no drawing state grant	total amount drawn	no public
Litchfield	11	..	..	.....	\$31,805 00	2	1,200	..	.....	2
Barkhamsted	11	1	..	.....	5,000 00	4	150	..	.....	..
Bethlehem	7	2	..	.....	3,850 00	6	847	..	.....	1
Bridgewater	4	..	..	.....	3,000 00	4	307	..	.....	1
Canaan	5	..	..	.....	7,150 00	3	350	..	.....	1
Colebrook	6	..	..	.....	4,100 00	2	200	..	.....	..
Cornwall	15	7	..	.....	8,300 00	7	250	1	45 00	2
Goshen	7	..	..	.....	3,800 00	3	178	1	10 00	1
Harwinton	9	1	..	.....	15,000 00	6	426	1	85 00	1
Kent.....	12	..	..	.....	6,400 00	10	698	1	30 00	..
Morris.....	5	..	..	.....	3,500 00	2	200	..	.....	1
New Hartford	10	3	..	.....	14,500 00	1	50	..	.....	1
New Milford.....	16	..	..	.....	78,900 00	15	774	1	120 00	2
Norfolk.....	6	..	..	.....	14,300 00	6	276	..	.....	1
North Canaan	5	..	..	.....	15,000 00	5	560	1	40 00	1
Plymouth	8	..	..	.....	73,850 00	8	2,150	1	80 00	2
Roxbury	7	..	..	.....	3,200 00	4	209	..	.....	1
Salisbury	10	2	..	.....	28,575 00	9	1,600	1	75 00	1
Sharon	7	..	..	.....	13,300 00	3	360	1	180 00	2
Thomaston	7	..	..	.....	2,500 00	1	150	..	.....	1
Torrington	13	..	..	.....	300,000 00	13	4,000	1	135 00	1
Warren	6	..	..	.....	4,600 00	5	290	1	25 00	..
Washington	3	..	..	.....	44,400 00	2	300	..	.....	1
Watertown	10	..	..	.....	88,762 00	1	998	1	65 00	1
Winchester.....	6	..	1	5,000 00	90,000 00	4	3,950	1	170 00	2
Woodbury.....	10	..	..	.....	10,400 00	3	400	..	.....	1
26 towns	216	16	1	5,000 00	\$874,192 00	129	20,873	13	1,060 00	28

MIDDLESEX COUNTY

TOWN	districts	number of schools	departments	number of sittings	one room schools	GRADED SCHOOLS					schools averaging 8 or less	average length in days	evening schools
						2 departments	3 departments	4 departments	5 departments	6 or more departments			
Middletown	18	13	36	1,386	8	..	1	2	..	2	..	186.69	..
" City.....	1	4	49	1,830	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	181.00	1
" complete	19	17	85	3,216	8	1	1	2	..	5	..	183.41	1
Haddam	1	10	15	464	8	1	..	..	1	..	2	181.93	..
Chatham	1	10	16	506	8	1	..	..	..	1	..	182.75	..
Chester	1	2	8	241	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	176.12	..
Clinton	1	2	2	45	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	180.50	..
Cromwell	1	3	13	550	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	180.00	..
Durham	1	5	6	190	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	180.00	..
East Haddam.....	1	13	17	670	11	1	..	1	..	..	1	182.82	..
Essex	1	4	17	635	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	180.00	..
Killingworth	1	6	6	146	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	180.58	..
Middlefield.....	1	4	6	177	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	181.83	..
Old Saybrook.....	1	1	6	230	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	180.00	..
Portland.....	1	6	17	565	4	..	1	..	..	1	..	181.00	..
Saybrook	1	3	9	433	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	183.04	..
Westbrook	1	3	5	215	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	172.30	..
15 towns	33	89	228	8,283	58	11	3	3	1	13	5	181.76	1

MIDDLESEX COUNTY

TOWN	SCHOOLHOUSES					LIBRARIES				
	number	no poor	built during year	cost of new	estimated value of sites and buildings	no of schools having	no of books	no drawing state grant	total amount drawn	no public
Middletown.....	12	..	..	....	\$73,600 00	4	998	4	\$40 00	..
" City.....	5	..	..	....	165,500 00	1	1,500	1	90 00	1
" complete	17	..	..	....	239,100 00	5	2,498	5	130 00	1
Haddam.....	10	1	..	....	8,550 00	10	3,000	..	.....	1
Chatham.....	10	2	..	....	16,600 00	10	364	1	70 00	2
Chester.....	1	..	..	....	20,000 00	1	250	..	.....	1
Clinton.....	3	..	..	....	3,300 00	2	160	..	.....	1
Cromwell.....	3	..	..	....	22,000 00	3	550	..	.....	1
Durham.....	5	..	..	....	3,500 00	2	125	..	.....	1
East Haddam....	17	..	..	....	19,000 00	13	2,000	1	70 00	1
Essex.....	4	..	..	....	20,000 00	2	60	1	5 00	2
Killingworth.....	8	..	..	....	3,450 00	2	250	..	.....	..
Middlefield.....	4	..	..	....	5,500 00	3	350	..	.....	1
Old Saybrook.....	1	..	..	....	12,000 00	1	600	1	25 00	1
Portland.....	5	..	..	....	30,695 00	7	647	1	50 00	1
Saybrook.....	2	..	..	....	21,500 00	1	125	..	.....	1
Westbrook.....	4	1	..	....	9,900 00	1	600	1	25 00	1
15 towns	94	4	..	....	\$435,095 00	63	11,579	11	\$375 00	16

TOLLAND COUNTY

TOWN	districts	number of schools	departments	number of sittings	one room schools	GRADED SCHOOLS					schools averaging 8 or less	average length in days	evening schools
						2 departments	3 departments	4 departments	5 departments	6 or more departments			
Tolland	1	8	9	250	7	1	..	..	..	..	1	\$180 22	..
Andover.....	1	1	2	70	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	181 75	..
Bolton.....	1	3	3	103	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	180 00	..
Columbia.....	1	7	7	196	7	..	..	..	..	..	1	176 28	..
Coventry.....	1	9	11	385	8	..	1	..	..	..	..	180 00	..
Ellington	1	9	12	390	7	1	1	..	..	..	..	180 00	..
Hebron.....	1	9	10	252	8	1	..	..	..	..	3	182 65	..
Mansfield.....	1	12	12	413	12	..	..	..	..	..	2	181 62	..
Somers.....	1	8	12	362	6	1	1	..	..	..	..	180 00	..
Stafford.....	1	13	32	936	8	1	1	1	..	2	4	179 78	..
Union.....	1	5	5	127	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	177 40	..
Vernon.....	9	9	38	1,507	3	2	1	..	..	3	1	181 89	1
Willington.....	1	8	9	273	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	180 00	..
13 towns	21	101	162	5,264	81	9	5	1	..	5	13	\$180 47	1

TOLLAND COUNTY

TOWN	SCHOOLHOUSES					LIBRARIES				
	number	no poor	built during year	cost of new	estimated value of sites and buildings	no of schools having	no of books	no drawing state grant	total amount drawn	no public
Tolland	8	..	..	....	\$15,600 00	9	450	1	\$50 00	1
Andover	1	..	..	....	1,300 00	..	....	..	.....	1
Bolton	4	..	..	....	1,800 00	3	195	..	.....	..
Columbia	7	..	..	....	4,700 00	4	150	..	.....	1
Coventry	9	..	..	....	8,500 00	10	1,770	1	20 00	3
Ellington	9	..	..	....	3,500 00	9	500	1	50 00	1
Hebron	9	1	..	....	5,600 00	8	647	1	45 00	1
Mansfield	12	..	..	....	10,900 00	11	317	..	.....	1
Somers	9	1	..	....	5,200 00	3	50	1	35 00	1
Stafford	14	2	..	....	45,060 00	4	1,450	..	.....	1
Union	5	..	..	....	1,720 00	5	539	..	.....	1
Vernon	14	3	..	....	103,600 00	3	3,000	1	25 00	2
Willington,	8	..	..	....	15,700 00	9	1,806	1	90 00	..
13 towns	109	7	..	....	\$223,180 00	78	10,874	7	\$315 00	14

398 SUMMARY — SCHOOLS SCHOOLHOUSES LIBRARIES 1911-12

SUMMARY BY COUNTIES

COUNTIES	districts	number of schools	departments	number of sittings	one room schools	GRADED SCHOOLS					schools averaging 8 or less	average length in days	evening schools
						2 departments	3 departments	4 departments	5 departments	6 or more departments			
Hartford	60	259	1,176	45,790	137	35	6	10	8	63	11	181.45	9
New Haven	53	268	1,476	61,337	108	23	5	28	3	101	6	188.10	11
New London	68	176	462	17,513	122	13	6	9	6	20	32	182.51	2
Fairfield	52	240	999	42,210	132	19	7	18	4	60	20	184.93	13
Windham	15	107	239	7,937	74	13	7	3	1	9	8	183.08	1
Litchfield	26	195	407	14,251	147	17	5	5	3	18	25	181.98	2
Middlesex	33	89	228	8,283	58	11	3	3	1	13	5	181.76	1
Tolland	21	101	162	5,264	81	9	5	1	...	5	13	180.47	1
The state	328	1,435	5,149	202,585	859	140	44	77	26	289	120	184.23	40

SUMMARY BY COUNTIES

COUNTIES	SCHOOLHOUSES					LIBRARIES				
	number	no poor	built during year	cost of new	estimated value of sites and buildings	no of schools having	no of books	no drawing state grant	total amount drawn	no public
Hartford	276	15	5	\$125,948 18	\$6,598,315 81	227	63,097	42	2,135 00	35
New Haven	275	10	6	91,305 81	6,541,674 45	182	91,686	30	1,585 00	25
New London.....	192	22	2	55,000 00	1,398,245 00	129	35,136	16	665 00	16
Fairfield.....	252	18	..	.....	4,232,430 12	189	34,068	12	1,420 00	23
Windham	123	7	..	.....	678,875 00	98	26,608	9	575 00	19
Litchfield	216	16	1	5,000 00	874,192 00	129	20,873	13	1,060 00	28
Middlesex.....	94	4	..	.....	435,095 00	63	11,579	11	375 00	16
Tolland	109	7	..	.....	223,180 00	78	10,874	7	315 00	14
The state	1,537	99	14	\$277,253 99	\$20,982,007 38	1,095	293,921	140	8,130 00	176

REPORT OF CONNECTICUT PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMITTEE

PUBLIC LIBRARIES

The justification of the free public library is entirely educational. Its purpose is to give to all advantages which come from the common contribution — taxation. The fundamental idea has been obscured by making the free public library a depository of ephemeral literature,—a resort for mere recreation.

Without doubt books supply one of the highest forms of recreation, and works of imagination sometimes exhibit literature at its noblest point. Public money can be used in certain cases for purposes of recreation without economic waste. Public money ought to be so used only where the recreation subserves some general public good and is unattainable by individual effort. Open spaces in a great town supply recreation and conduce to the general health of the community. Noble music in open spaces supplies what is privately unattainable and beautifies the life of the community. Ephemeral literature in public libraries has not the same foundation as the foregoing. It supplies individuals with what they can obtain for themselves without difficulty.

The introduction without limit of current untested books has obscured the original educational purpose of the library. Those who wish to be amused at public expense have become quite unreasonable. This has gone so far that sometimes the only books requested by libraries are unknown fiction. The committee has not deemed it wise to devote state grants entirely to fiction.

The committee has considered the free public library as related intimately to the educational system. The beginning is in the schools. For many children the public school has been a blind alley. They went to school and left school and that was the end of their education. Having started them on the right course, it is reasonable to continue their education. The elementary and secondary schools should train their pupils to spend their lives in the public library. If the children and scholars resort thither and regard them as their own, they will not depart from them. It does not require any stretch of imagination to suppose that as the children glide from school into active life and then as youth

glides into middle life, there will move with them the sense of cultivation and refinement which the school initiated and the public library continues.

Here much depends upon the teacher and the librarian. There are more good teachers than there are good librarians. It is very difficult for each library to have a specimen of that rarest of living beings,—a good librarian, and to have a competent board of directors, composed of men and women representing all classes. The choice of books involves great responsibility and really demands inspiration.

There should be in each library a room whence books for school children can be taken and in each school a place where such books can be located. There should be school catalogues, subdivided for special divisions by the schools, made by the librarian and several teachers of the schools. There may be classes held in the library itself and there may be also a local museum in the library where everything may be learned that belongs to the history of the locality, whether it be its natural history or the history of its human affairs or the history of its relation to the country or the world.

The foregoing suggests that the public library being a public institution every town should be compelled to establish and maintain one as it now establishes and maintains free public schools.

LAW

The law which directs the activities of the committee reads

The Connecticut public library committee shall give to communities advice and assistance in the organization, establishment, and administration of free public libraries, and shall extend to all free public libraries aid in selecting and cataloguing books and in library management, and may for the purposes of this act visit and inspect libraries organized under the provisions of section 290, and may suggest improvements in said libraries. Said committee is authorized to purchase and arrange books and pictures to be loaned to such public libraries, schools, associations, and individuals as the committee may select.

If any town having no free public library shall establish a free public library and shall provide for the care, custody, and distribution of books and for the future maintenance and increase of such library in a manner satisfactory to said library committee, said committee may expend for books to be selected by said committee a sum not to exceed the amount expended by the said town for the establishment of said library and not to exceed two hundred dollars.

In towns whose grand list exceeds six hundred thousand dollars, the Connecticut public library committee may, in its discretion, expend annually, for books selected by it for any free public library, a sum not to exceed the amount annually appropriated and expended by the town for the

increase of such library. In towns whose grand list does not exceed six hundred thousand dollars, said committee may, in its discretion, expend annually, for books selected by it for any free public library, a sum not to exceed the amount annually appropriated and expended from any source for the increase of such library. The expenditure by said committee shall not exceed the sum of one hundred dollars, annually, for any library.

A summary of work for 1911-12 is made under the following heads

- 1 Expenditure of the annual state grant
- 2 Advice and assistance to libraries in selection of books and administration of libraries
- 3 Advice and assistance to teachers in selection and purchase of books for school libraries
- 4 Printing and distribution of documents
- 5 Circulation of books, pictures and lectures among schools
- 6 Circulation of books and pictures among libraries, clubs, individuals and neighborhoods
- 7 Public meetings

1 EXPENDITURE OF THE ANNUAL STATE GRANT

ADOPTIONS

The following are the adoptions of 1911 and 1912 with the amounts which each town has voted for establishment and annual maintenance

year	town	establishment	maintenance
1911	Chatham (Middle Haddam)	\$100.00	\$100.00
1911	Mansfield	200.00	50.00
1911	Stamford	10 000.00	10 000.00
1912	Granby	96.00	96.00
1912	Harwinton	200.00	200.00
1912	Old Lyme	100.00	100.00

CLASSIFICATION OF LIBRARIES

Towns are classified as follows

CLASS 1

Towns having free public libraries organized under the law of 1893 and the amendments of 1895 and 1911

Andover	Columbia	Granby (Frederick H
Ansonia	Coventry (South)	Cossitt and Granby
Avon	Darien	public library)
Berlin (Berlin free and	Derby	Hampton
Peck memorial)	Durham	Harwinton
Bethel	Eastford	Hebron
Bethlehem	East Haddam	Huntington
Bloomfield	East Hartford	Killingly
Bridgewater	East Haven	Lebanon
Bristol	East Lyme	Litchfield
Brooklyn	East Windsor (East	Madison
Burlington	Windsor library asso-	Manchester
Chaplin	ciation and Warehouse	Mansfield
Chatham (Chatham pub-	Point library associa-	Meriden
lic and Middle Had-	tion)	Middlebury
dam public)	Ellington	Middlefield
Cheshire	Enfield	Milford
Chester	Farmington	Morris
Clinton	Glastonbury	New Britain
Colchester	Goshen	New Canaan

New Fairfield
New Hartford
Newington
New Milford
North Canaan
North Haven
Norwich
Old Lyme
Old Saybrook
Orange
Plainville
Plymouth
Portland
Prospect
Putnam
Roxbury

Salisbury
Saybrook
Scotland
Seymour
Somers
Southbury
Southington
South Windsor (South
Windsor public and
Sadd Memorial)
Stamford
Stratford
Suffield
Thomaston
Thompson
Tolland

Union
Vernon
Wallingford
Westbrook
West Hartford
Westport
Wethersfield
Winchester
Windsor
Windsor Locks
Woodbury
Woodstock (Woodstock
library and East Wood-
stock library)
93 towns
99 libraries

CLASS 2

Towns in which there are libraries free to all the people, but having no legal connection with the town

Ashford
Branford
*Coventry (†Hale donation and Porter
library)
Danbury
Fairfield (Pequot and Fairfield memo-
rial)
*Farmington
Greenwich (Greenwich library and
Perrot memorial)
Griswold (Coit and Slater libraries)
Groton
Guilford
Haddam
Hamden
†Hartford
Hartland, East
Ledyard
*Litchfield (Gilbert library, North-
field)
*Manchester (South)
Montville
Naugatuck
†New Haven (Donald Grant Mitchell
library)

New London
Newtown (Sandy Hook and Zoar
libraries)
Norfolk
North Stonington
†Norwalk (Rowayton)
Oxford
Plainfield
Pomfret (Abington)
Preston
Redding
Sharon (Everitt library)
Stafford
Stonington
*Vernon
Washington
Watertown
*Winchester (Gilbert school)
†Windham (Windham free and Dunham
Hall libraries)

38 towns
44 libraries

- * free public library receiving state grant in same town
† free to ministers of Coventry and surrounding towns
‡ free library, publicly supported, in same town

CLASS 3

Cities and towns having libraries owned and controlled by the public and free to all the people

Bridgeport
Hartford
New Haven

Norwalk (City of Norwalk library
and South Norwalk library)
Windham (Willimantic)

5 towns
6 libraries

CLASS 4

Towns in which there are free public libraries to which the towns appropriate money but are not represented in the manage-
ment

Derby (Neck)
Middletown

Simsbury
Waterbury
4 towns

CLASS 5

Towns in which there are libraries charging fees

*Berlin	*Plymouth
*Canaan	†Pomfret
Cornwall (Cornwall and West Corn-	Ridgefield
wall)	Rocky Hill
Cromwell	*Sharon
Essex (Essex public and Ivoryton)	*Thompson
*Groton	Torrington
*Madison	Wilton
*Montville	*Woodstock (West)
*New Haven	
*New Milford	20 towns
*Newtown	22 libraries

* free public library in same town

† made free to residents of Pomfret, winter of 1912-13

CLASS 6

Towns having no libraries

Barkhamsted	Franklin	Sterling
Beacon Falls	Kent	Trumbull
Bethany	Killingworth	Voluntown
Bolton	Lisbon	Warren
Bozrah	Lyme	Waterford
Brookfield	Marlborough	Weston
Canterbury	Monroe	Willington
Canton	North Branford	Wolcott
Colebrook	Salem	Woodbridge
East Granby	Sherman	
Easton	Sprague	31 towns

The following table shows the proportion of expenditure from the state grant for each class of books

class	percentage of expenditure	percentage of volumes
arts, fine and useful	.097	.096
biography	.111	.079
ethics, philosophy and religion	.024	.029
fiction, adult	.161	.219
" juvenile	.089	.116
foreign books	.015	.024
history	.077	.067
literature	.086	.098
mythology	.018	.022
natural science	.047	.045
reference	.061	.032
sociology, including education	.052	.052
travel	.162	.121

2 ADVICE AND ASSISTANCE TO LIBRARIES IN SELECTION OF BOOKS AND ADMINISTRATION

SELECTION AND PURCHASE OF BOOKS FOR LIBRARIES

Fifteen libraries, listed below, received special assistance in selecting books

Avon	Lebanon
Bethel	Mansfield
Bethlehem	Middlefield
Chaplin	Montville
Clinton	Morris
East Windsor	Somers
East Windsor (Warehouse Point)	Windsor Locks
Harwinton	

Besides the books sent to libraries from the state grant \$1,110.96 has been expended from the town appropriations for 48 libraries

The purchases include 1149 books, catalog cards and other library supplies

VISITS TO LIBRARIES

The visitor and inspector has inspected 31 libraries receiving the state grant in the following towns enumerated below

Avon	East Granby	Middlefield
Bethel	East Windsor	Morris
Bethlehem	East Windsor	Newington
Bristol	(Warehouse Point)	Plainville
Chaplin	Ellington	Somers
Cheshire	Glastonbury	Westbrook
Clinton	Granby	Westport
Columbia	Harwinton	Windsor
Darien	Lebanon	Windsor Locks
East Haven	Mansfield	Woodbury
East Lyme	Meriden	

She has also visited 12 libraries not receiving the state grant in the following towns

Bridgeport	Montville	Plymouth
Danbury	New Haven	Watertown
Fairfield	Norfolk	Windham
Manchester, South	Plainfield	(Dunhall Hall library)
Middletown		

Assistance in organization or cataloging was given in the following libraries

Avon	Columbia	Mansfield
Bethel	Ellington	Somers
Bethlehem	Glastonbury	Windsor Locks
Chaplin	Harwinton	Woodbury
Clinton	Lebanon	

VISITS TO BRANCH LIBRARIES AND TRAVELING LIBRARY STATIONS

The visitor and inspector has visited the following

Lovely Street branch, Avon library
 Traveling library station, North Canton church
 Traveling library station, Baltic school
 Traveling library station, Baltic Sunday school

3 ADVICE AND ASSISTANCE TO TEACHERS, COMMITTEES AND SUPERVISORS IN SELECTION AND PURCHASE OF BOOKS FOR SCHOOL LIBRARIES

Eighty schools, representing 51 towns, have asked assistance in the selection and purchase of books and apparatus for schools. In response to the requests \$3,164.79 has been expended, in part from town appropriations, in part from state grants. The purchases include 4449 books, 90 maps, 12 globes, 33 hectographs, and other apparatus.

VISITS TO SCHOOL LIBRARIES

School libraries in the towns listed below have also been visited and assisted in organization

Bridgeport, State trade school
 Canton, Collinsville
 Middletown, High school
 Middletown, Millers' Farms school
 Middletown, Connecticut industrial school for girls
 Winchester, Gilbert school

4 PRINTING AND DISTRIBUTION OF DOCUMENTS

The committee has printed and distributed the documents listed below.

year	whole		title	no copies distributed
	no	no		
1911	1	67	Helps in library work with children 2nd ed .	1231
	2	68	A selected list of books published in 1910 recommended to libraries	1212
	3	69	Reading clubs for older boys and girls	1160
	4	70	Report of Connecticut public library committee	1208
	5	71	Novels and children's stories of 1911	2238
1912	1	72	Memorial day references	1021
	2	73	A selected list of books published in 1911 recommended to libraries	1682
	3	74	Thanksgiving references	1590
	4	75	Suggestive program for library day	

5 CIRCULATION OF BOOKS, PICTURES AND LECTURES AMONG SCHOOLS

The committee now has the following material

- 100 libraries loaned by the Colonial Dames
- 53 portfolios of pictures loaned by the Colonial Dames
- 71 libraries loaned by the Audubon society
- 200 sets of bird charts loaned by the Audubon society
- 98 portfolios of pictures of animals, birds and flowers loaned by the Audubon society
- 105 sets of mounted postcards of birds loaned by the Audubon society
- 54 libraries owned by this committee
- 68 framed pictures to be loaned to libraries and schools
- 2307 unframed pictures to be loaned to schools
- 19 stereopticon lectures owned by the state board of education
- 2 stereopticon lectures loaned by the Colonial Dames
- 2 stereopticon lectures loaned by the Audubon society

REPORT OF COLONIAL DAMES LIBRARIES

100 Colonial Dames libraries were loaned 408 times. The circulation reported is 23,556. In 32 cases no report was made. This shows an average circulation of 62.6 for each school reporting, an average circulation of 235.5 for each library for the two years, and an average of 9.7 for each book in the libraries. 66 teachers report the circulation of more than one hundred books in the period during which they had the use of the libraries. The largest circulation reported, 311, was in the Huntington district of Newtown, where library 50 was in use three months.

REPORT OF AUDUBON TRAVELING LIBRARIES

71 libraries were loaned 162 times. The total circulation reported was 3972. 36 teachers failed to report circulation. This shows an average circulation of 31.5 for each of the 126 loans from which we received reports.

REPORT OF SCHOOL TRAVELING LIBRARIES OWNED BY THE PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMITTEE

50 libraries were loaned to schools 165 times. The total circulation reported was 10,269. Twelve teachers failed to report. This shows an average circulation of 67.1 for each school reporting. 34 teachers report a circulation of over 100 books, the largest circulation reported being 326. This was in district 7 of the town of Brookfield, where the library was in use six months.

REPORT OF PORTFOLIOS OF PICTURES

53 Colonial Dames portfolios of pictures were loaned to schools 85 times.

98 Audubon portfolios were loaned 98 times.

REPORT OF THE BIRD CHARTS LOANED BY THE AUDUBON SOCIETY

200 sets of charts were loaned 354 times.

REPORT OF PICTURES OWNED BY THE PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMITTEE

68 framed picture were loaned to schools and libraries 130 times.

2941 unframed pictures were loaned in 191 collections.

REPORT OF STEREOPTICON LECTURES

23 lectures were used 380 times, with a total attendance of 41,200. This does not include the attendance reported in New Britain and Enfield, where the slides were thrown on a screen between the announcements of election returns. The attendance on these occasions was estimated at 3013 and 2000.

6 BOOKS AND PICTURES FOR USE OF LIBRARIES, CLUBS, INDIVIDUALS AND NEIGHBORHOODS

This committee now has the following material to loan to neighborhoods, libraries, associations and individuals

30 adult libraries of miscellaneous books owned by this committee
46 special libraries owned by this committee on the following subjects

*American art and artists
Home economics

*Holland and Switzerland
*Shakespeare

* indicates that the libraries are accompanied by pictures

*Venice	Missions in the United States
*Japan	French history
Italy	Egypt
*Scotland	China
*Norway	India
Africa	Music
Russia	Sociology
*Dutch and Flemish art	*Trees
Missions of the South seas	English art
European history and Napoleon	Connecticut history
Bonaparte	Germany
United States history	England
Immigration	French art
Nature study	Mexico
*Italy	Spanish art
Missions	Travel
Western states of the United States	Woman; her relation to the world's progress
South America	Oriental art

* indicates that the libraries are accompanied by pictures

6 libraries of foreign books owned by this committee
 30 libraries selected by the state grange, 20 of which are owned by this committee, 10 by the state grange, to be circulated among granges

REPORT OF MISCELLANEOUS LIBRARIES OWNED BY THIS COMMITTEE

30 adult libraries of miscellaneous books have been sent out 102 times. The total circulation reported is 8,635, an average circulation of 89 for each loan from which we received a report. 5 libraries were returned with no reports of circulation.

The largest circulation was that of library 56, containing 48 volumes, which was in a summer camp in Chatham for 4 months and reported 269 volumes loaned.

REPORT OF LIBRARIES LOANED TO CHURCHES AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS

17 loans have been made to churches and Sunday schools. The total circulation is 1338, an average circulation of 78.7 for each loan.

These loans are included in the report of miscellaneous libraries. They are mentioned here to emphasize the fact that, in many towns, churches and Sunday schools are the best distributing centers.

REPORT OF SPECIAL STUDY LIBRARIES

There were 53 loans of special study libraries to clubs, public libraries and high schools. The circulation reported from 36 loans was 1139, an average circulation of 31.6 for each loan. 17 libraries were returned with no report of circulation.

The circulation reported in the case of special study libraries does not give a correct idea of the use of the books, for many are used for research work or in club meetings, without being drawn out and charged.

REPORT OF FOREIGN LIBRARIES

6 foreign libraries were loaned 10 times. 3 were returned with no reports of circulation. The 7 reports received showed a total circulation of 416, an average of 58 for each loan.

REPORT OF GRANGE LIBRARIES

30 traveling libraries have been loaned to granges 16 times. The total circulation reported is 1394 and one librarian failed to report. This is an average circulation of 23.2 for each loan.

REPORT OF BOOK WAGON

During the two years four new routes have been established, making six routes now served in this way. Until September 1911 the service was monthly. At that time it became necessary to make the trips less frequently and it was decided to cover each route once in six weeks. This schedule has been followed, except in the severest weather in the winter, when the condition of the roads has made the omission of some trips unavoidable. In the time covered by this report 1640 calls have been made on 235 families. The total loan of books was 7614. Nine-tenths of one per cent of the books loaned were in foreign languages. Of the English books 37.8 per cent were non-fiction.

TOTAL CIRCULATION OF ALL TRAVELING LIBRARIES OWNED BY THE PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMITTEE AND LOANED BY INDIVIDUALS AND ASSOCIATIONS

The total number of volumes in all traveling library collections circulated by this committee is 9500. The additions during the past two years amount to 1153 volumes. The total number of loans of libraries, exclusive of loans from the book wagon is 916 and the total circulation, including the book wagon circulation, is 56,995.

7 PUBLIC MEETINGS

Two neighborhood library meetings were conducted by this committee. In each case invitations were sent to librarians, directors, school supervisors and others who might be interested in all towns within easy reach of the center chosen for the meeting. A feature of each meeting was a roll-call in which the librarian or some other representative responded for each library,

giving briefly any characteristic developments of the work of that library. The meetings were held at the Peck library Norwich, December 15 1911 and at the Mattatuck historical society rooms in Waterbury, January 26 1912. The programs follow

NORWICH

- 10:30 A M Address of welcome H A Tirrell principal
Norwich free academy
Response Address Library possibilities
Charles D Hine chairman
Public library committee
Roll-call of libraries represented
1:00 P M Luncheon served by the Norwich free academy at 25 cents
2:00 P M Some principles of book selection
Jonathan Trumbull librarian
Otis library Norwich
How to promote the reading of better books
Frank G Willcox librarian
Holyoke Massachusetts
Christmas books for children and young people (with exhibit
of books)
Caroline M Hewins secretary
Public library committee

WATERBURY

- 10:30 A M Old books or new Caroline M Hewins secretary
Public library committee
Library possibilities
Charles D Hine chairman
Public library committee
Roll-call of libraries represented
1:00 P M Luncheon served at Mrs Thorte's tea room Grand street
at 35 cents
2:15 P M How to promote the reading of better books
Frank G Willcox librarian
Holyoke Massachusetts
Selection of fiction
Belle Holcomb Johnson
visitor and inspector of libraries

The committee has been represented by members or by the visitor and inspector of libraries at the following meetings

- Eastern section of League of library commissions Boston Massachusetts January 27 1911
New England club of library commissions Concord New Hampshire February 1911
Connecticut library association Middletown March 1911
Connecticut library association New Haven December 1911
Dedication of Springfield library Springfield Massachusetts January 1912
New England club of library commissions Providence Rhode Island January 1912
Western Massachusetts library club Longmeadow Massachusetts February 1912
Connecticut library association Hartford February 1912
Connecticut library association Niantic May 1912
Connecticut library association Middlefield October 1912

The visitor and inspector has addressed public meetings as follows

	time	occasion	subject
February	1911	Anniversary of library opening Bethel	Use of the library
June	1911	Meeting of the Rhode Island library association Central Falls	Library work with foreign-speaking people
October	1911	Meeting of the National association of Audubon societies New York	Co-operation between Audubon societies and state boards of education
November	1911	Meeting of the Connecticut Audubon society Fairfield	Report of traveling material loaned by Audubon society
November	1911	Meeting of the Historical club East Windsor	United States history Colonial period (with stereopticon slides)
January	1912	Neighborhood library meeting Waterbury	Selection of fiction
February	1912	Meeting in the interest of education Montville	Library conditions in Montville from point of view of Connecticut public library committee
February	1912	Meeting of the Alert club and public school teachers Collinsville	United States history Colonial period (with stereopticon slides)
February	1912	Anniversary of library opening Bethel	Evolution of modern public library
February	1912	High school Bethel	Books and reading
March	1912	Teachers' meeting Norfolk	Books and reading
March	1912	Teachers' institute New Haven	Loans offered to teachers by the Connecticut public library committee
May	1912	Meeting of the Connecticut library association Niantic	A Vermont library
June	1912	Meeting of Massachusetts library club and Western Massachusetts library club Springfield	Book review "Down our street"
June	1912	Public meeting Baltic	United States history Revolution (with stereopticon slides)
June	1912	School district no 12 Hamden	Birds and their value to farmers (with stereopticon slides)
October	1912	Meeting of Western Massachusetts library club Southampton	With the book-wagon in Connecticut
November	1912	Meeting of the Connecticut Audubon society	Report of traveling material loaned by Audubon society
November	1912	Meeting of the North Haven library directors and members of Montowese woman's club	Discussion of establishment of branch library in Montowese

Library institutes were conducted by the committee in the normal school Danbury July 11-22 1911 and July 8-19 1912. The enrollment in 1911 was 11. In 1912 the enrollment (including all who took any part of the instruction) was 27 and the average attendance 18.9.

List of lecturers, with their subjects, for the two years follows

1911

- Children's reading
 - Caroline M Hewins librarian Public library Hartford
- Reference work
 - Robert K Shaw librarian Worcester Massachusetts
- Co-operation between libraries and schools
 - Caroline M Hewins and Anna Hadley
- Experiences of librarians
 - Frances B Russell librarian Stratford
 - Emma C Beardsley librarian Goshen
 - Jennie M Smith librarian Watertown
- Relation of the library to foreign speaking people
 - Frank G Willcox librarian Holyoke Massachusetts
- Book binding
 - A L Klunker New Britain
- Book selection for small libraries
 - Walter B Briggs librarian Trinity College
- The library art and profession
 - Charles D Hine chairman of the Public library committee

1912

- Some problems confronting the small communities and the part of the libraries in solving them
 - Charles D Hine chairman Public library committee
- Reference work
 - Frank K Walter vice director of New York state library school
- Library work with children
 - Mrs Mary E S Root children's librarian Providence Rhode Island
- Book binding
 - A L Klunker New Britain
- Children's books
 - Caroline M Hewins librarian Public library Hartford
- The librarian's outlook
 - Alice Shepard assistant librarian Springfield Massachusetts
- The trail of the magazine
 - Walter B Briggs librarian Trinity College
- The literary bill of fare
 - Frank G Willcox librarian Holyoke Massachusetts
- Library opportunities
 - Herbert W Fison librarian Malden Massachusetts

Instruction was given on the subjects enumerated below

Ordering; collating; preparation for shelves; accessioning; withdrawals; shelf-listing

Discussion of charging systems, library statistics and treatment of pamphlets

Reference work

Care of books and repairing

Cataloguing—simple author cards; honorary titles; titles of nobility; treatment of sequels; title cards; anonymous books; books in several volumes; volumes missing; added cards; non-fiction, fulness of imprint; publishers societies, editors and compilers as authors; compound names and foreign names with *de* and *von*; sovereigns and saints as authors; treatment of books in series; pseudonyms; joint authors; authors known under two names; added cards for editors, translators, illustrators and added title cards; two or more books bound together; author analyticals; treatment of the Bible; periodicals

Classification—arrangement of fiction and biography; literature

Subject headings—subject and title analyticals; cross references

Arrangement of catalogues and shelf-lists—alphabetizing; guides

The instructors were

Mrs Belle Holcomb Johnson visitor and inspector for Public library committee

Anna Hadley librarian Gilbert school Winsted

CHARLES D HINE

CAROLINE M HEWINS

EDWIN B GAGER

HENRY A TYRRELL

GEORGE A CONANT

TABLE I

STATE AND TOWN APPROPRIATIONS

The amounts given by the several towns for annual maintenance and increase and the amounts of the state grants are as follows

town	town appropriation	state grant	town	town appropriation	state grant
Andover	*\$110.22	\$100.00	Mansfield	40.86	40.86
Ansonia	3,750.00	100.00	Meriden	5,000.00	100.00
Avon	100.00	100.00	Middlebury	*65.00	65.00
Berlin (Berlin free library)	50.00	50.00	Middlefield	100.00	100.00
Berlin (Peck memorial library)	50.00	50.00	Milford	1,300.00	100.00
Bethel	200.00	100.00	Morris	50.00	50.00
Bethlehem	*42.45	42.45	New Britain	5,500.00	100.00
Bloomfield	100.00	100.00	New Canaan	200.00	100.00
Bridgewater	100.00	100.00	New Fairfield	25.00	25.00
Bristol	7,520.98	100.00	New Hartford	200.00	100.00
Brooklyn	100.00	100.00	Newington	150.00	100.00
Burlington	25.00	25.00	New Milford	800.00	100.00
Chaplin	*100.00	100.00	North Canaan	125.00	100.00
Chatham (Chatham public library)	300.00	100.00	North Haven	100.00	100.00
Chatham (Middle Haddam public)	100.00	100.00	Norwich	4,500.00	100.00
Cheshire	100.00	100.00	Old Lyme	100.00	100.00
Chester	500.00	100.00	Old Saybrook	200.00	100.00
Clinton	100.00	100.00	Orange	1,000.00	100.00
Colchester	300.00	100.00	Plainville	200.00	100.00
Columbia	*191.27	100.00	Plymouth	150.00	100.00
Coventry	100.00	100.00	Portland	300.00	100.00
Darien	200.00	100.00	Prospect	*100.00	100.00
Derby	3,600.00	100.00	Putnam	1,000.00	100.00
Durham	200.00	100.00	Roxbury	75.00	75.00
Eastford	*107.30	100.00	Salisbury	200.00	100.00
East Haddam	300.00	100.00	Saybrook	200.00	100.00
East Hartford	775.00	100.00	Scotland	*50.20	50.20
East Haven	*162.96	100.00	Seymour	800.00	100.00
East Lyme	100.00	100.00	Somers	227.16	100.00
East Windsor	100.00	100.00	Southbury	*138.05	100.00
East Windsor (Ware-house Point)	100.00	100.00	Southington	1,300.00	100.00
Ellington	450.00	100.00	South Windsor	125.00	100.00
Enfield	800.00	100.00	Stamford	10,000.00	100.00
Farmington	100.00	100.00	Stratford	1,000.00	100.00
Glastonbury	200.00	100.00	Suffield	1,000.00	100.00
Goshen	100.00	100.00	Thomaston	500.00	100.00
Granby	*85.62	85.62	Thompson	150.00	100.00
Granby, North	100.00	100.00	Tolland	100.00	100.00
Hampton	50.00	....	Union	50.00	50.00
Harwinton	*200.00	200.00	Vernon	500.00	100.00
Hebron	*106.22	100.00	Wallingford	1,649.96	100.00
Huntington	2,000.00	100.00	Westbrook	250.00	100.00
Killingly	1,379.79	100.00	West Hartford	325.00	100.00
Lebanon	100.00	100.00	Westport	1,000.00	100.00
Litchfield	200.00	100.00	Wethersfield	300.00	100.00
Madison	100.00	100.00	Winchester	1,800.00	100.00
Manchester	750.00	100.00	Windsor	300.00	100.00
			Windsor Locks	300.00	100.00
			Woodbury	75.00	75.00
			Woodstock	75.00	75.00
			Woodstock, East	25.00	25.00

* town appropriation and other sources

TABLE II
STATE GRANTS

The amount paid by the state for books in each fiscal year since the law was passed is shown by the following table

Year ending	September	30	1893	.	.	\$
"	"	"	1894	.	.	\$564.13
"	"	"	1895	.	.	1,333.33
"	"	"	1896	.	.	3,731.44
"	"	"	1897	.	.	4,896.24
"	"	"	1898	.	.	3,186.39
"	"	"	1899	.	.	4,880.52
"	"	"	1900	.	.	5,343.78
"	"	"	1901	.	.	5,260.22
"	"	"	1902	.	.	5,393.30
"	"	"	1903	.	.	8,029.20
"	"	"	1904	.	.	6,244.63
"	"	"	1905	.	.	7,402.68
"	"	"	1906	.	.	7,540.36
"	"	"	1907	.	.	10,456.80
"	"	"	1908	.	.	9,590.93
"	"	"	1909	.	.	10,107.99
"	"	"	1910	.	.	8,459.86
"	"	"	1911	.	.	10,539.88
"	"	"	1912	.	.	9,756.18

TABLE III
EXPENSES OF LIBRARIES, BASIS OF STATE GRANT—1911

town	books	periodicals	binding, etc	librarians	rent	heat	light	janitor	printing	miscellaneous	total
Andover		\$13.05		\$15.00		\$4.00	\$0.89			\$44.50	\$77.44
Ansonia	857.62	159.83	131.59	1285.00		192.03	231.24	\$602.00	\$152.68	261.22	3873.21
Avon											
Berlin (free lib)											
Berlin (Peck memo- rial)	50.00	20.35				8.15	12.00	5.00		20.96	116.46
Bethel											
Bethlehem	28.32	11.35		15.00				2.80		.74	58.21
Bloomfield	272.41	126.23	7.80	175.00							581.44
Bridgewater	10.53	12.70		52.00						33.75	108.98
Bristol	1216.05	201.50	241.09	2060.00		220.80	342.53	305.00	89.74	3274.73	7951.44
Brooklyn	156.08	23.50		50.00				4.00		29.41	262.59
Burlington				25.00						.30	25.30
Chaplin	3.50			25.00						3.05	31.55
Chatham (public)	96.50		60.44	153.63		8.00			16.00	46.47	381.04
Chatham (Middle Haddam public)											
Cheshire	175.00		16.00	95.00		12.00	18.00	1.00		2.50	319.50
Chester	92.54	19.00	24.28	150.00		46.36	33.31	90.00		101.97	557.46
Clinton											
Colchester		48.45	32.37	150.00		69.08	21.07	112.46	2.75	34.83	471.01
Columbia	55.85	2.80		40.00		8.25	3.28			36.76	146.94
Coventry	58.48	14.00		40.00		3.75	26.11		6.00	335.90	484.24
Darien	12.71			123.40	\$60.00	25.55	12.66			33.11	267.43
Derby	810.04	128.35	198.14	1977.80		325.00	205.64	577.49	32.00	504.83	4759.29
Durham	130.30						3.80	24.00	1.25	3.75	163.10
Eastford		12.25		20.00	12.00	1.50	.80		7.00	19.00	72.55
East Haddam	9.00	75.68	23.70	300.00	50.00	46.70	22.86	42.50	5.74	42.29	618.47
East Hartford	216.46		92.18	399.92						31.00	739.56
East Haven	80.00			50.00							130.00
East Lyme											
East Windsor (library associa'n)	30.85									57.21	88.06
East Windsor (Warehouse Pt)	62.29	22.50		36.00		2.00	14.98			23.91	161.68
Ellington											
Enfield											
Farmington	38.25	12.65		100.00						17.73	168.63
Glastonbury	145.52			25.00						75.99	246.51
Goshen	54.74			50.00			1.45			5.13	111.32
Granby (Frederick H Cossitt library)	20.00	43.88		50.00		5.00	2.00	15.00		4.72	140.60
Granby (Granby public)	57.41			26.00				4.00		23.25	110.66
Hampton											
Harwinton											
Hebron		23.05		40.00		7.15	2.20	5.55		24.67	102.62
Huntington											
Killingly	136.82	91.75	42.56	804.60		117.75	106.05	117.00	11.70	354.37	1782.60
Lebanon	9.15	32.90		50.00		12.50			1.75		106.30
Litchfield											
Madison	100.00										100.00
Manchester	200.00	35.55	28.95	180.00	100.00	14.50	20.54	68.00		43.41	690.95
Mansfield											
Meriden											
Middlebury	25.00	36.65									61.65
Middlefield	94.80	6.00		100.00		7.00	.45	19.00		17.43	244.68
Milford	176.77	115.85		450.00		91.50	68.90	150.00		294.31	1347.33
Morris	8.45	11.55		20.00	10.00						50.00
New Britain	2484.06	362.75	*999.89	3964.25		315.83	507.05	1113.21		1238.01	10985.05
New Canaan	222.11	38.60		104.00		31.70	10.00	36.00		103.77	546.18
New Fairfield				20.00							20.00
New Hartford	158.43					4.00	6.60	9.00	1.50	69.52	249.05
Newington		35.95		60.00						109.72	205.67

* includes printing

TABLE III — EXPENSES OF LIBRARIES, BASIS OF STATE GRANT, 1911 — *concluded*

town	books	periodicals	binding, etc	librarian	rent	heat	light	janitor	printing	miscellaneous	total
New Milford	556.77	71.00	55.85	†715.50	....	227.35	117.78	....	....	282.46	2026.71
North Canaan	116.65	....	....	125.00	....	7.00	....	14.25	....	13.70	276.60
North Haven	100.00	31.75	23.00	150.00	....	13.50	4.78	30.00	4.55	11.22	368.80
Norwich	1630.67	245.31	273.17	*3997.40	....	221.00	285.13	....	....	876.54	7529.22
Old Lyme	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Old Saybrook	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Orange	141.59	....	73.86	208.50	....	42.50	25.36	102.25	1.90	135.17	731.13
Plainville	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Plymouth	45.82	31.00	28.28	80.00	....	....	....	....	....	....	185.10
Portland	150.18	....	14.54	265.00	....	....	....	....	....	13.35	443.07
Prospect	....	37.35	....	50.00	....	5.10	....	....	....	55.15	147.60
Putnam	115.43	6.00	74.85	471.00	319.50	....	74.63	30.00	4.25	49.17	1144.83
Roxbury	....	33.55	....	....	....	....	7.81	....	....	1.80	43.16
Salisbury	**196.29	....	....	466.50	....	180.18	71.26	....	4.00	648.98	1567.21
Saybrook	56.50	15.45	....	91.70	....	....	....	11.50	1.62	37.86	214.63
Scotland	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Seymour	232.00	64.00	35.00	328.00	....	....	....	....	....	115.00	774.00
Somers	....	....	15.60	100.00	....	27.98	6.59	48.00	....	66.94	265.11
Southbury	....	10.00	6.60	50.00	....	10.25	2.80	3.00	....	38.50	121.15
Southington	238.79	37.85	67.26	474.96	....	79.17	62.78	121.25	....	280.52	1362.58
South Windsor	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
South Windsor (public)	174.64	....	....	80.00	....	17.24	....	....	21.20	7.36	300.44
Stamford	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Stratford	289.89	113.45	152.38	713.22	....	97.00	125.11	120.00	....	143.21	1754.26
Suffield	252.66	110.30	174.05	608.00	....	213.04	127.89	164.00	....	99.76	1749.70
Thomaston	261.58	....	....	200.00	....	††200.00	....	....	....	14.45	676.03
Thompson	17.73	43.00	31.85	88.00	....	61.73	15.20	50.00	6.00	102.14	415.65
Tolland	....	....	33.68	100.00	....	5.00	....	30.65	2.00	26.61	197.94
Union	15.00	....	....	30.00	....	....	....	....	....	5.00	50.00
Vernon	**564.50	....	114.86	1417.28	....	....	189.30	....	151.63	220.00	2657.57
Wallingford	421.56	134.75	122.21	755.00	....	323.75	....	402.00	....	266.66	2425.93
Westbrook	7.08	....	38.50	115.33	....	69.86	24.34	26.95	....	14.90	296.96
West Hartford	....	65.40	34.35	310.00	....	....	....	....	....	14.39	424.14
Westport	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wethersfield	141.58	21.75	....	100.00	....	16.44	18.00	23.75	....	13.39	334.91
Winchester	**527.43	....	95.54	866.46	....	143.75	179.71	180.00	4.35	209.48	2206.72
Windsor	5.66	34.70	20.00	104.00	....	14.20	1.67	14.82	....	23.05	218.10
Windsor Locks	156.57	71.49	59.85	300.00	314.00	....	50.65	25.25	....	241.65	1219.46
Woodbury	36.61	....	....	25.00	....	5.00	6.00	2.00	....	7.70	82.31
Woodstock	10.26	....	6.00	46.10	....	....	....	....	....	10.99	73.35
Woodstock, East	....	....	....	10.00	....	....	....	5.00	....	....	15.00
Total	\$14819.48	\$2916.77	\$3450.27	\$26723.55	\$865.50	\$3561.14	\$3071.20	\$4707.68	\$529.61	\$11371.32	\$72016.52

† includes janitor's salary * includes printing

†† includes light

** includes periodicals

TABLE III — EXPENSES OF LIBRARIES, BASIS OF STATE GRANT, 1912

TOWN	books	periodicals	binding, etc.	librarians	rent	heat	light	janitor	printing	miscellaneous	total
Andover	....	\$16.12	....	\$20.00	....	\$5.00	\$1.17	....	....	\$36.42	\$78.71
Ansonia	\$643.13	164.52	\$280.03	1456.00	....	199.92	269.64	\$624.00	\$215.40	447.71	4300.35
Avon	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Berlin (free library)	86.53	18.45	9.90	26.00	....	7.50	12.00	12.00	4.00	16.01	192.39
Berlin (Peck memorial)	....	....	....	....	....	8.00	12.00	15.00	....	20.86	55.86
Bethel	199.15	....	34.00	....	\$80.00	*14.28	....	....	9.50	53.86	390.79
Bethlehem	1.40	13.75	....	25.00	....	....	....	2.70	2.00	2.35	47.20
Bloomfield	318.21	148.23	12.80	200.00	....	....	....	....	....	4.25	683.49
Bridgewater	....	8.90	....	28.00	....	....	....	24.00	....	26.45	100.77
Bristol	1406.93	209.40	234.58	2347.97	....	283.68	317.68	309.50	104.33	2553.79	7767.86
Brooklyn	145.22	21.40	22.80	50.00	....	1.44	....	4.00	....	18.52	263.38
Burlington	....	4.35	....	25.00	....	....	....	....	....	....	29.35
Chaplin	1.38	10.75	....	25.00	....	14.00	....	....	....	17.46	68.59
Chatham (public library)	100.12	....	34.06	164.98	....	2.50	....	....	9.00	22.92	333.58
Chatham (Middle Haddam)	118.97	....	....	38.05	....	1.00	1.00	....	....	30.21	189.23
Cheshire	150.00	35.00	16.00	100.00	....	....	....	....	....	5.00	306.00
Chester	89.84	23.50	24.10	150.00	....	41.60	32.18	90.00	....	79.88	531.16
Clinton	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Colchester	55.36	72.30	84.61	150.00	....	62.06	1.00	108.46	....	165.60	699.39
Columbia	52.99	3.30	....	40.00	....	17.50	2.08	....	....	78.56	194.43
Coventry	131.23	14.00	....	40.00	....	4.00	8.55	....	9.80	3269.22	3476.86
Darien	....	....	7.75	123.75	60.00	18.20	12.95	....	....	78.28	300.93
Derby	674.27	145.91	178.55	2032.46	....	260.00	219.22	609.44	75.89	820.68	5016.42
Durham	160.12	....	....	....	....	7.28	3.25	24.00	4.00	1.20	199.85
Eastford	....	11.65	....	20.00	12.00	....	.20	....	....	12.70	56.55
East Haddam	....	67.43	49.95	300.00	25.00	40.25	22.64	41.50	....	76.98	623.75
East Hartford	214.40	....	21.09	199.96	....	....	....	....	....	23.10	458.55
East Haven	32.19	....	9.45	50.00	....	.90	6.95	14.70	6.75	32.77	153.71
East Lyme	....	12.10	73.23	....	30.00	....	....	....	15.90	64.26	195.49
East Windsor (library associa'n)	46.22	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2.60	48.82
East Windsor (Warehouse Pt)	112.06	23.15	24.76	60.00	....	2.00	12.03	....	....	174.41	408.41
Ellington	....	39.65	....	204.50	....	149.72	49.35	250.00	....	103.25	796.47
Enfield	198.87	42.05	....	453.28	....	....	....	....	150.00	108.15	952.35
Farmington	38.80	12.65	....	100.00	....	....	....	15.46	....	22.85	189.76
Glastonbury	92.77	....	75.60	25.00	....	....	....	....	....	13.40	206.77
Goshen	31.75	5.70	21.92	50.00	....	....	2.28	5.00	....	157.23	273.88
Granby (North)	20.00	43.88	....	50.00	....	5.00	2.00	15.00	....	4.72	140.60
Granby	40.80	....	....	26.00	4.00	....	....	....	....	2.12	72.92
Hampton	103.97	....	....	25.00	....	2.75	....	....	....	....	131.72
Harwinton	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Hebron	....	23.05	14.10	40.00	....	7.16	2.85	6.20	....	17.29	110.65
Huntington	754.43	139.48	91.58	1369.00	....	95.73	143.33	300.00	104.00	759.03	3756.55
Killingly	332.19	90.35	36.50	605.50	....	110.50	106.29	156.00	2.50	186.03	1625.86
Lebanon	....	19.16	22.47	50.00	....	*12.00	....	....	4.65	9.80	118.88
Litchfield	366.53	45.10	3.50	630.00	....	171.87	85.22	196.05	....	211.04	1709.31
Madison	100.00	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	100.00
Manchester	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Mansfield	3.61	6.50	....	17.00	....	*6.24	....	6.00	2.30	19.45	61.10
Meriden	1286.22	159.35	195.27	1697.88	....	589.54	234.51	459.96	106.96	416.95	5146.64
Middlebury	18.00	39.00	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5.74	62.74
Middlefield	50.43	7.00	15.95	100.00	6.00	18.00	.40	24.00	30.75	116.95	369.48
Milford	211.46	115.60	34.50	450.00	....	108.50	68.00	150.00	25.00	175.62	1338.68
Morris	....	19.35	10.40	20.00	10.00	....	....	.70	....	2.48	62.93
New Britain	2484.06	362.75	809.96	3964.25	....	315.83	507.05	1113.21	189.93	1238.01	10985.05
New Canaan	139.72	32.70	15.00	125.00	....	39.84	....	36.00	19.75	121.98	529.99
New Fairfield	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
New Hartford	119.68	....	....	....	45.00	....	9.60	12.00	7.00	40.05	233.33
Newington	....	36.70	....	60.00	....	....	....	....	13.70	22.58	132.98
New Milford	480.72	71.45	63.95	468.00	....	....	117.01	306.00	....	157.15	1664.28
North Canaan	107.46			125.00		6.41		12.00		14.88	265.75

* includes light

PUBLIC LIBRARIES

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TABLE III—EXPENSES OF LIBRARIES, BASIS OF STATE GRANT, 1912—concluded

TOWN	books	periodicals	binding, etc.	librarians	rent	heat	light	janitor	printing	miscellaneous	total
North Haven	100.00	30.00	38.00	150.00	....	32.55	6.11	30.00	....	7.75	394.41
Norwich	1438.02	227.75	254.45	3977.18	....	182.00	281.77	....	....	1807.06	8168.23
Old Lyme	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Old Saybrook	23.85	....	....	150.00	....	24.93	8.00	15.70	1.50	173.14	397.12
Orange	246.17	45.20	45.60	215.25	....	82.25	42.39	177.00	....	419.12	1272.98
Plainville	6.25	....	26.00	104.00	....	....	....	....	....	19.93	156.18
Plymouth	18.00	31.50	....	85.00	....	....	....	....	3.00	....	137.50
Portland	135.92	....	94.98	265.00	....	....	....	....	19.50	26.26	541.66
Putnam	133.24	....	47.61	450.00†	300.00	....	68.04	30.00	....	79.27	1108.16
Roxbury	41.60	33.25	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	26.29	101.14
Salisbury	116.65	83.35	....	300.00	....	182.68	71.26	166.50	4.00	646.48	1570.92
Saybrook	93.33	23.15	....	91.40	....	....	....	12.00	2.44	23.07	245.39
Scotland	....	....	13.70	20.00	....	4.55	....	....	....	18.50	56.75
Seymour	203.68	57.75	42.66	362.00	....	....	....	....	10.55	147.10	823.74
Somers	....	3.00	....	100.00	....	37.00	....	39.25	....	52.51	231.76
Southbury	56.77	7.00	....	....	....	7.50	3.66	12.00	....	18.70	105.63
Southington	290.30	17.50	43.55	474.96	....	74.16	46.32	121.25	....	276.29	1344.33
South Windsor	102.40	....	....	80.00	....	15.00	....	20.00	....	26.63	244.03
South Windsor (Wapping)	50.00	....	....	40.00	....	15.00	1.37	20.00	....	3.78	130.15
Stamford	2073.82	323.48	469.96	4293.40	....	237.00	328.92	589.43	*356.58	439.88	9112.47
Stratford	209.91	111.23	110.85	765.90	....	30.50	120.16	120.00	....	248.30	1716.85
Suffield	188.37	114.05	99.70	†612.33	....	177.95	165.73	†154.00	....	147.48	1659.61
Thomaston	137.04	....	....	200.00	....	200.00	....	....	....	21.10	558.14
Thompson	4.35	45.00	....	88.00	....	56.30	20.20	58.00	....	22.85	294.70
Tolland	3.10	....	....	100.00	....	5.00	....	28.30	53.00	33.79	223.19
Union	5.00	....	3.00	30.00	....	....	....	....	2.00	10.00	50.00
Vernon	593.82	....	144.59	1625.68	....	....	174.80	....	....	133.87	2672.76
Wallingford	427.47	135.00	116.21	797.75	....	342.50	406.67	....	†161.75**	†1603.48	3990.83
Westbrook	....	64.30	....	131.47	....	37.24	....	24.00	1.25	20.00	278.26
West Hartford	35.22	69.00	16.75	285.00	....	....	....	4.35	....	10.24	420.56
Westport	139.61	101.00	30.85	588.00	....	127.73	245.84	260.00	3.50	141.30	1637.83
Wethersfield	137.69	27.70	37.10	100.00	....	15.00	18.00	24.00	....	15.67	375.16
Winchester	††664.15	....	4.53	918.68	....	168.87	175.45	180.00	17.80	294.08	2423.56
Windsor	7.32	31.50	....	104.00	....	8.40	13.35	13.65	....	46.68	224.90
Windsor Locks	120.39	72.00	21.50	300.00	300.00	....	55.65	24.25	....	96.82	990.61
Woodbury	28.50	....	41.65	25.00	....	2.75	9.00	....	8.25	60.44	175.59
Woodstock	6.08	....	9.75	42.26	....	10.00	6.40	....	....	20.39	94.88
Woodstock, East	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	19,574.48	4,027.09	4,241.35	36,249.84	872.00	4,711.06	4,531.52	7,066.56	1,756.23	19,208.40	102,240.53

* includes supplies

† 11 months

‡ includes postage, supplies, etc.

** includes \$1024.38 expended for children's room

†† includes periodicals

‡‡ includes heat

a includes rent, insurance, heat and light

STATE GRANT OF BOOKS

In the years 1898-1912 the committee made grants of books as follows.

TABLE IV

to	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
Andover	53	83	56	58	54	55	44	48	48	49	85	50	71	76	87
Ansonia	44	70	166	73	64	43	136	65	84	72	66	71	72	72	55
Avon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	225	40	51
Berlin	...	...	...	105	38	51	28	42	33	60	42	53	54	46	51
Berlin- Kensington	...	...	...	121	49	51	36	65	53	61	54	54	55	38	60
Bethel	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74	195	140	72
Bethlehem	...	...	56	38	28	54	30	33	34	45	45	60	32	107	1
Bloomfield	...	...	...	...	139	71	76	89	93	80	89	35	46	20	50
Bridgewater	...	...	...	...	...	...	231	118	148	125	118	101	120	97	125
Bristol	...	...	...	...	...	165	72	154	69	66	77	69	90	74	84
Brooklyn	...	...	...	50	71	72	111	88	54	126	65	70	60	68	73
Burlington	56	57	68	72	67	69	64	47	58	46	85	32	61	29	2
Chaplin	...	...	...	233	37	52	48	22	47	73	17	66	68	57	40
Chatham	244	123	88	103	82	125	77	88	71	86	80	84	88	86	92
(Mid Had)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	63
Cheshire	...	...	...	...	...	...	182	94	88	92	...	93	103	105	101
Chester	107	109	97	97	91	95	95	81	125	76	107	74	63	106	50
Clinton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	206	94	104
Colchester	...	...	...	...	...	...	136	92	93	98	118	75	85	89	86
Columbia	59	76	84	82	68	63	57	77	111	89	81	91	78	72	62
Coventry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	165	71	58	78	54	85
Darien	...	...	...	...	201	76	47	100	50	123	71	90	66	120	103
Derby	...	...	...	283	92	115	94	71	122	138	66	95	113	31	3
Durham	104	81	97	73	84	103	47	68	58	84	67	84	37	73	31
Eastford	63	69	60	54	55	36	62	100	25	143	67	94	50	74	70
East Haddam	98	104	104	108	109	103	101	100	138	129	119	113	115	128	50
East Hartford	101	120	162	136	101	169	84	111	88	108	111	88	56	25	76
East Haven	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	113	159	25
East Lyme	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	199	120	71
East Windsor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	59	81	63
East Windsor- Ware's Pt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	105	58	99	105
Ellington	112	109	112	120	80	109	96	109	83	99	97	84	133	103	81
Enfield	120	116	98	109	81	99	91	76	103	91	91	105	86	70	25
Farmington	...	...	...	...	220	78	75	97	92	120	96	90	83	91	64
Glastonbury	103	139	109	111	97	111	88	105	107	95	76	82	94	92	88
Goshen	...	...	...	164	102	130	130	88	131	129	135	144	120	116	114
Granby	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
Granby, No	...	...	91	83	105	79	79	104	81	154	100	95	96	47	84
Hampton	62	56	65	56	45	53	50	62	47	...	...	...	...	...	...
Harwinton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	202
Hebron	...	229	119	103	98	91	98	104	111	91	111	95	130	98	90
Huntington	106	98	95	80	85	113	76	75	79	73	85	66	86	78	62
Killingly	...	...	...	171	96	86	78	95	90	97	82	39	86	59	52
Lebanon	56	105	129	106	87	97	108	105	106	80	94	39	26	187	94
Litchfield	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	240	57	108	44	76	54
Madison	...	...	113	106	95	89	73	102	28	157	77	72	73	69	90
Manchester	200	107	100	100	124	75	119	128	87	88	97	53	88	24	78
Mansfield	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	141
Meriden	224	113	106	97	119	87	77	87	108	80	71	75	74	89	69
Middlebury	21	24	19	27	25	22	22	23	29	55	46	64	41	94	24
Middlefield	128	99	110	117	119	75	107	122	113	57	129	110	122	97	81
Milford	93	103	100	106	105	80	94	105	82	96	83	33	60	48	48
Morris	...	...	271	39	65	39	40	45	49	52	56	70	52	52	66
New Britain	...	...	...	163	53	31	67	50	52	179	135	82	193	140	57
New Canaan	116	112	121	114	71	95	84	90	90	85	81	82	81	86	92
New Fairfield	30	31	33	34	43	25	26	33	24	30	17	36	19	16	2
New Hartford	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240	117	91	80	89	38
Newington	116	104	128	124	107	139	79	94	110	73	111	86	92	99	94
New Milford	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	122	65	73	62	102	93
No Canaan	123	82	111	89	97	87	108	70	90	73	121	93	61	83	89
North Haven	...	...	...	...	204	85	94	74	99	89	92	101	98	70	87
Norwich	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	216	53	55	50	49	68
Old Lyme	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Old Saybr'k	...	...	...	...	...	...	158	79	118	112	66	73	76	91	99
Orange	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	226	149	104	101	60	66	81
Plainville	114	112	104	111	114	83	92	101	100	69	93	93	79	83	9
Plymouth	93	70	84	76	70	80	71	80	77	117	97	74	84	76	18
Portland	75	97	99	116	95	101	83	109	81	102	78	85	77	82	89

TABLE IV — *concluded*

to	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
Prospect	33	39	31	28	34	30	67	124	7	211	95	113	87	98	2
Putnam	130	98	84	94	98	105	118	41	76	87	107	94	91	82	33
Roxbury	51	58	93	52	80	53	57	36	55	55	47	37	63	61	38
Salisbury	...	...	...	...	134	53	106	92	54	118	62	35	82	42	96
Saybrook	...	252	107	92	109	94	66	73	35	79	110	110	103	81	57
Scotland	94	81	50	104	51	23	43	81	18	90	...	135	42	50	43
Seymour	96	102	80	67	76	64	63	91	54	151	99	63	100	99	66
Somers	111	112	107	98	90	94	172	94	63	123	85	77	94	106	8
Southbury	...	...	...	...	...	...	176	45	...	135	80	119	87	88	3
Southington	...	...	216	103	113	89	101	91	124	93	59	75	69	78	69
So Windsor	115	118	109	106	103	86	107	97	107	111	107	100	95	54	56
So Windsor (Wapping)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	62
Stamford	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	3
Stratford	101	92	89	96	86	124	82	92	98	96	88	122	78	60	81
Suffield	90	88	89	78	69	62	71	54	66	54	54	53	59	58	41
Thomaston	190	73	109	94	93	97	79	72	67	119	92	86	88	87	63
Thompson	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	90	71	154	114	118	122	115	97
Tolland	...	229	116	115	117	101	103	98	46	100	105	76	67	91	6
Union	37	19	105	32	20	43	36	114	120	23	37	39	61	38	2
Vernon	99	112	103	95	78	81	92	84	83	71	88	56	59	52	75
Wallingford	...	208	116	100	73	84	114	76	81	91	89	67	68	75	96
Westbrook	119	101	95	88	90	100	85	86	77	66	90	94	68	113	79
West Hartf'd	91	88	94	98	88	89	80	79	105	102	99	97	96	76	50
Westport	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160	148	118	67	54
Wethersfield	75	69	95	106	102	110	110	109	103	105	110	64	127	105	115
Winchester	...	175	118	112	79	87	40	118	93	98	89	109	68	85	110
Windsor	107	111	109	106	88	77	94	96	91	95	113	94	148	104	103
Windsor L'ka	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	193	77	115	50	84	84
Woodbury	102	81	88	81	71	102	124	63	...	289	41	94	74	81	60
Woodstock	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	175	74	75	64	53	71
Woodstock, East	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	19	34	20	21	23

* indicates grants still unfinished

The following table shows the volumes, circulation and

TABLE V—VOLUMES CIRCULATED

towns	volumes							
	1904-05	1905-06	1906-07	1907-08	1908-09	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12
Andover	2,458	2,510	2,570	2,640	2,715	2,801	2,903	3,053
Ansonia	11,000	12,230	13,286	13,919	15,138	16,099	17,200	17,977
Avon							812	1,266
Berlin { Berlin free	2,795	2,923			3,465	4,035		
{ Kensington	1,349	1,490	1,615	1,701	1,860	1,929	2,067	2,106
Bethel						1,686	2,087	2,432
Bethlehem	1,285			1,362	1,440	1,516	1,622	1,756
Bloomfield	1,452	2,000	2,200	2,525	2,735	3,000	3,300	3,515
Bridgewater		501	767	940	1,086	1,175	1,315	1,467
Bristol	12,776	13,661	14,307	15,603	16,761	18,650	20,001	21,918
Brooklyn	2,525	2,834	3,100	3,339	3,603	3,857	4,195	4,435
Burlington	1,020	1,099	1,164	1,250	1,321	1,321	1,384	1,414
Chaplin	756	852	909	937	1,000	1,048	1,135	1,244
Chatham { Chatham pub	2,798	3,030	3,320	3,591	3,804	4,017	4,248	4,485
{ Mid Had pub							1,626	1,942
Cheshire	2,700	2,865	3,192		3,783	4,083	4,385	4,774
Chester	3,192	3,350	3,250	3,693	4,010	4,210	4,401	4,572
Clinton							1,022	1,918
Colchester	4,000	4,259	4,540	4,513	4,774	4,900	5,049	5,190
Columbia	5,000	5,000	5,480	5,737	6,000	6,009	6,018	6,266
Coventry			3,200	3,400	3,448	3,591	3,700	3,950
Darien	1,937		2,817	2,950	3,105	3,274	3,335	3,494
Derby	9,316	10,764	11,935	12,733	13,573	14,554	15,376	17,093
Durham	3,450	3,700	3,806	4,083	4,285	4,511	4,741	5,047
Eastford	1,412	1,494	1,621	1,772	1,873	1,928	2,042	2,157
East Haddam	5,543	5,734	5,980	6,292	6,403	6,663	7,113	7,237
East Hartford	5,305	5,721	6,041	6,514	6,825	7,202	7,475	7,820
East Haven						368	725	1,084
East Lyme							2,400	2,659
E. Windsor { E. Wind-						2,167	2,332	2,545
{ Ware-								
{ house								
{ Point								
Ellington	3,151	3,571	4,628	4,740	5,136	5,360	5,521	5,579
Enfield	3,888	4,320	4,777	5,062	5,480	5,772	6,131	6,417
Farmington	1,628	1,837	1,947	2,171	2,383	2,472	2,563	2,649
Glastonbury	2,428	2,549	2,689	2,808	2,953	3,105	3,446	3,654
Goshen	1,365	1,622	1,868	2,088	2,366	2,512	2,725	3,002
Granby { F H Cossitt lib	4,553	4,828	5,161	5,562	5,950	6,297	6,638	7,027
{ Granby public							2,678	2,882
Hampton	2,100	2,200	3,000	3,500	3,000	2,600	3,000	2,900
Harwinton								1,780
Hebron	2,473	2,586	2,642	3,229	3,336	3,435	3,550	3,765
Huntington	6,734	7,736	8,631	8,631	10,119	11,063	11,858	12,454
Killingly	8,000	7,490	7,793	8,222	8,715	9,107		9,086
Lebanon	1,979	2,152	2,438	2,308	2,618	2,623	1,962	2,324
Litchfield		8,071	8,275	8,825	9,206	9,792	10,257	10,879
Madison	3,877	4,500	4,890	5,600	5,937	6,408	6,833	
Manchester	2,142	2,208	2,329		2,768	2,987	3,223	4,050
Mansfield							470	570
Meriden	13,204	14,146	14,986	16,400	17,267	18,203	18,972	20,357
Middlebury	1,602	1,640	1,678	1,774	1,839	1,908	1,966	2,076
Middlefield	4,130	4,139	4,418	4,972	4,706	4,909	5,159	5,318
Millford	10,435	10,677	10,995	11,498	12,104	11,545	13,045	13,998
Morris	1,650	1,836	1,910	1,967	2,063	2,305	2,375	2,382
New Britain	26,345	28,145	29,615	31,195	32,202	33,467	36,000	38,400
New Canaan	4,407	4,260	4,721	4,960	5,700	6,247	6,924	7,468

circulation per hundred volumes, class 1 in the years 1904-1912

LATION CLASS 1 1904-1912

circulation								circulation per hundred volumes																							
1904-05	1905-06	1906-07	1907-08	1908-09	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1904-05	1905-06	1906-07	1907-08	1908-09	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1904-05	1905-06	1906-07	1907-08	1908-09	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12								
1,000	1,000	1,125	999	1,298	1,300	1,500	2,539	40	39	43	37	47	46	51	83	39,835	44,113	48,088	52,063	49,259	47,358	49,147	58,862	362	360	361	375	325	294	285	327
3,067	3,731	.....	.....	4,242	4,040	871	1,767	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	107	71	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1,490	385	477	1,585	1,875	1,229	1,361	.....	100	23	29	85	97	59	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,875	1,774	1,413	1,797	1,664	1,447	2,487	3,073	145	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4,940	4,653	4,669	5,225	5,543	5,490	6,210	6,600	340	234	212	206	202	183	188	187	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	3,205	3,726	3,848	3,948	3,278	2,932	3,051	.....	639	485	409	363	278	222	207	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
45,981	46,490	47,234	57,852	66,826	66,148	78,177	80,728	350	362	330	370	398	354	390	368	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5,669	5,485	6,457	6,514	6,545	4,634	4,025	6,972	224	193	208	195	181	120	95	157	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,414	1,193	723	761	620	668	550	527	138	108	62	60	46	50	39	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3,500	442	974	800	1,040	2,036	1,179	1,530	462	53	107	85	104	194	103	122	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7,561	8,065	6,872	7,733	8,108	8,233	8,153	9,007	270	266	206	215	213	204	191	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6,450	6,000	8,416	11,395	12,286	11,680	11,335	11,335	238	209	263	.....	324	286	258	217	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5,135	5,449	4,724	7,779	7,400	6,795	7,560	6,538	160	162	145	210	184	160	171	143	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3,500	10,544	8,237	9,389	10,526	9,608	9,890	10,959	87	247	181	208	220	196	195	181	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,300	.....	.....	2,855	2,855	2,074	2,216	2,249	46	.....	.....	49	47	34	36	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5,233	.....	2,400	4,000	2,000	2,800	3,236	4,862	.....	.....	43	117	58	77	87	123	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
35,590	39,007	42,632	49,050	54,285	47,440	47,426	49,396	382	362	357	385	399	325	308	288	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5,939	5,424	5,500	5,859	6,261	6,482	6,568	7,894	172	147	144	143	146	143	139	156	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
767	908	1,174	1,255	1,209	1,110	867	1,583	54	60	72	71	64	57	42	73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4,729	5,310	5,900	6,432	6,566	6,273	6,567	6,810	85	92	98	102	102	94	92	94	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15,181	14,574	15,910	14,707	16,589	16,775	15,513	16,874	286	254	263	225	243	232	207	215	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,615	6,110	7,577	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	438	842	698	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,712	6,963	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	321	261	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,804	3,112	3,950	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	129	133	155	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4,480	4,011	4,525	5,468	4,970	5,050	5,265	5,009	142	112	97	115	96	94	95	89	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9,429	10,622	8,954	9,807	10,082	10,475	12,456	15,978	242	243	187	193	183	181	203	248	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8,117	8,127	8,865	8,875	9,003	9,003	7,479	8,979	498	441	455	408	378	364	291	338	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3,035	4,272	3,257	3,464	3,940	4,016	2,670	3,140	125	167	121	123	133	129	77	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3,353	3,213	2,916	3,319	4,348	5,029	3,606	5,148	245	198	156	158	183	200	132	171	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,608	1,991	1,612	.....	2,287	1,968	2,096	2,010	35	41	31	.....	38	31	31	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,634	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	125	100	119	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,354	2,153	2,275	2,854	2,672	2,899	3,119	.....	100	119	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19,596	22,085	25,627	26,606	28,179	29,731	34,153	25,249	291	285	296	308	278	268	280	202	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23,842	22,577	23,750	24,955	25,478	28,208	26,139	27,849	298	301	304	303	292	309	.....	306	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,026	1,917	2,504	2,494	2,805	2,326	4,724	6,319	102	89	101	108	107	88	240	271	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	15,633	10,795	15,914	17,500	17,596	17,693	19,908	.....	181	130	180	190	179	172	182	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11,723	11,871	12,177	12,315	14,516	14,857	13,937	14,611	302	263	249	219	244	231	203	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	3,036	5,016	.....	11,241	11,451	11,828	14,828	.....	137	215	.....	406	384	366	366	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
62,102	55,212	50,614	55,627	51,987	40,851	38,756	44,909	470	319	337	339	301	224	204	220	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,199	994	1,480	1,570	1,469	1,148	1,058	927	74	60	88	88	79	60	53	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,623	3,000	4,605	.....	2,766	3,936	2,650	2,650	63	72	104	.....	58	80	51	49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31,720	31,749	33,492	35,720	36,855	39,202	39,525	39,292	303	297	304	310	304	339	302	280	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3,459	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,452	2,275	2,236	209	.....	.....	.....	.....	62	99	93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
116,467	118,197	110,987	118,764	120,016	114,950	131,217	153,733	443	419	374	380	375	343	364	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10,080	8,840	9,006	8,240	8,846	10,257	19,549	16,541	228	207	190	178	155	164	282	221	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

a circulation for 10 months

b not including 1,073 magazines

c circulation from April 22 to July 8

d circulation for 3 months

e circulation from January 1 to July 1

TABLE V — VOLUMES CIRCULATION

	volumes							
	1904-05	1905-06	1906-07	1907-08	1908-09	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12
New Fairfield	826	793	898	944	945	995	1,002	1,032
New Hartford . . . . .	.....	.....	1,190	1,621	2,015	2,347	2,678	2,895
Newington	2,275	2,406	2,534	2,625	2,803	2,857	2,949	3,025
New Milford . . . . .	.....	.....	6,224	7,250	7,761	8,274	8,699	9,294
North Canaan	4,834	5,046	5,260	5,347	5,412	5,562	5,981	6,103
North Haven	3,086	3,374	3,585	3,797	3,992	4,186	4,644	4,864
Norwich . . . . .	.....	34,740	35,641	37,872	38,738	39,423	39,577	40,402
Old Lyme . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,500
Old Saybrook	6,000	5,000	5,226	5,408	5,474	5,576	.....	6,521
Orange . . . . .	.....	.....	1,066	1,338	1,850	2,257	2,680	2,906
Plainville	2,969	2,982	2,562	2,293	3,057	3,193	3,270	3,400
Plymouth	2,349	2,856	3,005	3,110	3,170	3,213	3,366	3,389
Portland	3,658	3,901	4,263	4,464	4,710	4,958	4,768	5,200
Prospect	1,125	1,300	1,475	1,585	1,733	1,849	1,992	2,100
Putnam	3,222	3,515	3,680	4,196	4,514	4,765	4,815	5,245
Roxbury	1,665	1,869	1,919	2,072	2,111	2,167	2,026	2,259
Salisbury	7,882	8,133	8,342	.....	8,825	9,022	9,294	9,671
Saybrook	1,866	2,144	.....	.....	2,750	3,040	3,166	3,276
Scotland	1,602	1,783	1,833	1,858	2,100	2,250	2,225	2,331
Seymour	4,171	4,283	4,714	4,331	4,610	5,364	5,714	6,101
Somers	2,067	2,161	2,341	2,400	3,283	3,348	3,500	3,622
Southbury . . . . .	.....	1,500	1,630	.....	2,005	2,180	2,319	2,470
Southington	3,811	4,165	4,646	5,062	5,494	5,837	6,200	6,467
So Windsor { So Windsor public	1,854	2,125	2,385	2,658	3,025	3,391	3,746	2,400
Sadd memorial	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,670	1,740
Stamford . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,672	19,875
Stratford	10,123	10,727	11,230	11,926	12,758	13,472	13,791	14,383
Suffield	14,282	14,717	15,342	15,977	17,197	17,521	17,690	18,004
Thomaston	4,258	4,468	4,383	4,579	4,759	4,759	5,288	5,495
Thompson	2,642	2,710	2,827	3,030	3,197	3,380	3,566	3,716
Tolland	1,440	1,580	1,600	1,725	1,878	1,993	2,078	2,090
Union	1,320	1,425	1,500	1,545	1,600	1,700	2,000	2,700
Vernon	8,703	8,775	9,094	9,563	9,786	10,164	10,301	10,515
Wallingford	7,858	8,536	9,301	9,980	10,502	11,225	10,491	11,151
Westbrook	2,436	2,563	2,751	3,145	3,267	3,365	3,538	3,650
West Hartford	3,366	3,455	3,642	3,711	3,930	3,979	4,181	4,302
Westport . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	2,200	4,341	5,066	5,318	5,862
Wethersfield	4,260	4,455	4,758	5,090	5,250	5,410	5,700	6,000
Winchester	11,600	12,100	12,014	12,564	12,336	12,829	13,322	13,474
Windsor	2,864	2,996	3,250	.....	3,569	3,672	3,296	4,906
Windsor Locks . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,049	2,370	2,774	3,068
Woodbury	2,197	2,260	.....	.....	2,575	2,672	2,767	2,933
Woodstock . . . . .	.....	.....	4,450	4,150	4,333	4,444	4,555	4,692
Woodstock East . . . . .	.....	.....	908	.....	1,078	1,120	1,140	1,193

PUBLIC LIBRARIES

425

CLASS 1 1904-1912—concluded

circulation

circulation per hundred volumes

1904-05	1905-06	1906-07	1907-08	1908-09	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1904-05	1905-06	1906-07	1907-08	1908-09	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12
290	.....	354	344	340	148	254	121	35	...	39	36	35	14	25	11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,204	.....	8,840	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	392	...	305
.....	.....	920	2,500	1,200	1,750	1,800	2,892	.....	.....	36	95	42	61	61	95
.....	.....	17,673	18,515	22,347	23,693	26,407	25,691	.....	.....	283	255	287	286	303	276
8,806	8,970	.....	7,928	8,783	7,149	6,822	7,110	182	177	.....	148	162	128	114	116
7,607	6,104	8,721	7,907	8,914	8,239	8,681	9,224	246	180	243	208	223	196	186	189
.....	99,060	98,075	113,149	121,062	113,985	109,036	108,042	.....	285	219	298	312	289	275	267
9,036	.....	8,673	8,991	8,012	7,286	.....	9,371	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	144
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,496	.....	5,496	150	.....	165	166	146	130	.....	84
7,812	8,180	9,908	9,252	9,054	20,391	25,516	25,516	.....	.....	.....	.....	1058	903	952	878
5,644	5,877	5,859	6,706	6,706	7,946	7,078	8,255	263	273	347	403	296	248	216	242
12,682	12,613	12,571	12,129	13,430	12,774	13,223	12,405	346	323	294	271	285	257	277	238
900	.....	.....	2,250	2,100	1,800	2,400	2,600	80	.....	.....	241	121	97	120	123
13,605	11,320	13,087	17,138	19,097	18,065	18,302	18,685	409	322	355	408	423	379	380	356
2,461	2,094	1,923	1,744	1,856	1,597	1,456	1,872	147	112	100	84	87	73	71	82
10,292	11,532	10,179	11,124	11,075	11,050	11,669	10,211	130	141	122	.....	125	122	125	105
8,511	6,757	6,352	7,881	7,771	7,326	7,904	7,704	456	310	.....	.....	282	240	249	235
2,256	2,352	1,957	2,984	2,221	2,919	2,944	2,914	140	131	106	160	105	129	132	125
10,511	12,918	10,481	15,223	16,272	15,190	19,734	21,311	254	301	222	351	352	283	345	349
3,721	4,347	4,160	3,752	4,771	3,536	3,482	4,908	180	201	177	156	145	105	99	135
.....	1,786	2,649	3,493	3,336	3,585	3,210	3,554	.....	117	161	.....	166	164	138	143
13,704	12,511	13,299	17,787	17,881	15,938	17,387	18,161	359	302	286	351	325	273	280	280
5,980	5,980	7,384	7,000	7,210	7,953	8,598	5,367	322	281	309	263	238	234	229	223
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,617	2,966	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	156	170
19,955	20,848	23,222	26,828	30,181	29,481	26,854	26,099	197	194	206	224	236	218	194	181
13,879	13,678	13,626	16,724	17,608	14,331	14,615	14,841	97	92	88	104	102	81	82	82
10,061	7,774	5,565	11,284	12,323	14,792	12,915	14,279	236	286	196	371	258	310	244	267
4,421	5,083	4,601	4,806	5,014	5,315	5,475	5,585	167	187	162	158	156	157	153	150
2,420	1,600	1,882	1,894	2,847	2,498	2,556	2,916	168	101	117	109	153	125	123	94
1,050	1,080	1,200	1,100	1,050	1,264	752	900	79	75	80	71	65	74	37	33
31,392	33,019	28,251	34,501	37,559	36,293	36,330	36,844	360	376	310	360	383	357	352	350
35,898	37,767	40,061	45,591	40,520	36,312	35,330	42,335	456	442	430	456	385	323	379	336
25,123	4,839	5,844	5,876	5,079	3,165	2,176	4,948	210	188	212	186	155	94	64	135
6,301	7,205	7,811	8,449	8,303	7,453	5,981	8,102	266	208	214	227	211	187	143	188
.....	.....	.....	.....	17,354	19,698	28,162	27,467	.....	.....	.....	.....	399	388	529	468
8,687	9,540	9,351	7,267	8,604	8,798	9,132	8,126	203	214	196	142	163	162	160	135
36,656	32,597	34,855	35,423	41,141	37,791	36,159	34,497	316	269	290	282	333	294	271	256
6,858	7,109	6,785	.....	4,395	5,445	5,607	4,555	239	237	208	.....	123	148	170	96
.....	.....	.....	.....	13,484	11,573	11,554	11,083	.....	.....	.....	.....	658	488	426	358
3,055	.....	.....	.....	2,852	2,642	3,839	4,207	139	.....	.....	.....	110	98	138	143
.....	.....	.....	1,768	2,301	1,060	2,330	2,305	.....	.....	.....	42	53	23	51	49
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	1,000	929	745	.....	.....	.....	.....	92	89	81	62

f including magazines

g circulation from January 28 to October 1

TABLE VI
SUMMARY

TOWN	population	grand list	establishment	adoption of state grant	amount appropriated by town	rate of taxation for library purposes	amount in books by the state	total for books
Andover	371	184,745	1895	1895	\$50.00	.00027	\$100.00	\$100.00
Ansonia	15,152	10,342,695	1896	1896	4,000.00	.000386	100.00	743.13
Avon	1,337	685,368	1909	1909	.....	.....	100.00	.....
Berlin	3,728	1,860,067	1829,'92	1901	100.00	.000053	100.00	186.53
Bethel	3,792	2,017,083	1909	1909	200.00	.000099	100.00	299.15
Bethlehem	550	472,101	1857	1898	35.00	.000074	42.45	43.85
Bloomfield	1,821	1,164,302	1902	1902	100.00	.000085	100.00	508.07
Bridgewater	600	334,365	1905	1905	100.00	.000299	100.00	113.42
Bristol	13,502	10,563,481	1892	1897	6,483.50	.000613	100.00	1,506.93
Brooklyn	1,858	1,180,745	1890	1900	100.00	.000084	100.00	277.08
Burlington	1,319	443,321	1896	1896	25.00	.000056	25.00	25.00
Chaplin	435	181,387	1901	1901	50.00	.000275	100.00	101.38
Chatham	2,390	1,217,211	1898	1898	400.00	.000328	200.00	419.09
Cheshire	1,988	1,605,660	1892	1904	100.00	.000062	100.00	250.00
Chester	1,419	869,028	1895	1895	500.00	.000575	100.00	189.84
Clinton	1,274	1,234,823	1910	1910	100.00	.000809	100.00	151.83
Colchester	2,140	837,859	1856	1904	300.00	.000358	100.00	155.36
Columbia	646	267,495	1883	1896	25.00	.000093	100.00	152.99
Covestry	1,606	868,975	1880	1907	100.00	.000115	100.00	231.23
Darien	3,946	5,370,155	1901	1902	200.00	.000037	100.00	100.00
Derby	8,991	6,355,727	1901	1901	3,600.00	.000566	100.00	766.82
Durham	997	528,699	1894	1894	200.00	.000378	100.00	260.12
Eastford	513	192,163	1896	1896	40.00	.000208	100.00	100.00
East Haddam	2,422	808,709	1888	1894	300.00	.00037	100.00	100.00
East Hartford	8,138	5,843,919	1896	1896	775.00	.000132	100.00	314.40
East Haven	1,795	1,678,426	1909	1909	50.00	.000029	100.00	132.19
East Lyme	1,916	1,655,552	1888	1910	100.00	.000064	100.00	100.00
East Windsor	3,362	1,991,624	1849,'79	1909	200.00	.0001	200.00	364.44
Ellington	1,999	1,026,744	1881	1896	450.00	.000438	100.00	105.00
Enfield	9,719	6,365,560	1896	1896	800.00	.000125	100.00	298.87
Farmington	3,478	2,467,831	1902	1902	100.00	.000043	100.00	138.80
Glastonbury	4,796	2,983,448	1895	1895	200.00	.000067	100.00	192.77
Goshen	675	455,887	1901	1901	50.00	.000109	100.00	131.75
Granby	1,400	691,280	1887,'89	1900,'12	100.00	.00014	185.62	246.39
Hampton	583	315,548	1856	1895	*147.22	.....	.....	103.97
Harwinton	1,440	539,166	1912	1912	*200.00	.....	200.00	400.00
Hebron	894	444,726	1889	1899	50.00	.000112	100.00	100.00
Huntington	6,545	5,611,390	1892	1896	2,000.00	.000356	100.00	854.43
Killingly	6,564	3,771,220	1856	1899	1,379.79	.000365	100.00	432.19
Lebanon	1,528	878,102	1887	1896	100.00	.000113	100.00	100.00
Litchfield	3,005	3,263,858	1862	1906	200.00	.000061	100.00	466.53
Madison	1,534	1,730,717	1895	1900	100.00	.000057	100.00	100.00
Manchester	13,641	17,302,080	1895	1898	750.00	.000043	100.00	325.00
Mansfield	1,977	751,858	1906	1911	40.86	.000054	40.86	44.47
Meriden	32,066	23,002,027	1898	1898	5,000.00	.000217	100.00	1,844.08
Middlebury	836	657,860	1896	1896	25.00	.000038	65.00	83.00
Middlefield	1,036	706,416	1893	1895	100.00	.000141	100.00	150.43
Milford	4,366	5,674,670	1893	1893	1,300.00	.000229	100.00	311.46
Morris	681	536,535	1900	1900	50.00	.000093	50.00	50.00
New Britain	43,916	40,455,909	1853	1901	6,500.00	.00016	100.00	2,584.06
New Canaan	3,667	5,010,416	1877	1895	200.00	.000039	100.00	239.72
New Fairfield	551	347,726	1897	1897	25.00	.000071	25.00	25.00
New Hartford	2,144	1,133,351	1906	1906	200.00	.000176	100.00	219.68
Newington	1,689	1,448,743	1894	1894	150.00	.000103	100.00	100.00
New Milford	5,010	2,448,297	1886	1907	800.00	.000326	100.00	580.72
North Canaan	2,171	1,338,944	1821	1895	125.00	.000093	100.00	207.46
North Haven	2,254	1,609,682	1884	1902	200.00	.000124	100.00	200.00
Norwich	28,219	17,354,025	1850	1906	4,500.00	.000259	100.00	1,538.02
Old Lyme	1,181	761,685	1872	1912	100.00	.000132	100.00	384.77
Old Saybrook	1,516	1,002,338	1854	1904	200.00	.000199	100.00	123.85

* income from invested funds

TABLE VI — *concluded*

TOWN	population	grand list	establishment	adoption of state grant	amount appro- priated by town	rate of taxation for library purposes	amount in books by the state	total for books
Orange	11,272	10,783,128	1906	1906	1,000.00	.000092	100.00	346.17
Plainville	2,882	1,834,329	1894	1894	200.00	.000109	100.00	160.64
Plymouth	5,021	2,338,194	1891	1895	150.00	.000061	100.00	118.00
Portland	3,425	2,021,200	1895	1895	300.00	.000103	100.00	235.92
Prospect	539	227,667	1886	1895	25.00	.000109	100.00	101.85
Putnam	7,280	3,513,696	1884	1894	1,000.00	.000284	100.00	233.24
Roxbury	837	498,412	1875	1896	55.00	.00011	75.00	116.60
Salisbury	3,522	2,151,601	1888	1902	200.00	.000092	100.00	216.65
Saybrook	1,907	1,170,376	1899	1899	200.00	.00017	100.00	193.33
Scotland	476	201,752	1894	1894	25.00	.000123	50.00	50.00
Seymour	4,786	3,646,699	1893	1893	800.00	.000219	100.00	303.68
Somers	1,653	710,405	1895	1895	255.80	.00036	100.00	100.00
Southbury	1,233	625,687	1904	1904	50.00	.000079	100.00	156.77
Southington	6,700	4,135,066	1900	1900	1,300.00	.000314	100.00	390.30
South Windsor	2,251	1,426,696	1898	1898	300.00	.00021	100.00	252.40
Stamford	28,836	36,739,550	1880	1911	10,000.00	.000272	100.00	2,173.82
Stratford	5,712	4,751,112	1885	1896	1,000.00	.00021	100.00	309.91
Suffield	3,841	4,013,324	1894	1894	1,200.00	.000299	100.00	288.37
Thomaston	3,533	2,546,416	1880	1898	500.00	.000196	100.00	237.04
Thompson	4,804	2,250,450	1902	1903	150.00	.000066	100.00	104.35
Tolland	1,126	382,999	1899	1899	100.00	.000261	100.00	103.10
Union	322	187,610	1894	1894	50.00	.000266	50.00	55.00
Vernon	9,087	6,532,231	1895	1895	500.00	.000076	100.00	693.82
Wallingford	11,155	8,643,237	1881	1899	1,706.44	.000197	100.00	527.47
Westbrook	951	939,487	1878	1895	250.00	.000266	100.00	100.00
West Hartford	4,808	5,961,154	1883	1897	325.00	.000054	100.00	135.22
Westport	4,259	4,793,811	1884	1908	1,000.00	.000208	100.00	239.61
Wethersfield	3,148	1,743,067	1893	1893	300.00	.000177	100.00	237.69
Winchester	8,679	5,742,992	1874	1899	1,800.00	.000313	100.00	764.15
Windsor	4,178	3,877,562	1888	1896	300.00	.000077	100.00	107.32
Windsor Locks	3,715	3,286,796	1907	1907	300.00	.000091	100.00	220.39
Woodbury	1,860	1,114,508	1850	1897	75.00	.000067	75.00	103.50
Woodstock	1,849	885,757	1875,'78	1907	100.00	.000112	100.00	106.08

TABLE VII—REPORT OF

TOWN	NAME OF LIBRARY	date of establishment	free or subscription	number of volumes	ADDITIONS DURING YEAR		number of booktakers	number of families
					by purchase	by gift		
1 Andover	Andover public library	1879	free	2,903	.....	100	109	6
2 Ansonia	Ansonia library	1896	free	17,200	697	404	1,282	.....
3 Ashford	Babcock library	1865	free	4,350	.....	3	35	2
4 Avon	Avon free public library	1909	free	3,465	129	.....	.....	.....
5 Berlin	Berlin free library	1892	free	812	.....	.....	115	5
6 Berlin	Peck memorial library	1829	free	2,067	.....	138	.....	.....
7 Berlin	East Berlin library	1899	subscription	917	.....	12	41	4
8 Bethel	Bethel free public library	1909	free	2,087	228	173	934	45
9 Bethlehem	Bethlehem free public library	1857	free	1,622	104	2	105	5
10 Bloomfield	Prosser library	1901	free	3,300	221	35	200	.....
11 Branford	Blackstone memorial library	1896	free	27,662	1,703	123	2,387	.....
12 Bridgeport	Bridgeport public library	1881	free	55,560	2,557	462	.....	.....
13 Bridgewater	Bridgewater library association	1905	free	1,315	18	122	230	15
14 Bristol	Bristol free public library*	1892	free	20,001	1,726	340	3,482	.....
15 Brooklyn	Brooklyn library association	1890	free	4,195	149	125	150	7
16 Burlington	Burlington public library	1896	free	1,384	25	.....	57	31
17 Canaan	David M Hunt library	1891	subscription	3,729	72	3	37	.....
18 Chaplin	Chaplin public library	1901	free	1,135	59	.....	102	46
19 Chatham	Chatham public library*	1898	free	4,248	110	118	800	400
20 Chatham	Middle Haddam public library	1892	free	1,626	108	2	72	60
21 Cheshire	Cheshire public library	1892	free	4,385	200	101	.....	.....
22 Chester	Chester public library	1896	free	4,226	81	99	450	.....
23 Clinton	Clinton public library *	1911	free	1,022	18	61	348	188
24 Colchester	Cragin memorial library	1856	free	5,049	187	(c)	500	.....
25 Columbia	Saxton B Little memorial library	1883	free	6,018	55	87	85	100
26 Cornwall	West Cornwall library association	1889	subscription	767	21	56	35	15
27 Cornwall	Cornwall library association	1869	subscription	4,834	99	318	2,181	4
28 Coventry	Porter library association	1886	free	550	.....	.....	30	12
29 Coventry	Hale library	1804	free	1,633	11	1	5	.....
30 Coventry	Booth and Dimmock memorial library	1880	free	3,700	160	12	3,236	.....
31 Cromwell	Belden library association	1888	subscription	2,000	19	17	80	7
32 Danbury	Danbury library	1869	free and subscription	19,184	998	103	713	30
33 Darien	Darien free library association	1901	free	3,494	.....	159	150	.....

* report for 3 mos (a) included in children's stories (b) included in non-fiction (c) included in "by purchase"

PUBLIC LIBRARIES

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LIBRARIES 1910—1911

STATISTICS OF BOOKS CIRCULATED					days and hours of opening	access to shelves	name of librarian or officer reporting	post office	
non-fiction	fiction	children's stories	other books for children	total					
				1,500	Wed 3.30-7.30 PM, Sat 7-8 PM	yes	Marion F Ladd	Andover	1
532	20,176	10,659	9,980	49,147	Week days 9 AM-9 PM Sun (Oct-June) 2-5 PM Thurs 8 AM-8 PM	yes	Ruby E Steele	Ansonia	2
						yes	Peter Platt	Warrenville	3
1299	1,870	866	(a)	4,035	Wed 3-5 and 7-8 PM	yes	Frederick C S Neville	Avon	5
115	675	57	26	871	Thurs 6-8 PM	yes	Emily S Brandegee	Berlin	4
194	562	478	(a)	1,229	Sat 2-5 PM	yes	Bertha E Warren	Kensington	6
	602	301	.....	903	Wed 7-8 PM, Sat 4-6 PM	.....	Georgiana A Kelsey	East Berlin	7
1221	12,781	2,392	631	17,025	Wed and Sat 3-5 and 7-9 PM	yes	H L Shepard, Sec'y	Bethel	8
119	1,679	513	176	2,487	Sat 3-5 PM	yes	Mrs May Allen Johnson	Bethlehem	9
52	4,156	1,168	359	6,210	Mon, Wed, Sat 3-6 and 7-9 PM	yes	Emily J Wilcox	Bloomfield	10
10,710	27,645	19,550	(a)	66,905	Daily except Sundays 8.30 AM-9 PM	partial	Mrs Harriet L Palmer	Branford	11
10,300	89,984	42,623	.....	227,407	Daily 9 AM-9.30 PM	partial	Calhoun Latham	Bridgeport	12
35	2,042	531	.....	2,932	Wed and Sat 4-6 and 7-9 PM	yes	Mrs Burton E Canfield	Bridgewater	13
16,612	39,998	20,577	(b)	78,177	Week days 9 AM-9 PM	yes	C L Wooding	Bristol	14
46	2,949	1,530	51	5,025	6 hours, one day a week	no	Ada L Hyde	Brooklyn	15
				550	Fri 7-9 PM-Sun at 1 PM	yes	John A Reeve	Unionville	16
191	1,293	80	.....	1,554	Mon, Wed, Sat 2-5 and 6-9 PM	yes	Mrs W R Hubbell	Falls Village R F D 2	17
25	988	166	.....	1,179	Sat 3-6 PM	yes	Florence I Hunt	Chaplin	18
723	4,372	2,681	377	8,153	Mon 7-9 PM, Wed 5-7 PM, Sat 2-6 PM	yes	Margery Abell	East Hampton	19
178	2,072	328	(a)	2,578	Saturday 2-4 PM	yes	Esther H Taylor	Middle Haddam	20
				11,335	Tues and Fri 3-5 PM, during summer, Tues 7.30-9 PM	yes	Mary E Baldwin	Cheshire	21
627	5,873	1,060	(a)	7,560	Wed, Fri, Sat, except Aug 3-9 PM	yes	Mrs Mary E Denison	Chester	22
192	1,296	413	126	2,027	Mon, Wed, Sat 3.30 PM	yes	Emma Stevens	Clinton	23
1,534	4,290	2,454	1,612	9,890	Tues, Thurs, Sat 3-5-6.30-9 PM	yes	Anna W Avery	Colchester	24
363	1,466	259	108	2,216	Fri 3-30-7.30 PM	yes	Mrs Lillian W Rice	Columbia	25
					Thurs 7-9 PM-Sun 3-4 and 7-8 PM	partial	Lawrence Sturges	West Cornwall	26
417	1,763			2,180	Sat 2.30-5 and 7-9 PM	yes	Mary J Whitney	Cornwall	27
					One hour Friday evening	yes	Mrs L J Loomis	South Coventry	28
				33	Twelve hours daily	yes	Rev Nestor Light	South Coventry	29
300	2,232	704	.....	3,236	Tues and Sat 4-8 PM	yes	Mrs DeWitt Kingsbury	South Coventry	30
				1,848	Tues and Sat 4-6 and 7-10 PM	yes	Sarah M Savage	Cromwell	31
1,793	28,523	7,886	.....	46,202	Week days 10 AM-9 PM	yes	Fanny P Brown	Danbury	32
572	3,792	1,007	167	5,338	Week days 3-5.30 and 6.30-8 PM, Sat until 9 PM	yes	Lucretia B Cullen	Darien	33

TABLE VII—REPORT OF

TOWN	NAME OF LIBRARY	date of establishment	free or subscription	number of volumes	ADDITIONS DURING YEAR		number of book takers	number of families represented
					by purchase	by gift		
34 Derby	Harcourt-Wood memorial library	1903	free	15,376	691	241	4,532	.....
35 Derby	Derby Neck library	1896	free	14,500	.....	.....	.....	.....
36 Durham	Durham library	1894	free	4,741	222	7	300	.....
37 Eastford	Eastford public library	1887	free	2,042	.....	.....	100	30
38 East Haddam	East Haddam public library	1888	free	7,113	4	228	161	.....
39 East Hartford	East Hartford public library	1897	free	7,475	262	18	.....	.....
40 East Haven	East Haven free public library	1909	free	725	55	164	350	164
41 East Lyme	Niantic public library	1888	free	2,400	64	620	298	188
42 East Windsor	Warehouse Pt library association	1879	free	1,383	109	74	269	175
43 East Windsor	East Windsor library association	1849	free	2,332	60	105	200	125
44 Ellington	Hall Memorial library	1881	free	5,521	11	47	600	350
45 Enfield	Enfield free public library	1896	free	6,131	340	18	600	300
46 Essex	Essex public library	1890	subscription	2,000	100	.....	150	100
47 Essex	Ivoryton circulating library	1871	subscription and free	2,717	165	(c)	70	.....
48 Fairfield	Fairfield memorial library	1876	free	9,088	200	153	1,902	.....
49 Fairfield	Pequot library	1894	free	36,935	465	274	3,398	.....
50 Farmington	Village library	1890	free	6,069	47	200	810	110
51 Farmington	Unionville library	1902	free	2,563	15	90	910	685
52 Franklin	Pettis library	1880	free	700	.....	12	6	.....
53 Glastonbury	Glastonbury free public library	1895	free	3,446	233	108	249	175
54 Goshen	Goshen public library	1901	free	2,725	105	108	200	83
55 Granby	Frederick H Cossitt library	1889	free	6,638	.....	9	90	30
56 Granby	Granby public library	1887	free	2,678	50	25	31	15
57 Greenwich	Greenwich library	1877	free	9,439	53	618	500	420
58 Greenwich	Perrot memorial library	1905	.....	1,533	.....	37	446	.....
59 Griswold	Slater library	1884	free	4,350	98	4	450	200
60 Griswold	Coit library	1876	free	2,400	.....	.....	40	40
61 Groton	Bill memorial library	1888	free	5,900	42	230	600	200
62 Groton	Mystic and Noank library	1892	subscription	6,235	.....	125	297	.....
63 Guilford	Guilford free library	1888	free	2,000	100	15	200	100
64 Haddam	Brainerd memorial library	1887	free	2,953	44	191	254	126

(c) included in "by purchase"

PUBLIC LIBRARIES 1910-11—*continued*

STATISTICS OF BOOKS CIRCULATED					days and hours of opening	access to shelves	name of librarian or officer reporting	post-office
non-fiction	fiction	children's stories	other books for children	total				
6,930	26,142	8,114	6,240	47,426	Daily 9 AM-9 PM	yes	Minnie B Cotter	Derby 34
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Sun and Thurs 3-5 PM	yes	Mrs Wm Shaw	Derby 35
657	3,284	2,627	.....	6,568	Tues 3-5 and Sat 3-5 and 7-9 PM	yes	Gertrude L Hart	Durham 36
131	362	264	110	867	Friday 3-5 and 7-8.30 PM	no	Lillian L Huntington	Eastford 37
721	3,944	1,395	507	6,567	Daily except Sunday, 2-9 PM	partial	Mrs Marie C Chapman	Moodus 38
1,071	11,113	3,329	(a)	15,513	Tues, Thurs, Sat 2-5 and 7-8.30 PM	partial	Jessie W Hayden	East Hartford 39
300	5,810	(d)	(b)	6,110	Tues and Fri 3-5 Sat 7-8.30 PM	yes	Lottie E Street	East Haven 40
2,086	3,671	1,248	707	7,712	Mon and Thurs, 4-7 PM in summer 3-6 PM in winter	yes	Anne M Bond	Niantic 41
.....	.....	.....	.....	3,855	Wed and Sat 7-9 PM Sat 3-5 PM	yes	Rev Wm J Brewster	Warehouse Point 42
350	1,962	800	(a)	3,112	Sat 3 PM Sun 12 M and 8 PM	yes	Rev Wm F English	East Windsor 43
744	2,450	2,071	(a)	5,265	Week days 1.30-5.30 and 7-9 PM	yes	Ida M Bancroft	Ellington 44
2,688	9,768	.....	.....	12,456	Tues and Sat 3-5.30 and 7-9 PM	partial	Edith D Aitkin	Thompsonville 45
.....	.....	.....	.....	3,000	Tues, Thurs, Sat 6.30-8 PM	yes	E M Libby	Essex 46
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Thurs eve, Sat 2-5 PM	yes	Mrs Hattie B Parmelee	Ivoryton 47
4,459	8,429	4,289	2,627	19,804	Daily except Sun and holidays 9-12 AM 2-6 and 7-9 PM evening hrs Sept-May 6.30-8.30 PM	yes	Emma F Wakeman	Fairfield 48
2,353	5,607	1,626	2,462	12,048	Week days 8.30-12.30 AM 2-6 and 7-8 PM	partial	Josephine S Heydrick	Southport 49
3,550	4,632	1,767	(a)	9,949	Five hours, 2 days a week	yes	Mrs T H Root	Farmington 50
3,001	2,870	1,208	400	7,479	Daily exc. Tues, July-Aug. Thur, Fri, Sat rest of year Wed and Fri 2-4 PM Mon and Thurs and Sat 6-9 PM	yes	Elizabeth H Hogan	Unionville 51
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Daily	yes	Rev H A Beadle	Yantic R F D 2 52
47	1,612	349	282	2,670	Tues and Fri 2-4 PM in winter, 3-5 PM in summer	yes	Mrs Lucie K Rankin	Glastonbury 53
1,374	2,232	.....	.....	3,606	Sat 2-9 PM	yes	Emma C Beardsley	Goshen 54
796	1,048	252	.....	2,096	Sat 2-5 and 6-9 PM	yes	Helen Shaw	Granby 55
81	1,225	247	81	1,634	Sat 3.45-5 and 6.30-8 PM	yes	Clara B Viets	Granby 56
2,880	14,659	4,735	.....	22,274	Week days summer 9-12 AM 2-6 and 7-9 PM winter 9-1 AM 2-6 and 7-9 PM Sun 2-6 PM	yes	Mary M Miller	Greenwich 57
447	567	264	146	1,424	Tues and Fri 2-5 PM	yes	Katherine Mercer	Sound Beach 58
1,039	7,982	.....	.....	9,021	Daily 6-8 PM Tues and Thurs 2-5 PM Sat 2-5 and 6-9 PM	no	Martha B Church	Jewett City 59
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Tues 2-5 and 7-9 PM	yes	C F Morgan	Griswold 60
2,290	4,070	.....	.....	6,360	Tues and Thurs 3-6 PM Sat 3-7 PM	yes	Abbie M Clark	Groton 61
.....	.....	.....	.....	3,865	Tues, Thurs, Sat 2-5.30 PM Sat 7-8.30 PM additional hours July and Aug 10-12 AM	partial	Geneva E Ricker	Mystic 62
.....	.....	.....	.....	7,500	Tues 3-4.30 PM Wed and Sat 7-8.30 PM	yes	Mrs J H Evans Sec	Guilford 63
209	2,254	508	260	3,231	Wed and Sat 3-8 PM	yes	Mrs G A Dickinson	Haddam 64

(a) included in children's stories

(b) included in non-fiction

(d) included in fiction

(f) including branches

TABLE VII—REPORT OF

TOWN	NAME OF LIBRARY	date of establishment	free or subscription	number of volumes	ADDITIONS DURING YEAR		number of book takers	number of families represented
					by purchase	by gift		
65 Hamden	Mt Carmel free public library	1900	free	1,961	72	181	213	118
66 Hampton	Hampton public library	1856	free	3,000	110	.....	35	50
67 Hartford	Hartford public library	1892	free	100,000	4,560	347	14,260	.....
68 Hartford	Watkinson library of reference	1858	free	75,739	1,419	478	.....	.....
69 Hartland	East Hartland public library	1820	free	160	.....	1	.....	20
70 Hebron	Hebron library association	1830	free	3,550	.....	115	260	100
71 Huntington	Plumb memorial library	1889	free	11,858	587	164	2,844	.....
72 Killingly	Killingly free public library	1892	free	8,300	200	.....	1,400	.....
73 Lebanon	Jonathan Trumbull library	1856	free and subscription	1,962	54	25	161	78
74 Ledyard	Bill library	1897	free	3,639	.....	91	98	48
75 Litchfield	Wolcott and Litchfield circulating library	1867	free	10,257	327	138	925	.....
76 Litchfield	Gilbert librav	1862	free	4,810	119	5	148	65
77 Madison	E C Scranton memorial library	1892	free	6,833	406	15	.....	.....
78 Madison	East River library company	1895	subscription	2,215	22	10	47	36
79 Manchester	Manchester public library	1876	free	3,223	148	87	1,098	.....
80 Manchester	So Manchester free library	1895	free	9,535	419	.....	1,294	.....
81 Mansfield	Mansfield center library	1871	subscription	470	7	5	104	41
82 Meriden	Curtis memorial library	1906	free	18,972	611	158	8,951	.....
83 Middlebury	Middlebury public library	1898	free	1,966	16	42	146	.....
84 Middlefield	Levi E Coe association	1896	free	5,159	112	151	30	.....
85 Middletown	Russell free library	1893	free	20,000	629	40	831	.....
86 Milford	Taylor library	1874	free	13,045	335	180	2,718	950
87 Montville	Raymond library	1894	subscription	5,000	150	.....	50	.....
88 Morris	Morris public library	1884	free and subscription	2,375	.....	59	30	22
89 Naugatuck	Howard Whittemore memorial library	1900	free	10,881	485	63	3,188	.....
90 New Britain	New Britain institute	1888	free	36,000	2,719	1,348	10,671	.....
91 New Canaan	New Canaan reading and circulating library corporation	1853	free	6,924	143	534	531	300
92 New Fairfield	New Fairfield free library	1877	free	1,002	18	.....	245	.....
93 New Hartford	New Hartford public library	1897	free	2,678	299	5	670	390
94 New Haven	New Haven free public library	1906	free	100,000	8,184	392	21,157	.....
95 New Haven	Young men's institute	1886	subscription	25,214	880	18	300	430
96 Newington	Newington free library	1826	free	2,949	2	90	153	60
97 New London	New London public library	1895	free	32,363	1,175	510	5,270	.....

BRARIES 1910-11—*continued*

STATISTICS OF BOOKS CIRCULATED					days and hours of opening	access to shelves	name of librarian or officer reporting	post office
non fiction	fiction	children's stories	other books for children	total				
2,068	293	1,781	752	4,894	Tues, Sat 3-5.30 and 7-8.30 PM	yes	Laura L Dickerman	Mt Carmel 65
15	85			100	Thurs 3-5.30 PM	yes	W H Burnham	Hampton 66
9,594	124,054	26,600	16,475	216,723	Sat 3-5 PM	partial	Caroline M Hewins	Hartford 67
					Week days 9 AM-9 PM	partial	Frank B Gay	Hartford 68
					Eight hours daily except Sun	partial	Frank B Gay	Hartford 68
					Daily	yes	D N Gaines	East Hartland 69
785	1,320	923	91	3,119	Tues and Fri 3-5 and 7-9 PM	yes	Caroline E Kellogg	Hebron 70
3,926	15,497	6,564	5,542	103,153	Week days 1-9 PM	yes	Jessamine Ward	Shelton 71
3,046	16,772	4,609	1,712	26,139	Week days 9-12 AM 1-9 PM	partial	Evelyn H Curtis	Danielson 72
246	3,774	466	238	4,724	Sat 2 hrs	yes	Katherine H Sweet	Lebanon 73
350	50	127	81	558	1 hr Sunday	yes	Flora I Gray	Norwich Town 74
1,561	12,197	3,935		17,693	Week days 10-12.30 AM, 3-6 PM	yes	Katherine Baldwin	Litchfield ^{RFD} 6 75
1,194	1,873			3,067	Mon 2-9 PM, Fri 3.30-5.30 PM,	partial	Rev G F Goodenough	Northfield 76
1,923	9,405	2,609		13,937	Sun 1 PM	yes	Evelyn M Meriwether	Madison 77
					Week days 9-12 AM, 2-6 and	yes	Evelyn M Meriwether	Madison 77
					6.30-9 PM	yes	Mrs L S Werner	East River 78
					Week days 2.30-5 and 6-8 PM	yes	Mrs L S Werner	East River 78
469	7,169	3,785	405	11,828	Mon, Wed, Sat 2-9 PM, Tues	yes	Mrs G G Boynton	Manchester 79
1,855	14,642	10,091	140	26,728	and Thurs 3-6 PM	partial	Mary J Easton	So Manchester 80
134	412	19	19	584	Week days 3-6 and 7-9 PM,	yes	Elsie G Marsh	Mansfield Center 81
5,694	17,307	9,817	5,938	38,756	Sun PM reading room	yes	Corinne A Deahon	Meriden 82
					Tues 3-5 PM, Sat 7.30-9 PM	yes	F S Chamberlain	Middlebury 83
					Daily, except Sun and holi-	yes	Mrs Lucretia A R Scott	Middlefield 84
					days, 10 AM-9 PM	yes	Mrs Lucretia A R Scott	Middlefield 84
883	1,767			2,650	Daily 8 AM-9 PM	yes	Mrs Lucretia A R Scott	Middlefield 84
					Sat 1-5 PM	yes	Mrs Lucretia A R Scott	Middlefield 84
					46,303	partial	Laura F Philbrook	Middletown 85
					Daily, except Sun and holi-	partial	Laura F Philbrook	Middletown 85
					days, 10-12 AM, 2-6 and 7-9	partial	Laura F Philbrook	Middletown 85
					PM; reading room open 3	partial	Laura F Philbrook	Middletown 85
					hrs Sun and holidays	partial	Laura F Philbrook	Middletown 85
4,715	19,000	14,810	1,000	39,525	Week days, except holidays,	yes	W S Chase	Milford 86
					9 AM-1 PM, 3-5 and 7-9 PM	yes	W S Chase	Milford 86
					859	yes	Lucy P Scholfield	Uncasville ^{RFD} 87
					Sat 2-4 PM	yes	Lucy P Scholfield	Uncasville ^{RFD} 87
1,000	1,100	75	100	2,275	Sat 2-4 PM	yes	Bessie M Goslee	Morris 88
2,188	10,546	9,958	1,330	24,022	Mon, Wed, Sat 3-5 and 7-9	partial	Ellen Spencer	Naugatuck 89
18,826	76,350	20,903	15,138	131,217	PM, Thurs and Fri 3-5 PM	partial	Ellen Spencer	Naugatuck 89
1,064	15,250	2,000	186	18,500	Week days 9 AM-9 PM, Sun	partial	Anna G Rockwell	New Britain 90
					Oct-June 2-5 PM	partial	Anna G Rockwell	New Britain 90
					Mon, Tues, Wed, Thurs, Sat	yes	Martha Silliman	New Canaan 91
					2-6 PM, Wed and Sat 9-12 AM	yes	Martha Silliman	New Canaan 91
					2 hours on Saturday	yes	Emily Wallace	Danbury 92
					254	yes	Emily Wallace	Danbury 92
					Wed and Sat 3-5 and 7-9 PM	yes	Mrs Marie W Munn	New Hartford ^{RFD} 54 93
65,066	156,644	70,776	26,803	319,289	Week days 9 AM-9 PM	partial	Willis K Stetson	New Haven 94
4,248	26,604	2,500	200	33,552	Week days 9 AM-9 PM	yes	Abigail Dunn	New Haven 95
					1,800	partial	Mrs G W Steele	Newington 96
					2 days a week 3-5 and 7.30-9 PM	partial	Mrs G W Steele	Newington 96
17,554	39,656	14,583	14,314	86,107	Week days 10 AM-6 PM, Tues	yes	Helen Kilduff Gay	New London 97
					and Sat until 9 PM	yes	Helen Kilduff Gay	New London 97

(f) including branches

TABLE VII — REPORT OF

TOWN	NAME OF LIBRARY	date of establishment	free or subscription	number of volumes	ADDITIONS DURING YEAR		number of book takers	number of families represented
					by purchase	by gift		
98 New Milford	New Milford public library	1886	free	8,699	354	71	550	130
99 New Milford	Phoenix library	1829	subscription	913	21	.....	13	12
100 Newtown	Beach memorial library	1876	subscription	5,000	75	100	110	.....
101 Newtown	Sandy Hook free library	1897	free	1,657	88	37	157	131
102 Newtown	Zoar library	1908	free	900	92	153	.....	28
103 Norfolk	Norfolk library	1888	free	17,046	492	192	3,000	.....
104 North Canaan	Douglas library	1821	free	5,981	143	8	200	90
105 North Haven	Bradley memorial library	1884	free	4,644	116	67	390	194
106 No Stonington	Wheeler library	1908	free	4,189	141	15	348	149
107 Norwalk	So Norwalk public library	1885	free	9,498	509	21	2,794	.....
108 Norwalk	City of Norwalk public library and free reading room	1865	free	10,447	524	61	4,299	.....
109 Norwalk	Rowayton library and free reading room	1903	free	2,445	85	160	.....	.....
110 Norwich	Otis library	1850	free	39,577	1,634	177	8,000	.....
111 Old Lyme	Phoebe Griffin Noyes' memorial library	1872	free	6,051	154	151	225	185
112 Old Saybrook	Acton library	1873	free	6,521	32	138	916	320
113 Orange	West Haven library	1906	free	2,680	512	38	1,152	.....
114 Oxford	Free public library	....	free	200	.....	5	.....	.....
115 Plainfield	Aldrich free library	1896	free	1,799	.....	15	600	75
116 Plainville	Plainville public library	1894	free	3,270	10	79	379	193
117 Plymouth	Plymouth library association	1891	subscription	3,352	58	.....	90	65
118 Plymouth	Terryville library	1842	free and subscription	3,366	11	158	1,386	.....
119 Pomfret	Pomfret library	1882	subscription	6,675	75	.....	50	25
120 Pomfret	Abington Social library co	1793	free	1,300	.....	50	.....	.....
121 Portland	Buck library	1895	free	4,768	158	90	700	235
122 Preston	Preston public library	1898	free	1,534	51	12	.....	.....
123 Prospect	Prospect public library	1886	free	1,992	2	95	.....	.....
124 Putnam	Putnam free public library	1894	free	4,815	110	101	1,250	520
125 Redding	Mark Twain library	1908	free	4,500	.....	12	113	45
126 Ridgefield	Ridgefield library	1880	subscription	7,825	202	196	342	.....
127 Rocky Hill	Rocky Hill library association	1794	subscription	1,671	10	2	30	20
128 Roxbury	Roxbury public library	1875	free	2,026	36	20	101	.....

(a) included in children's stories

(b) included in non-fiction

(d) included in fiction

LIBRARIES 1910-11—continued

STATISTICS OF BOOKS CIRCULATED					days and hours of opening	access to shelves	name of librarian or officer reporting	post office
non-fiction	fiction	children's stories	other books for children	total				
3,559	16,081	6,079	688	26,407	Daily, except Sun and holidays, 2-5.30 and 7-9 PM	yes	Elizabeth H Noble	New Milford 98
				300	First Tues every other month	.....	Mrs Howard Hendrix	Northville 99
2,760	4,961	1,000	800	9,521	Tues and Sat 1-9 PM	yes	Abbie L Peck	Newtown 100
				3,098	Sat 3-5 and 7-8 PM	yes	Mrs Wm H Stevens	Sandy Hook 101
					1st and 3d Sun of each month 2-5 PM	yes	Mrs Frederick A Bemis	Sandy Hook 102
5,721	16,072	5,527		27,320	10 hrs daily except Sundays	yes	Philemon W Johnson	Norfolk 103
818	4,469	1,535	(a)	6,822	Wed and Sat 1.30-5 PM	yes	Mrs Nellie A Preston	Canaan 104
828	7,853			8,681	Tues and Sat 2-4.30 and 7-9 PM	yes	Clara E Bradley	North Haven 105
1,515	3,100	(e) 968		4,625	Week days 2.30-5 PM, Wed and Sat 7-9 PM	yes	Edna H Tryon	No Stonington 106
6,710	22,092			28,802	Week days 9.30 AM-1 PM, 2.15-9 PM, Sunday 2.30-5.30 PM	yes	Mrs Agnes E Blanchard	South Norwalk 107
9,732	33,580	6,945	405	52,662	Week days 9 AM-1 PM, 2.30-6 and 7-9 PM, during summer 7-8 PM	yes	Dotha Stone Pinneo	Norwalk 108
396	2,644	1,197		4,237	Week days 3.30-6 and 6.45-8.15 PM	yes	Clara D Raymond	East Norwalk 109
15,869	68,273	16,351	8,543	109,036	Week days 9.30 AM-9 PM	yes	Jonathan Trumbull	Norwich 110
749	3,993	(d)	(b)	4,742	Mon, Wed 3-5.30 and 7-9 PM, Tues, Thurs, Fri 3-5.30 PM, Sat 11 AM-1 PM, 3-5.30 and 7-9 PM	yes	Bessie Connolly	Old Lyme 111
695	3,902	697	222	5,516	Tues, Thurs, Sat 2-6 and 7-9 PM	yes	Sarah G Grannis	Saybrook 112
1,200	24,316	(d)	(d)	25,516	Tues, Thurs, Sat 2-9 PM	yes	Mrs Robert H Lewis	New Haven 113
					Each week	yes	Ruth Sanford	Seymour R F D 114
773	4,045			5,818	Wed and Sat 2-9 PM	no	T M Varney	Moosup, 115
725	5,297	727	329	7,078	Mon and Wed 2-5 PM, Sat 2-5.30 and 6.30-9 PM	yes	Frances E Bunnell	Plainville 116
				2,975	Mon 7.30 PM, Fri 4 and 7.30 PM	yes	Mrs W E Dayton	Plymouth 117
1,027	4,625	1,872	(b)	7,524	Wed and Sat 3-5 and 6.30-8.30 PM	yes	Gertrude E Ells	Terryville 118
834	1,666			2,500	Tues and Fri 10-12 AM, in winter Tues 3-5 PM	yes	Louise C Hoppin	Pomfret 119
					First and third Saturday of each month	.....	Mrs C A Sharpe	Abington 120
784	8,400	4,039	(a)	13,223	2 hrs Wed, 4 hrs Sat	yes	Frances Pelton	Portland 121
				1,063	Wed and Sat 2-5, 7-9 PM	yes	Charlie E Hallett	Norwich R F D 3 122
				2,400	Sun 1-1.30 PM, Wed 3-5 PM	yes	Mrs W E Clark	Waterbury 123
1,164	9,743	6,053	1,342	18,302	Week days 3-6 and 7-9 PM	yes	Emma J Kinney	Putnam R F D 2 124
29	1,162	237	(a)	1,428	Wed 3-6 PM, Sat 3-6, 7-9 PM	yes	W E Grumman	Georgetown 125
1,185	9,303	2,192	100	12,780	5 hrs week days, Sat 7 hrs	yes	Jennie Smith	Ridgefield R F D 41 126
				800	Friday	yes	Mrs A W Wright	Rocky Hill 127
292	1,164			1,456	Wed and Fri 4-5.30 PM, in summer 7-9 PM	yes	Rev W D Humphrey	Roxbury 128

(e) included in books for adults

TABLE VII—REPORT OF

TOWN	NAME OF LIBRARY	date of establishment	free or subscription	number of volumes	ADDITIONS DURING YEAR		number of book takers	number of families represented
					by purchase	by gift		
129 Salisbury	Scoville memorial library	1771	free	9,294	117	184	710	.....
130 Saybrook	Deep River public library	1899	free	3,166	57	76	483	.....
131 Scotland	Scotland public library	1895	free	2,235	.....	71	80	50
132 Seymour	Seymour public library	1893	free	5,714	268	120	756	.....
133 Sharon	Hotchkiss library	1893	subscription	6,007	172	65	215	.....
134 Sharon	Everett library	1866	free	1,658	.....	.....	.....	13
135 Simsbury	Simsbury free library	1874	free	10,850	455	2	460	240
136 Somers	Somers free public library	1897	free	3,500	.....	78	200	65
137 Southbury	South Britain public library	1904	free	2,319	125	14	75	40
138 Southington	Southington free public library	1900	free	6,200	299	15	.....	.....
139 South Windsor	South Windsor public library	1898	free	3,746	273	208	286	.....
140 South Windsor	Sadd memorial library	....	free and subscription	1,670	90	64	160	.....
141 Stafford	Stafford library association	1876	free	4,380	.....	26	350	.....
142 Stamford	Ferguson library	1880	free	17,672	.....	172	4,180	.....
143 Stonington	Stonington free library	1887	free and subscription	5,622	18	250	1,000	500
144 Stratford	Stratford library	1885	free	13,791	281	220	3,591	1,000
145 Suffield	Kent memorial library	1884	free	17,690	268	36	900	435
146 Thomaston	Laura Andrews free library	1880	free	5,288	115	7	583	339
147 Thompson	New Boston library association	1855	subscription	2,012	60	.....	20	12
148 Thompson	Thompson library	1902	free	3,566	26	162	296	.....
149 Tolland	Tolland public library	1898	free	2,078	.....	100	200	100
150 Torrington	Torrington library	1865	subscription	14,000	1,030	80	1,268	.....
151 Union	Union free public library	1894	free	2,000	61	.....	40	26
152 Vernon	Rockville public library	1896	free	10,301	483	121	2,276	.....
153 Vernon	Talcott free library	1881	free	1,550	.....	.....	37	32
154 Wallingford	Wallingford public library	1881	free	10,491	505	210	2,165	.....
155 Washington	Gunn memorial library	1881	free	4,100	97	179	257	139
156 Waterbury	Silas Bronson library	1870	free	83,815	3,914	525	7,700	.....
157 Watertown	Watertown library association	1865	free	8,749	646	4	500	.....
158 Westbrook	Westbrook public library	1896	free	3,538	157	.....	425	.....
159 West Hartford	West Hartford free library	1883	free	4,181	11	176	700	.....
160 Westport	Westport reading room and library association	1884	free	5,318	139	112	1,503	740
161 Wethersfield	Wethersfield public library	1894	free	5,700	130	260	350	.....

LIBRARIES 1910-1911—continued

STATISTICS OF BOOKS CIRCULATED					days and hours of opening	access to shelves	name of librarian or officer reporting	post office	
non-fiction	fiction	children's stories	other books for children	total					
1,973	6,225	3,471	(a)	11,669	Week days 10.30-11.30 AM, 2.30-5.30 and 7.30-8.30 PM, (7-9 in winter)	yes	Margaret E Travis	Salisbury	129
839	5,014	1,487	564	7,904	Wed and Sat 3-5 and 6-8 PM	yes	Mrs Lena A Bailey	Deep River	130
204	1,470	1,270	.....	2,944	Fri 2-4 and 6-7.30 PM, Sun 12-1	yes	Mary A Smith	Scotland	131
3,471	7,797	5,167	3,299	19,734	Tues, Thurs, Sat 2-6 and 7-9 PM	yes	Elizabeth Hart Camp	Seymour	132
1,497	3,849	434	17	5,797	Week days 10-12 and 3-5 PM, Wed, Fri and Sat 7-9 PM, 313 Noon on Sundays	yes	Mrs Flora A Ryan	Sharon	133
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Olive L Johnson	Sharon R F D 3	134
900	5,700	1,000	.....	7,600	Wed and Sat 2-6 and 6-9 PM	partial	Eliza McRoy	Simsbury	135
255	2,068	938	221	3,482	Wed and Sat 3-5 and 7-9 PM	yes	Augusta I Lombard	Somers	136
313	2,041	762	94	3,210	Saturday 4 hrs	yes	Mrs C P Williams	South Britain	137
1,657	11,146	.....	4,584	17,387	Tues, Thurs, Sat 5-5.30 and 7-8.30 PM	yes	Mrs Eva V M Bissell	Southington	148
.....	.....	.....	.....	8,598	Mon and Thurs 3 PM	yes	Elvira C Clapp	E Windsor Hill	139
117	2,500	.....	.....	2,617	Tues 3-5, Fri 7-9 PM	yes	Mrs Carolyn G Smith	Wapping	140
2,384	6,139	5,140	.....	13,663	Week days 2-8.30 PM	partial	Anna Heald	Stafford Springs	141
.....	55,546	13,770	11,840	81,156	Week days 9 AM-9 PM	yes	Alice M Colt	Stamford	142
872	10,449	.....	.....	11,321	Week days 10-12, 2-4 PM, Tues, Thurs, Sat 7-8.30 PM	yes	Mrs K Hahn	Stonington	143
3,693	15,416	6,036	1,709	26,854	Week days 10-12 AM, 2.30-5.30 and 7-8.30 PM	yes	Frances B Russell	Stratford	144
2,105	8,598	2,855	1,057	14,615	Week days 2-8 PM, Sat until 9 PM	partial	Lillian M Stedman	Suffield	145
520	8,705	3,043	647	12,915	Tues and Fri 2-5 and 7-9 PM	partial	Martha E Potter	Thomaston	146
.....	398	.....	.....	398	Sat 1.30 PM	yes	A Ursula Putney	Quinebaug	147
644	3,966	865	(a)	5,475	Tues and Fri 2-5 and 7-9 PM	yes	Harriet R Lewis	Thompson	148
1,036	1,520	.....	.....	2,556	Tues and Sat 7-9 and 2-5 PM	yes	Lucile Agard	Tolland	149
16,621	38,430	11,680	6,319	73,050	Week days 1.30-9 PM	yes	Louise T Mason	Torrington	150
.....	.....	.....	.....	752	Sun and Wed PM	yes	Leonard Wilkins	Stafford Springs	151
7,061	17,683	7,866	3,720	36,330	Week days 10 AM-6 and 7-9 PM	partial	Bessie E Beckwith	Rockville	152
.....	.....	.....	.....	669	Librarian accessible at any time during the day	yes	Wilbur H Smith	Talcottville	153
3,878	18,974	9,020	3,458	35,330	Week days 10-12 AM and 2-9 PM	yes	Emma Lewis	Wallingford	154
898	4,533	783	190	6,404	Week days, 3 hours each except Sat 5 hours	yes	Mrs Lillie G Smith	Washington	155
28,049	71,205	24,702	11,730	108,624	Week days 9 AM-9 PM	yes	Helen Sperry	Waterbury	156
1,957	8,548	.....	.....	10,505	Mon, Wed, Fri 2-6 and 7-8.30 PM	yes	Jennie M Smith	Watertown	157
1,018	1,158	(d)	(b)	2,176	Wed and Sat 3-5 and 6.30-8.30 PM	partial	Caroline E Moore	Westbrook	158
.....	.....	.....	.....	7,103	Week days 3-6 and 7-9 PM	yes	Elizabeth S Elmer	West Hartford	159
3,167	15,221	7,498	2,276	28,162	Week days 9-12 AM, 1.30-5 and 7-8.30 PM	yes	Katherine Mae Hutt	Westport	160
263	6,540	2,329	(a)	9,132	Mon 7-9 PM, Wed 3-5 PM, Sat 3-5 and 7-9 PM	yes	Mrs Nellie A Roberts	Wethersfield	161

(a) included in amount expended for books (b) remodeled 1891-2 (d) included in fiction (f) includes branches

TABLE VII—REPORT OF

TOWN	NAME OF LIBRARY	date of establishment	free or subscription	number of volumes	ADDITIONS DURING YEAR		number of book takers	number of families represented
					by purchase	by gift		
162 Wilton	Wilton library association	1895	subscription	1,417	72	(c)	81	.....
163 Winchester	Beardsley library	1874	free	13,322	521	96	1,500	500
164 Winchester	Gilbert school library	....	free	8,993	475	14	1,138	.....
165 Windham	Dunham Hall library	1878	free	6,211	102	3	817	619
166 Windham	Windham free public library	1897	free	2,128	51	2	142	130
167 Windham	Willimantic free public library	1871	free	8,173	292	82	.....	.....
168 Windsor	Windsor free library	1888	free	3,296	14	29	527	243
169 Windsor Locks	Windsor Locks library	1907	free	2,774	141	263	929	.....
170 Woodbury	Woodbury library association	1850	free	2,767	36	61	.....	.....
171 Woodstock	West Woodstock library association	1889	subscription	592	4	1	.....	.....
172 Woodstock	Woodstock library association	1878	free	4,555	10	101	175	115
173 Woodstock	East Woodstock public library	1875	free	1,140	.....	2	83	30
				1,441,490	54,708	18,564	178,145	16,395

LIBRARIES 1910-1911—*concluded*

STATISTICS OF BOOKS CIRCULATED					days and hours of opening	access to shelves	name of librarian or officer reporting	post office
non-fiction	fiction	children's stories	other books for children	total				
					Wed and Sat 2-5.30 PM	yes	Anna E Carpenter	Wilton 162
3,585	24,815	6,169	1,590	36,159	Week days 1.15-6 and 7-9 PM	yes	Louise M Carrington	Winsted 163
1,232	6,383	2,374	1,284	11,273	Daily except holidays, school vacations and Sundays: school days 8.30-1.30, Wed 8.30-9 PM, Sat 2-9 PM	yes	Anna Hadley	Winsted 164
				12,839	Week days 12 M-6 PM and 7-9 PM	yes	Hattie B Gates	Willimantic 165
				2,500	Wed and Sat 2-5 PM	yes	Julia A Swift	Windham 166
970	19,220	3,533	558	24,281	Mon, Wed, Fri, Sat 3-6 and 7-9 PM	partial	Bell B Riggleman	Willimantic 167
826	4,781			5,607	Tues and Thurs 3-5.30 PM, Sat 3-5.30 and 7-9 PM	yes	Kate Putnam Safford	Windsor 168
(d)	8,942	2,612		11,554	Every week day 6.30-9 PM and Wed and Sat 3-5 PM	yes	Lula Stockwell	Windsor Locks 16
				3,839	Wed 3-5 and 6.30-7.30 PM	yes	Edward S Boyd	Woodbury 170
					When called for	.....	Mrs C C Foster	W Woodstock 171
488	1,455	261	126	2,330	Thurs in winter 2-4 P-M, Mon and Thurs in summer 3-5 PM	yes	Mary Louise Flynn	Woodstock 172
				929	Tuesday 3-5 PM	partial	Mrs Lillian A May	East Woodstock 173
537,287	1,625,800	541,213	185,611	3,097,089				

(d) included in fiction

TABLE VII—REPORT OF

TOWN	NAME OF LIBRARY	date of establish- ment	free or subscription	number of volumes	ADDITIONS DURING YEAR		number of book takers	number of families
					by purchase	by gift		
1 Andover	Andover public	1879	free	1,879	53	94	120	7
2 Ansonia	Ansonia public	1896	free	17,977	601	176	2,383	.....
3 Ashford	Babcock	1865	free	4,400	70	2	50	3
4 Avon	Avon free public	1909	free	1,266	144	94	130	6
5 Berlin	Berlin free	1892	free	3,826	109	(b)	.....	.....
6 Berlin	Peck memorial	1829	free	2,106	12	39	50	4
7 Berlin	East Berlin	1899	subscription	930	.....	.....	57	3
8 Bethel	Bethel free public	1909	free	2,432	112	233	1,105	55
9 Bethlehem	Bethlehem free public	1857	free	1,756	90	110	105	5
10 Bloomfield	Prosser	1901	free	3,515	193	.....	225	.....
11 Branford	Blackstone memorial	1896	free	29,112	1,421	153	2,490	.....
12 Bridgeport	Bridgeport public	1881	free	57,205	2,714	322	.....	.....
13 Bridgewater	Bridgewater library association	1905	free	1,467	38	114	230	15
14 Bristol	Bristol free public	1892	free	21,918	2,042	257	3,429	.....
15 Brooklyn	Brooklyn library association	1890	free	4,435	172	6	308	10
16 Burlington	Burlington public	1896	free	1,414	54	.....	46	2
17 Canaan	David M Hunt library	1891	subscription	3,806	83	2	27	.....
18 Chaplin	Chaplin public	1901	free	1,244	106	3	99	4
19 Chatham	Chatham public	1898	free	4,485	96	142	.....	40
20 Chatham	Middle Haddam public	1892	free	1,942	119	200	55	.....
21 Cheshire	Cheshire public	1892	free	4,774	231	9	562	.....
22 Chester	Chester public	1896	free	4,581	101	97	500	.....
23 Clinton	Clinton public	1911	free	1,918	67	828	633	33
24 Colchester	Cragin memorial	1856	free	5,194	193	(b)	500	.....
25 Columbia	Saxton B Little memorial	1883	free	6,266	40	77	96	3
26 Cornwall	West Cornwall library association	1889	subscription	900	.....	50	25	1
27 Cornwall	Cornwall library association	1869	subscription	5,033	116	83	100	6
28 Coventry	Porter library association	1886	free	727	200	.....	40	2
29 Coventry	Hale	1804	free	1,637	4	.....	5	.....
30 Coventry	Booth and Dimmack memorial	1880	free	3,950	88	6	.....	.....
31 Cromwell	Belden	1888	subscription	2,182	26	185	71	6
32 Danbury	Danbury public	1869	free	20,193	813	134	744	.....
33 Darien	Darien free library association	1901	free	3,670	.....	130	429	21

(b) included in addition by purchase

LIBRARIES 1911-1912

STATISTICS OF BOOKS CIRCULATED					days and hours of opening	access to shelves	name of librarian or officer reporting	post office
non-fiction	fiction	children's stories	other books for children	total				
10,037	20,523	11,801	16,504	58,865	Wed and Sat 3.30-7.30 and 7-8 PM Week days 9 AM-9 PM Oct-May Sun 2-5 PM Thurs 8 AM-8 PM	yes	Marion F Ladd	Andover 1
159	1,290	317	201	1,967	Thurs 6-8 PM	yes	Ruby E Steele	Ansonia 2
1,077	3,322	1,070	.....	5,469	Wed 3-5 and 7-8 PM	yes	Peter Platt	Warrenville 3
643	180	538	.....	1,361	Friday 2-5 PM	yes	F C S Neville	Avon 4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Wed and Sat 4-6 and 7-8 PM	for mem's	Georgiana A Kelsey	East Berlin 7
965	10,765	2,609	583	14,922	Wed and Sat 3-5 and 7-9 PM	yes	Harold Patchen	Bethel 8
109	2,241	507	216	3,073	Sat: May-Oct 3-5 PM Oct-May 2.30-4.30 PM	yes	Mrs Mary A Johnson	Bethlehem 9
560	4,635	1,134	271	6,600	Mon, Wed, Sat 3-6 and 7-9 PM	yes	Emily J Wilcox	Bloomfield 10
21,473	28,015	18,797	(c)	68,285	Week days 8.30-9 PM	partial	Charles N Baxter	Branford 11
97,763	79,275	41,599	(d)	218,637	Daily AM-9.30 PM	partial	Calhoun Latham	Bridgeport 12
367	2,154	530	.....	3,051	Tues, Wed, Sat 4-6 and 7-9 PM	yes	Mrs Burton E Canfield	Bridgewater 13
9,613	44,052	20,558	6,505	80,728	Week days 9 AM-9 PM	yes	Charles E Wooding	Bristol 14
1,911	3,269	1,700	92	6,972	Sat 9-12 AM and 2-5.30 PM	no	Ada L Hyde	Brooklyn 15
.....	.....	.....	.....	527	Fri 7-8 PM, Sun 1 PM	.....	John A Reeve	Unionville 16
218	1,803	60	.....	2,081	Mon, Tues, Sat 2-5 and 6-9 PM	yes	Mrs W R Hubbell	Falls Village 17
235	1,114	110	71	1,530	Wed 7-9, Sat 2-5 and 7-9 PM	yes	Florence I Hunt	Chaplin 18
806	5,158	2,704	339	9,007	Mon 7-9 PM, Wed 5-7 PM, Sat 2-6 PM	yes	Margery Abell	East Hampton 19
468	2,496	364	.....	3,328	Sat, winter 2.30-4.30 summer 3.30-5.30	yes	George N Lawson	Middle Haddam 20
.....	.....	.....	.....	8,541	Tues and Fri 3-5 and 7-9 PM	yes	Mary E Baldwin	Cheshire 21
426	4,565	1,455	92	*6,538	Wed, Fri, Sat 3-9 PM, Sat only during Aug	yes	Mrs Mary E Denison	Chester 22
632	7,468	2,411	448	10,959	Mon, Wed, Sat 4-6, 6.30-9 PM	yes	Emma A Stevens	Clinton 23
670	3,957	257	1,719	19,403	Tues, Thurs, Sat 3-5 and 7-9 PM	yes	Anna Avery	Colchester 24
586	1,271	392	.....	2,249	Fri 3.30-4.30 and 7.30-8.30 PM	yes	Mrs Lillian W Rice	Columbia 25
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Thurs and Sun 1 hr in evening	partial	Lawrence Sturges	West Cornwall 26
508	1,774	.....	.....	2,282	Sat 2.30-5 and 7-9 PM	yes	Mary J Whitney	Cornwall 27
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Whenever persons call	yes	Mrs L J Loomis	South Coventry 28
20	.....	.....	.....	20	Twelve hours daily	yes	Rev Nestor Light	South Coventry 29
492	3,502	868	.....	4,862	Tues 6-8 PM, Sat 4-8 PM	yes	Mrs DeWitt Kingsbury	South Coventry 30
200	600	200	35	1,035	Tues and Sat 4-6 and 7-10 PM	yes	Sarah M Savage	Cromwell 31
5,783	28,311	10,355	2,778	47,227	Week days 10 AM-9 PM	yes	Fanny P Brown	Danbury 32
257	3,477	1,116	163	5,013	Week days 3-5.30 and 6-8 PM Sat until 9 PM Closed afternoons except Sat during July and Aug	yes	Grace Weber	Darien 33

(c) included in non-fiction

* 1,073 magazines

† 849 magazines

TABLE VII—REPORT OF

TOWN	NAME OF LIBRARY	date of establishment	free or subscription	number of volumes	ADDITIONS DURING YEAR		number of book takers	number of families represented
					by purchase	by gift		
34 Derby	Harcourt Wood memorial	1903	free	17,093	608	291	4,891	.....
35 Derby	Derby Neck	1896	free	13,000	550	250	.....	.....
36 Durham	Durham public	1894	free	5,047	204	94	279	111
37 Eastford	Eastford	1887	free	2,157	.....	1	90	70
38 East Haddam	East Haddam public	1888	free	7,237	.....	129	200	.....
39 East Hartford	East Hartford public	1897	free	7,820	243	87	.....	.....
40 East Haven	East Haven free public	1909	free	1,084	108	250	590	220
41 East Lyme	Niantic	1888	free	2,659	185	90	311	177
42 East Windsor	Warehouse Point library association	1879	free	1,572	160	29	269	150
43 East Windsor	East Windsor library association	1849	free	2,545	76	137	200	125
44 Ellington	Hall memorial	1881	free	5,579	5	2	661	375
45 Enfield	Enfield free public	1896	free	6,417	271	14	500	300
46 Essex	Essex public	1890	subscription	2,129	50	14	.....	17
47 Essex	Ivoryton circulating	1871	free and † subscription	2,857	139	.....	60	.....
48 Fairfield	Fairfield memorial	1876	free	9,316	287	122	1,500	187
49 Fairfield	Pequot	1894	free	37,785	447	403	3,474	.....
50 Farmington	Village	1890	free	6,410	80	262	7,814	.....
51 Farmington	Unionville	1902	free	2,649	.....	85	950	700
52 Glastonbury	Glastonbury free public	1895	free	3,654	113	95	207	145
53 Goshen	Goshen public	1901	free	3,002	83	193	204	75
54 Granby	Frederick H Cossitt	1889	free	7,027	247	82	748	25
55 Granby	Granby public	1887	free	2,882	37	59	45	15
56 Greenwich	Greenwich public	1877	free	10,345	306	828	534	450
57 Greenwich	Perrot memorial	1905	free	1,600	67	6	514	.....
58 Griswold	Slater	1884	free	4,371	22	.....	560	275
59 Griswold	Coit	1876	free	2,400	.....	.....	40	.....
60 Groton	Bill memorial	1888	free	6,135	89	37	.....	220
61 Groton	Mystic and Noank	1892	subscription	6,156	.....	281	325	.....
62 Guilford	Guilford free	1888	free	2,071	40	60	200	100
63 Haddam	Brainerd memorial	1887	free	3,071	24	99	226	.....
64 Hamden	Mt Carmel free public	1900	free	2,146	98	92	368	170

† has a collection of books for free circulation the larger part of the library circulates only among paid subscribers

LIBRARIES 1911-1912—continued

STATISTICS OF BOOKS CIRCULATED					days and hours of opening	access to shelves	name of librarian or officer reporting	post-office	
non-fiction	fiction	children's stories	other books books for children	total					
5,945	26,747	8,950	7,754	49,396	{ Week days 9 AM-9 PM Sat 2-5 PM	yes	Minnie B Cotter	Danbury	34
					Sun and Thurs 3-5 PM	yes	Mrs Wm Shaw	Derby	35
789	4,737	2,368		7,894	Tues and Sat 3-5 PM, Sat 7-9 PM	yes	Mrs Gertrude L Hart	Durham Center	36
305	693	399	186	1,583	Fri 3-5 and 7-8.30 PM	no	Lillian L Huntington	Eastford	37
1,122	3,702	1,642	344	6,810	Week days 2-9 PM	yes	Blanche R Boyd	Moodus	38
733	11,662	3,663	806	16,864	Tues Thurs Sat 2-5.30 and 7-8.30 PM	partial	Jessie W Hayden	East Hartford	39
689	6,888			7,577	Tues 3-5 Sat 3-8.30 PM	yes	Lottie E Street	East Haven	40
1,785	3,650	981	547	6,963	Mon and Tues winter 3-6 PM summer 4-7 PM	yes	Anne M Bond	Niantic	41
					Sat 3-5 PM Wed and Sat 7-9 PM	yes	Rev Wm J Brewster	Warehouse Point	42
550	2,900	500	(a)	3,950	Sat 3-5 PM Sun 12-1 and 8-9 PM	yes	Rev Wm F English	East Windsor	43
778	2,559	1,672	(a)	5,009			Ida M Bancroft	Ellington	44
3,054	12,924			15,978	Tues and Sat 3-5.30 and 7-9 PM	partial	Edith D Aitkin	Thompsonville	45
					{ Tues Thurs Sat 6.30-8 PM Thurs 3-4 PM in winter.	yes	Mrs Finney	Essex	46
					Tues eve Sat afternoon	yes	Mrs Hattie B Parmelee	Ivoryton	47
4,478	9,215	4,890	3,738	22,321	{ Week days 9-12, 2-6, 7-9 PM Evening hrs Oct-May 6.30- 8.30 PM	yes	Emma F Wakeman	Fairfield	48
2,403	6,294	1,787	2,297	12,781	Week days exc holidays 8.30- 12.30 AM	partial	Josephine S Heydrick	Southport	49
2,327	5,842	2,080		10,249	Two days a week 2.30-5 and 7-9 PM	yes	Mrs Lillian E Root	Farmington	50
3,560	3,204	1,085	1,000	8,849	Mon Thurs Sat 6-9 PM Wed and Fri 4-6 PM	yes	Elizabeth H Hogan	Unionville	51
396	1,875	552	317	3,140	Tues and Fri 3-5 PM	yes	Mrs Charles G Rankin	Glastonbury	52
2,665	2,483			5,148	Sat 2-9 PM	yes	Emma C Beardsley	Goshen	53
804	1,005	201		2,010	Sat 2-5 and 6-9 PM	yes	Helen M Shaw	No Granby	54
163	982	326	163	1,634	Sat 3.45-5 and 6.30-8 PM	yes	Clara B Viets	Granby	55
2,586	15,417	6,085		24,088	Week days 9 AM-9 PM Sun 2-6 PM	yes	Mary M Miller	Greenwich	56
447	567	264	146	1,424	Tues and Fri 2-5 PM	yes	Emma R Bradley	Stamford	57
1,054	7,481			8,535	Tues and Thurs 2-5 and 6-8 PM Mon Wed Fri 6-8 PM Sat 2-5 and 6-9 PM	no	Martha B Church	Jewett City	58
					Five hours one day a week	yes	C F Morgan	Griswold	59
				6,360	Tues and Thurs 3-6 PM Sat 3-7 PM	yes	Abbie M Clark	Groton	60
				4,377	Tues Thurs Sat 2-5.30 PM Sat 7-8.30 PM	no	Genevra E Ricker	Mystic	61
250	3,000	250	25	3,525	Tues 3-4.30 PM Wed and Sat 7-8.30 PM winter 6.30-8 PM	yes	Martha G Cornell	Guilford	62
168	2,460	1,000	70	3,698	Wed and Sat 3-8 PM	yes	Mrs G A Dickinson	Haddam	63
243	1,925	1,462	745	*4,991	{ Tues Thurs Sat 3-5.30 PM Tues and Sat 7-8.30 PM	yes	Laura L Dickerman	Mt Carmel	64

(a) included in children's stories * magazines 616

TABLE VII.—REPORT OF

TOWN	NAME OF LIBRARY	date of establishment	free or subscription	number of volumes	ADDITIONS DURING YEAR		number of book takers	number of families represented
					by purchase	by gift		
65 Hampton	Hampton public	1856	free	2,900	.....	10	25	50
66 Hartford	Hartford public	1892	free	110,000	5,298	381	.....	.....
67 Hartford	Watkinson Library of reference	1858	free	83,385	1,741	559	.....	.....
68 Hartland	East Hartland public	1820	free	200	.....	1	.....	.....
69 Harwinton	Theodore Hungerford memorial	1830	free	1,780	841	939	107	50
70 Hebron	Hebron library association	1911	free	3,765	.....	65	.....	100
71 Huntington	Plumb memorial	1889	free	12,454	460	106	1,328	.. ..
72 Killingly	Killingly free public	1892	free	9,086	362	11	1,410	.....
73 Lebanon	Jonathan Trumbull	1854	free	2,324	328	6	241	97
74 Ledyard	Bill	1897	free	3,697	58	13	115	43
75 Litchfield	Wolcott and Litchfield circulating	1867	free	10,879	373	216	1,100	.....
76 Litchfield	Gilbert	1862	free	4,912	72	4	.....	.....
77 Madison	E C Scranton memorial	1892	free	6,400	327	6	.....	.....
78 Madison	East River library company	1895	subscription	2,396	16	140	36	28
79 Manchester	Manchester public library	1876	free	4,050	187	4	1,242	.....
80 Manchester	South Manchester free	1895	free	10,550	.....	.....	1,900	.....
81 Mansfield	Mansfield Center library	1871	free	570	3	112	150	61
82 Meriden	Curtis memorial	1906	free	20,357	1,006	379	9,498	.....
83 Middlebury	Middlebury library	1898	free	2,076	1	65	146	50
84 Middlefield	Levi E Coe Association	1896	free	5,318	35	124	60	.....
85 Middletown	Russell free	1893	free	20,866	324	532	5,358	.....
Milford	Taylor	1874	free	13,998	207	646	2,812	100
87 Montville	Raymond	1894	free	5,194	150	44	50	30
88 Montville	Palmer memorial library	1884	subscription	1,627	222	.....	830	.....
89 Morris	Morris public	.....	free	2,382	.....	.....	52	23
90 Naugatuck	Howard Whittemore memorial	1900	free	11,539	755	40	3,188	.....
91 New Britain	New Britain institute	1888	free	38,400	3,102	1,000	12,432	.....
92 New Canaan	New Canaan circulating	1853	free	7,468	81	459	622	414
93 New Fairfield	New Fairfield free	1877	free	1,032	.....	14	30	19
94 New Hartford	New Hartford public	1897	free	2,895	211	15	340	275
95 New Haven	New Haven free public	1906	free	97,747	8,184	392	21,157	.....
96 New Haven	Young Men's institute	1886	free	25,000	1,100	32	.....	500
		1826	subscription					

LIBRARIES 1911-1912—continued

STATISTICS OF BOOKS CIRCULATED					days and hours of opening	access to shelves	name of librarian or officer reporting	post-office
non fiction	fiction	children's stories	other books for children	total				
15	85			100	Sat 3-5 PM	yes	W H Burnham	Hampton 65
51,974	112,736	25,799	15,907	205,316	Week days 9 AM-8 PM Sat to 9 PM	partial	Caroline M Hewins	Hartford 66
					Week days 9.30 AM-5.30 PM	yes	Frank B Gay	Hartford 67
							D N Gaines	East Hartland 68
185	441	102	74	802	Sun 12-1.30 PM Tues Sat 2-5 PM	yes	Robert M Reynolds	Torrington 69
754	1,598	1,065	194	3,611	Tues and Fri 3-5 and 7-9 PM	yes	Caroline E Kellogg	Hebron RFD 2 70
4,570	17,686	7,549	5,643	*37,802	Week days 10-12 AM and 1-9 PM	yes	Jessamine Ward	Shelton 71
2,980	18,524	5,228	1,217	27,849	Week days 9-12 AM 1-9 PM	partial	Evelyn H Curtis	Danielson 72
211	5,432	361	285	6,289	Sat 5 hours	free	Katherine H Sweet	Lebanon 73
234	98	75	25	432	One hour on Mondays	yes	Mrs Flora I Gray	Norwich RFD 6 74
1,599	13,678	4,086	445	19,908	{ Week days 10-12.30 AM 3-6 PM, Thurs 7.30-9 PM	yes	Katherine Baldwin	Litchfield 75
				2,979	{ Mon 7-9 PM, Fri 3-5.30 PM Sun 1-2 PM	yes	Rev G F Goodenough	Northfield 76
1,555	9,778	2,978		14,611	{ Week days, summer 9-12 AM 2-6 and 7-9 PM, winter 2-6 and 7-9 PM	yes	Evelyn Merrivether	Madison 77
				1,143	Week days 2.30-5 and 6-8 PM	yes	Mrs L S Werner	East River 78
402	8,904	3,885	395	13,586	{ Mon, Wed, Sat 7-9 PM, Tues and Thurs 3-6 PM, closed afternoons July and Aug	yes	Mrs Gertrude G Boynton	Manchester 79
1,628	15,603	12,184	1,586	31,001	Five hours week days	yes	Louise L Bartlett	So Manchester 80
285	999	118	95	1,497	Tues 3-5 PM, Sat 7.30-9 PM	yes	Elsie G Marsh	Mansfield Cent'r 81
6,568	22,140	9,656	6,545	44,909	Week days 10 AM-9 PM	yes	Corinne A Deshon	Meriden 82
150	777			927	Daily 8 AM-9 PM	yes	F S Chamberlain	Middlebury 83
				2,650	Sat 12.30-5 PM	yes	Mrs Lucretia A R Scott	Middlefield 84
				40,695	Seven hours week days	partial	Laura F Philbrook	Middletown 85
5,006	20,000	1,300	1,192	27,492	Week days 9 AM-1 PM 3-5 and 7-9 PM	partial	W S Chase	Millford 86
133	1,059	399		1,591	Sat 2-4 PM	yes	Lucy P Schofield	Uncasville RFD 2 87
				2,701	Tues 3-5 PM, Thurs 7-9 PM	yes	Stella Coen	Montville 88
416	1,300	312	208	2,236	Sat 2-4 PM	.....	Myrtle M Morgan	Morris 89
2,246	11,794	11,451	999	26,490	Mon, Wed, Sat 3-5 and 7-9 PM Thurs and Fri 3-5 PM	no	Ellen Spencer	Naugatuck 90
2,657	70,170	26,271	18,865	†153,733	{ Week days 9 AM-9 PM, Sun Oct-June 2-5 PM	partial	Anna G Rockwell	New Britain 91
2,633	11,230	2,508	170	16,541	{ Mon, Wed, Sat 9-12 AM, 2-6 PM, Tues, Thurs, Fri 2-6 PM	yes	Ida Davidson	New Canaan 92
	70	51		121	Sat 2 hours	yes	Emily Wallace	Danbury 93
524	5,044	1,976	1,196	8,840	Wed 3-5 and 7-9 PM	yes	Mrs Marie W Munn	New Hartford 94
65,966	156,644	70,776	26,803	†394,299	Twelve hours week days	yes	Willis K Stetson	New Haven 95
4,323	26,910	3,012	(a)	34,245	Week days 9 AM-8 PM	yes	Abigail Dunn	New Haven 96

* included in children's stories * 2 branches 2,554 † branch libraries † includes book club 13,074, school library 3,496

TABLE VII—REPORT OF

TOWN	NAME OF LIBRARY	date of establishment	free or subscription	number of volumes	ADDITIONS DURING YEAR		number of book takers	number of families represented
					by purchase	by gift		
97 New Haven	The Donald G Mitchell library and Beecher Park memorial Newington free	1911	free	3,254	.....	202	917	.....
98 Newington		1895	free	3,025	1	94	317	100
99 New London	New London public	1891	free	32,567	1,273	94	6,173	.....
100 New Milford	New Milford public	1886	free	9,294	465	130	525	175
101 New Milford	Phoenix	1829	subscription	930	17	1	.....	.....
102 Newtown	Beach memorial	1876	subscription	5,000	30	45	200	.....
103 Newtown	Sandy Hook free	1897	free	1,891	117	117	177	136
104 Newtown	Zoar	1908	free	900	.....	.....	.....	28
105 Norfolk	Norfolk library	1888	free	17,533	413	74	1,700	400
106 North Canaan	Douglas library	1821	free	6,103	141	2	100	75
107 North Haven	Bradley memorial	1884	free	4,864	135	732	457	182
108 No Stonington	Wheeler	1908	free	4,618	138	24	410	182
109 Norwalk	South Norwalk public	1885	free	10,225	668	89	2,794	.....
110 Norwalk	City of Norwalk public	1865	free	10,595	520	62	6,468	.....
111 Norwalk	Rowayton	1903	free	2,552	39	68	300	150
112 Norwich	Otis	1850	free	40,402	1,490	120	6,779	.....
113 Old Lyme	Phoebe Griffin Noyes memorial	1872	free	6,500	210	339	340	.....
114 Old Saybrook	Acton	1873	free	6,521	32	138	916	320
115 Orange	West Haven	1906	free	2,906	106	143	1,112	.....
116 Oxford	Oxford free public	....	free	200	.....	.....	.....	.....
117 Plainfield	Aldrich free	1896	free	2,483	.....	43	191	.....
118 Plainville	Plainville public	1894	free	3,400	71	99	456	269
119 Plymouth	Plymouth library association	1891	subscription	35,000	75	25	125	125
120 Plymouth	Terryville	1842	free	3,389	.....	33	1,386	.....
121 Pomfret	Pomfret library	1882	subscription	6,775	100	.....	50	25
122 Pomfret	Social library of Abington	1793	free	1,228	.....	.....	.....	.....
123 Portland	Buck	1895	free	5,200	110	382	400	150
124 Preston	Preston public	1898	free	1,605	.....	70	.....	.....
125 Prospect	Prospect library	1886	free	2,100	.....	100	75	50
126 Putnam	Putnam free public	1894	free	5,245	257	98	1,310	550
127 Redding	Mark Twain	1908	free	4,500	11	37	230	87

LIBRARIES 1911-1912—continued

STATISTICS OF BOOKS CIRCULATED					days and hours of opening	access to shelves	name of librarian or officer reporting	post office
non-fiction	fiction	children's stories	other books for children	total				
				23,972	Week days 1-9 PM	yes	Herbert F Larkin	Westville station 97
290	2,032	350	220	2,892	Wed 7-8.30 PM, Sat 2.30-4.30 and 7-8.30 PM, one-half hour later in summer	yes	Ida L Kellogg	Newington 98
18,458	40,070	16,358	13,369	88,255	Mon, Sat 10 AM-6 PM	yes	Helen K Gay	New London 99
3,108	15,902	5,939	742	25,691	Tues, Sat 10 AM-9 PM	yes	Elizabeth H. Noble	New Milford 100
					Daily except Sundays and holidays 2-5.30 and 7-9 PM	yes	Mrs Howard Hendryx	Northville 101
2,800	3,750	1,750	900	9,200	Tues and Sat 1-9 PM	yes	Abbie L Peck	Newtown 102
				4,286	Sat 3-5 and 7-8 PM	yes	Susan A Minor	Sandy Hook 103
					First and third Sundays 2-5 PM	yes	Mrs F A Bemis	Sandy Hook 104
				27,320	Week days 11 hours	yes	Philemon W Johnson	Norfolk 105
948	4,633	1,529		7,110	Wed and Sat 1.30-5 PM	yes	Mrs Nellie A Preston	Canaan 106
634	8,590			9,224	Tues and Sat 2-4.30 and 7-9 PM	yes	Clara E Bradley	North Haven 107
1,564	2,807			4,371	Week days 2.30-5 PM, Wed and Sat 7-9 PM	yes	Mrs Edna H Tryon	No Stonington 108
4,057	20,606	4,820	947	30,430	Week days 9.30 AM-1 PM 2.15-5.45 PM, 7-9 PM close at 8 during July and Aug.	yes	Mrs Agnes E Blanchard	So Norwalk 109
10,385	37,578	7,038	685	55,686	Daily except Sundays and 3 holidays 9.30 AM-1 PM 2.30-6 and 7-9 PM holidays 10-12 AM	yes	Dorothy Stone Pinneo	Norwalk 110
337	2,729	1,556		4,622	Week days 3.30-6 and 6.45-8.15 PM	yes	Clara D Raymond	East Norwalk 111
15,564	66,720	17,474	8,284	108,042	Week days 9.30 AM-9 PM	yes	Jonathan Trumbull	Norwich 112
1,971	7,400			9,371	Mon, Wed 2.30-5.30 and 7-9 PM, Tues, Thurs, Fri 2.30-5.30 PM, Sat 11 AM-1 PM, 2.30-5.30 and 7-9 PM	yes	Bessie Connolly	Old Lyme 113
695	3,902	677	222	5,496	Tues, Thurs, Sat 2-6 and 7-9 PM	yes	Sarah Gray Granniss	Saybrook 114
				25,516	Tues, Thurs, Sat 2-9 PM	yes	Mrs Caroline M Lewis	New Haven 115
					Each week		Ruth Sanford	Oxford 116
381	3,742			4,123	Wed and Sat 2-6 and 7-9 PM	yes	W E Johnson	Moosup 117
800	6,029	932	494	8,255	Mon and Wed 2-5 PM, Sat 2-5.30 and 6.30-9 PM	yes	Frances E Bunnell	Plainville 118
				4,500	Mon 7.30-9 PM, Fri 4.30-5.30 and 7.30-9 PM	yes	A J Hill, pres	Plymouth 119
1,452	4,117	2,054		7,623	Wed 4-5 and 6.30-8.30 PM, Sat 3-5 and 6.30-8.30 PM	yes	Gertrude E Ells	Terryville 120
				2,500	Tues and Fri 10-12 AM in summer, Tues 3-5 PM in winter	yes	Louise C Hoppin	Pomfret 121
					Sat 3-4.30 PM		Mrs C A Sharpe	Abington 122
663	8,196	3,546	(a)	12,405	Two hours Wed, four hours Sat	yes	Frances M Pelton	Portland 123
				667	Wed and Sat 2-5 and 7-9 PM	yes	Charlie E Hallett	Norwich RFD 3 124
				2,600	Sun 1-1.30 PM, Wed 3-5 PM	yes	Mrs W E Clarke	Waterbury RFD 2 125
1,127	10,455	5,830	1,273	18,685	Week days 3-6 and 7-9 PM	yes	Emma J Kinney	Putnam 126
61	1,050	170		1,281	Wed 3-6 PM, Sat 3-6 and 7-9 PM	yes	W E Grumman	Georgetown RFD 41 127

(a) included in amount expended for books

TABLE VII—REPORT OF

TOWN	NAME OF LIBRARY	date of establishment	free or subscription	number of volumes	ADDITIONS DURING YEAR		number of book takers	number of families represented
					by purchase	by gift		
128 Ridgefield	Ridgefield library	1880	subscription	8,130	130	215	328	.....
129 Rocky Hill	Rocky Hill library association	1794	subscription	1,730	25	40	30	30
130 Roxbury	Roxbury public	1875	free	2,259	40	56	100	.....
131 Salisbury	Scoville memorial	1771	free	9,671	48	348	616	.....
132 Saybrook	Deep River public	1899	free	3,276	45	67	542	.....
133 Scotland	Scotland public	1895	free	2,331	.....	106	80	50
134 Seymour	Seymour public	1893	free	5,341	512	16	999	.....
135 Sharon	Hotchkiss	1893	subscription	6,524	130	361	300	141
136 Sharon	Everett	1866	free	1,780	54	68	31	13
137 Simsbury	Simsbury free	1874	free	11,248	388	4	6,900	212
138 Somers	Somers free public	1897	free	3,622	1	86	145	65
139 Southbury	South Britain public	1904	free	2,470	120	53	75	40
140 Southington	Southington free public	1900	free	6,467	227	105	.....	.....
141 South Windsor	South Windsor public	1898	free	2,400	108	57	284	136
142 South Windsor	Sadd memorial	.....	free	1,740	55	71	168	52
143 Stafford	Stafford library association	1876	free	4,670	200	20	300	.....
144 Stamford	Ferguson library	1880	free	19,875	1,993	533	7,859	.....
145 Stonington	Stonington free	1887	free	6,216	136	100	600	.....
146 Stratford	Stratford library	1885	free	14,383	303	332	3,800	2,000
147 Suffield	Suffield free public or Kent memorial	1884	free	18,004	113	242	1,100	1,376
148 Thomaston	Thomaston public or Laura Andrews free	1880	free	5,495	251	6	596	325
149 Thompson	New Boston library association	1855	subscription	2,033	56	.....	20	10
150 Thompson	Thompson library	1902	free	3,716	5	32	254	131
151 Tolland	Tolland public	1898	free	3,090	.....	58	200	106
152 Torrington	Torrington library association	1865	subscription	12,732	1,098	43	1,271	.....
153 Union	Union free public	1894	free	2,700	36	13	73	30
154 Vernon	Rockville public	1896	free	10,515	125	488	2,375	.....
155 Vernon	Talcott free	1881	free	1,550	.....	.....	37	32
156 Wallingford	Wallingford public	1881	free	11,151	520	255	800	1,394
157 Washington	Gunn memorial	1881	free	5,022	84	230	.....	.....
158 Waterbury	Silas Bronson	1870	free	88,692	5,424	78	8,680	.....
159 Watertown	Watertown library association	1865	free	8,772	522	10	637	.....

† not including transients

LIBRARIES 1911-1912—continued

STATISTICS OF BOOKS CIRCULATED					days and hours of opening	access to shelves	name of librarian or officer reporting	post office
non-fiction	fiction	children's stories	other books for children	total				
1,252	8,869	1,718		11,839	Daily exc Sun 10-12 AM, 3-6 PM, 5 mo in yr, 2-5 PM remainder of yr, Sat evening all the yr	yes	Jennie Smith	Ridgefield 128
				800	Fri 2-5 PM	yes	Mrs Adelaide W Wright	Rocky Hill 129
				1,872	Wed and Fri 3.30-5 and 7-9 PM summer evenings only	yes	Rev W D Humphrey	Roxbury 130
4,345	4,220	1,646		10,211	Week days 9.30-11.30, 2.30-5.30 and 7-9 PM	yes	Margaret Travis	Salisbury 131
1,084	4,785	571	1,084	7,524	Wed and Sat 3-5 and 6-8 PM	yes	Mrs Lena A Bailey	Deep River 132
204	1,300	1,410		2,914	Fri 2-4, 6.30-7.30 PM, Sun 12-1 PM	yes	Mary A Smith	Scotland 133
4,142	8,995	5,299	2,875	21,311	Every afternoon 2-6 PM Tues, Thurs, Sat 7-9 PM	yes	Irene M Nichols	Seymour 134
1,548	4,748	400	237	6,933	Week days 10-12 AM, 3-5 PM Wed, Fri, Sat 7-9 PM	yes	Flora A Ryan	Sharon 135
				328			Olive L Johnson	Sharon R F D 3 136
800	5,300	800		6,900	Wed and Sat 3-5 and 6-9 PM	yes	Eliza McRoy	Simsbury 137
246	2,765	1,727	170	4,908	Wed and Sat 3-5 and 7-9 PM	yes	Augusta I Lombard	Somers 138
230	2,492	712	120	3,554	Sat 3-4.30 and 7-9 PM	yes	Mrs C P Williams	South Britain 139
1,945	11,559		3,891	* 18,161	Tues, Thurs, Sat 3-5.30 and 7-8.30 PM	yes	Mrs Eva V M Bissell	Southington 140
				5,367	Mon and Thurs 3.30-5.30 PM	yes	Elvira C Clapp	E Windsor Hill 141
150	2,508	100	208	2,966	Tues 3-5 PM, Fri 7-9 PM	yes	Mrs Annie V Collins	Wapping 142
1,982	5,758	4,683		12,423	Week days 2-8.30 PM	partial	Anna Heald	Stafford Springs 143
14,344	57,133	12,793	7,389	91,659	Week days 12 hours	yes	Alice M Colt	Stamford 144
872	10,449			11,321	Daily exc Sun and holidays 10-12 AM, 2-4 PM Tues, Thurs and Sat 7-8.30 PM	yes	Mrs Kate Hahn	Stonington 145
4,177	15,299	5,353	1,270	26,099	Daily exc Sun 10-12 AM, 2.30-5.30 PM, 7-8.30 PM	yes	Frances B Russell	Stratford 146
2,325	8,751	2,493	1,272	14,841	Daily exc Sun 2-8 PM, Sat 2-9 PM	no	Lillian M Stedman	Suffield 147
422	10,162	3,144	551	14,279	Tues, Thurs, Sat 2-5 and 7-9 PM	no	Martha E Potter	Thomaston 148
143	1,850	40		2,033	Thurs 4-5.30 PM	yes	Ursula Putney	Quinebaug 149
844	3,926	815		5,585	Tues and Fri 2-5 and 7-9 PM	yes	Harriet R Lewis	Thompson 150
1,188	1,728			2,916	Tues and Sat 2-5 and 7-9 PM	yes	Lucile Agard	Tolland 151
16,818	39,365	11,066	5,928	73,177	Daily exc Sun and holidays 1.30-9 PM	partial	Louise T Mason	Torrington 152
				900	Sun and Wed 1-4 or 5 PM	yes	Leonard Wilkins	Stafford Springs 153
5,757	18,636	8,066	4,385	36,844	Week days 10 AM-6 PM and 7-9 PM	yes	Edith M Peck	Rockville 154
				669	At any time during day	yes	Wilbur H Smith	Talcottville 155
5,417	21,729	11,132	4,057	42,335	Week days 10-12 AM 2-9 PM	yes	Emma Lewis	Wallingford 156
1,118	4,213	1,167	798	7,296	Week days 3 hrs Sat 5 hrs	yes	Mrs Lillie G Smith	Washington 157
32,502	82,325	36,331	17,240	(1) 227,279	Week days 12 hrs Sun 2-6 PM Sept-April	yes	Helen Sperry	Waterbury 158
2,199	10,546			12,745	Mon Wed Fri 2-6 and 7-8.30 PM	yes	Jennie M Smith	Watertown 159

(1) { school libraries 31,922
branches 26,359

* branches 766

TABLE VII—REPORT OF

TOWN	NAME OF LIBRARY	date of establishment	free or subscription	number of volumes	ADDITIONS DURING YEAR		number of book takers	number of families represented
					by purchase	by gift		
160 Westbrook	Westbrook public	1896	free	3,650	.....	138	466	.....
161 West Hartford	West Hartford free	1883	free	4,302	29	91	.....	.....
162 Westport	Westport reading room and library association	1884	free	5,862	301	243	1,703	803
163 Wethersfield	Wethersfield public	1894	free	6,000	290	(b)	300	.....
164 Wilton	Wilton library association	1895	subscription	1,467	43	6	.....	.....
165 Winchester	Beardsley	1874	free	13,474	450	9	2,023	650
166 Winchester	Gilbert school library	.....	free	9,578	585	14	.....	.....
167 Windham	Dunham Hall library	1878	free	6,230	125	.....	747	643
168 Windham	Windham free public	1897	free	2,235	44	11	.....	50
169 Windham	Willimantic free public	1871	free	8,336	191	11	.....	.....
170 Windsor	Windsor free	1888	free	4,906	10	43	795	337
171 Windsor Locks	Windsor Locks library	1907	free	3,068	148	152	1,030	.....
172 Woodbury	Woodbury library association	1850	free	2,933	50	115	358	.....
173 Woodstock	West Woodstock library association	1889	subscription	601	2	6	.....	.....
174 Woodstock	Woodstock library association	1878	subscription	4,692	181	119	180	114
175 Woodstock	East Woodstock public	1875	free	1,193	.....	53	111	51
137 towns	175	.....	.....	1,548,540	61,708	22,418	185,423	18,851

(b) included in additions by purchase

LIBRARIES 1911-1912—concluded

STATISTICS OF BOOKS CIRCULATED					days and hours of opening	access to shelves	name of librarian or officer in charge	post office
non fiction	fiction	children's stories	other books for children	total				
1,171	3,777	.....	.....	4,948	Wed and Sat 3-5 and 6.30-8.30 PM	no	Caroline E Moore	Westbrook 160
.....	.....	.....	.....	8,102	Week days 3-6 and 7-9 PM	yes	Elizabeth S Elmer	West Hartford 161
3,253	14,563	7,644	2,007	27,467	Week days 9-12 AM 1.30-5 and 7-8.30 PM	yes	Katherine Mae Hutt	Westport 162
249	6,288	1,579	(a)	8,116	Mon and Sat 2 hrs in afternoon Wed and Sat 2 hrs in evening	yes	Mrs N A Roberts	Wethersfield 163
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Wed and Sat 2-5 PM in winter, 2-6 in summer	yes	Anna E Carpenter	Wilton 164
3,279	24,087	5,394	1,737	34,497	Week days 1.15-6 and 7-9 PM	yes	Helen R Alford	Winsted 165
221	6,293	2,120	1,430	11,064	Mon, Tues, Thurs, Fri 8.30 AM-1.30 PM; 8.30 AM-9 PM Wed: 2-9 PM Sat	yes	Anna Hadley	Winsted 166
.....	.....	.....	.....	12,679	Week days 12 AM-6 PM and 7-9 PM	yes	Mrs Hattie B Gates	Willimantic 167
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,069	Wed and Sat 2-5 PM	free	Julia A Swift	Windham 168
3,304	19,200	3,829	642	24,975	Mon Wed Fri Sat 3-6 and 7-9 PM	partial	Mrs Bell B Riggleman	Willimantic 169
634	3,921	.....	.....	4,555	Tues, Thurs, Sat 3-5.30 PM Sat 7-9 PM	free	Kate P Safford	Windsor 170
483	8,200	1,819	581	11,083	Wed and Sat 6.30-9 PM and 3-5 PM	free	Lula Stockwell	Windsor Locks 171
.....	.....	.....	.....	4,207	Wed 3-5 and 6.30-7.30 PM	free	Edward S Boyd	Woodbury 172
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	At any time	free	Mrs C C Foster	W Woodstock 173
516	1,487	193	109	2,305	Mon and Thurs 3-5 PM June to Nov: Thurs 2-4 PM Nov to June	free	Mary L Flynn	Woodstock 174
.....	.....	.....	.....	745	Tues 3-5 PM	.....	Mrs Lillian A May	E Woodstock 175
1,139	1,623,664	556,818	215,116	3,305,545				

(a) included in children's stories

TABLE VIII — REPORT OF LIBRARIES 1910-11

TOWN	INCOME		EXPENSES					LIBRARY BUILDING		
	amount	how derived	amount ex- pended for salaries	amount ex- pended for books	amount ex- pended for periodicals	other expenses	total	year erected	cost	name of donor
1 Andover	\$85.15	town appropriation, fines, gifts, other sources	\$15.00	.....	\$13.05	49.39	77.44	.....	.....	.....
2 Ansonia	4,718.51	town appropriation, invested funds, fines	1,285.00	\$837.62	159.83	1,570.76	3,873.21	1891	\$67,000	Caroline Phelps Stokes
3 Ashford	.....	.....	35.00	.....	.....	.....	35.00	1889	400	Archibald Bal- cock
4 Avon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 Berlin	251.17	town appropriation, subscription, in- vested funds, fines, other sources	26.00	86.53	18.45	61.41	192.39	1892	1,300	.....
6 Berlin	56.41	town appropriation, fines	.....	50.00	20.35	.....	66.46	1902	10,000	Henry Hart P
7 Berlin	58.00	annual fees, fines, en- tertainments	20.00	.....	18.00	.10	38.10	1898	3,000	.....
8 Bethel	357.00	town appropriation, fines, gifts, enter- tainments, other sources	.....	199.15	.....	191.64	390.79	.....	.....	.....
9 Bethlehem	83.00	town appropriation, fines, gifts, enter- tainments	15.00	28.32	11.35	3.54	58.21	.....	.....	has room in t hall
10 Bloomfield	463.43	town appropriation, invested funds, other sources	200.00	446.99	x	.....	646.99	.....	.....	has room in t hall
11 Branford	12,570.91	invested funds, fines, entertainments, other sources	4,754.75	2,865.78	420.78	4,529.60	12,570.91	1896	400,000	Timothy B Blackstone
12 Bridgeport	21,627.14	city tax, fines	7,284.01	2,769.39	1,089.49	7,633.75	18,776.64	1882	225,000	Mrs Catharine Pettingill
13 Bridg'wat'r	139.33	town appropriation, funds, fines	52.00	10.53	12.70	33.75	108.98	.....	.....	.....
14 Bristol	10,216.35	city tax, invested funds, fines, gifts, other sources	2,060.00	1,216.05	201.50	4,473.94	7,951.49	1907	47,000	citizens of B tol
15 Brooklyn	453.88	town appropriation, invested funds, fines	50.00	145.22	21.40	150.51	367.13	.....	.....	.....
16 Burlington	25.30	town appropriation, fines	25.00	.....	.....	.30	25.30	.....	.....	.....
17 Canaan	1,037.38	annual fees, invested funds, fines	252.00	97.07	46.75	348.48	744.30	1891	10,000	Wealthy A as Catherine E Hunt
18 Chaplin	68.53	town appropriation fines	25.00	3.50	.....	3.05	31.55	.....	.....	.....
19 Chatham	729.21	town appropriation, fines, gifts, other sources	153.63	96.50	37.50	93.41	381.04	1898	400	subscriptions mantel and fireplace giv- en by S Mills B Russell Dart others
20 Chatham	769.85	town appropriation, fines, gifts, other sources	164.98	100.12	.....	68.23	333.33	1909	1,450	.....
21 Cheshire	378.75	town appropriation, invested funds, fines	95.00	175.00	.....	58.50	328.50	.....	.....	use room in school build
22 Chester	521.78	town appropriation, fines, other sources	150.00	92.54	19.00	295.92	557.46	1907	.....	S Mills Elr
23 Clinton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24 Colchester	470.98	town appropriation fines, entertain- ments, other sources	150.00	.....	48.45	272.53	470.98	1905	16,000	Edwin B Cra M D

TABLE VIII—REPORT OF LIBRARIES 1910-11—*continued*

TOWN	INCOME		EXPENSES					LIBRARY BUILDING		
	amount	how derived	amount ex- pended for salaries	amount ex- pended for books	amount ex- pended for periodicals	other expenses	total	year erected	cost	name of donor
Columbia	\$146.94	town appropriation, invested funds, fines, other sources	\$40.00	\$55.85	\$2.80	\$48.29	\$146.94	1903	\$2749.12	Saxton B Little and others
Cornwall	9.50	subscriptions and fines	.....	16.85	.....	9.00	25.85	.....	.....	.....
Cornwall	417.50	annual fees, invested funds, gifts	75.00	145.50	14.60	246.00	481.10	1908	25,000	John E Calhoun
Cventry	48.21	annual fees, funds	.....	30.00	.....	.65	30.65	.....	.....	.....
Cventry	40.00	invested funds	.....	.....	.....	.....	40.00	.....	.....	.....
Cventry	340.59	town appropriation, invested funds, fines, other sources	40.00	58.48	14.00	371.76	484.24	.....	.....	.....
Cromwell	67.22	subscription, annual fees, entertainments	24.00	.....	.....	15.15	39.15	.....	.....	.....
Danbury	7,775.93	subscription, fines, other sources	2,111.19	234.21	155.00	4,739.16	7,239.56	1879	30,000	E Morse White's family
Darien	273.85	town appropriation, subscription, fines, entertainments	123.40	12.71	.....	131.32	267.43	.....	.....	.....
Derby	4,951.00	town appropriation, invested funds, fines, gifts, entertainments, other sources	1,977.80	810.04	128.35	1,843.10	4,759.29	1903	50,000	Mr and Mrs Holton Wood
Derby	1,185.05	town appropriation, subscription, invested funds, fines, gifts, entertainments	.....	685.53	*	143.31	828.84	1907	3,400	Andrew Carnegie
Derham	210.00	town appropriation, fines	.....	130.30	.....	.....	163.10	1902	5,000	inhabitants
Eastford	71.26	town appropriation, invested funds, fines, gifts, entertainments	20.00	.....	12.25	40.30	72.55	.....	.....	.....
E Haddam	618.47	town appropriation, fines, gifts	300.00	9.00	75.68	233.79	618.47	.....	.....	.....
E Hartford	558.55	town appropriation	199.96	314.40	.....	44.19	558.55	1889	10,000	Albert C Raymond
E Haven	138.50	town appropriation, fines	50.00	80.00	.....	.....	130.00	.....	.....	.....
E Lyme	200.00	town appropriation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
E Windsor	302.26	town appropriation, invested funds, fines	36.00	62.29	22.50	40.89	161.68	.....	.....	.....
E Windsor	100.75	town appropriation, fines	.....	30.85	.....	57.21	88.06	.....	.....	.....
Ellington	981.09	town appropriation, invested funds, fines, other sources	204.50	.....	39.65	552.32	796.47	1903	50,000	Francis Hall
Essex	958.38	town appropriation, fines, other sources	453.28	198.87	42.05	258.15	952.35	.....	.....	.....
Essex	610.00	subscription, annual fee, fines, entertainments	75.00	150.00	5.00	45.00	275.00	1898	2,500	Joseph Tucker
Essex	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1899	5,000	ground given by Harriet E. Comstock, building by Ladies sewing circle and subscriptions
Essex	1,971.98	invested funds, fines, gifts	808.35	300.11	170.00	752.85	2,031.31	1903	29,000	public subscription
Essex	4,459.01	subscription, invested funds, fines, other sources	900.00	807.71	334.85	2,033.51	4,076.07	1887	75,000	Mr and Mrs E. B. Monroe
Farmington	530.19	invested funds, gifts, entertainments	150.00	137.32	*	244.46	531.78	.....	.....	.....
Farmington	383.04	town appropriation, annual fees, fines, entertainments	100.00	38.25	12.65	17.73	168.63	.....	.....	.....

* Included in expense for books

TABLE VIII—REPORT OF LIBRARIES 1910-11—*continued*

TOWN	INCOME		EXPENSES					LIBRARY BUILDING		
	amount	how derived	amount ex- pended for salaries	amount ex- pended for books	amount ex- pended for periodicals	other expenses	total	year erected	cost	name of donor
52 Franklin										
53 Glastonbury	248.56	town appropriation, fines, entertainments, other sources	25.00	145.52		75.99	246.51			
54 Goshen	142.65	town appropriation, invested funds, fines, gifts, entertainments	50.00	54.74		6.58	111.32			
55 Granby	198.64	town appropriation, invested funds, fines, other sources	50.00	20.00	43.88	26.72	140.60	1890	3,500	Frederick H Cossitt
56 Granby	60.00	invested funds, fines	26.00	75.00		4.00	105.00			
57 Greenwich	1,647.27	invested funds, fines, other sources	500.04		100.00	160.00	760.04	1895	25,000	Mrs E M Anderson
58 Greenwich										
59 Griswold	658.00	fines, gifts	300.00	69.96	43.13	269.17	682.26	1885	8,000	W A Slater
60 Griswold										kept in chapel given by Daniel Coit
61 Groton								1889	10,000	Frederick Bill
62 Groton								1892	100,000	Elihu Spicer
63 Guilford	64.00	fines, gifts		50.00		29.00	79.00	1891	1,500	E P Dickie and others
64 Haddam								1908		Cyprian Strong
65 Hamden	210.60	annual fees, invested funds, fines, gifts, entertainments		55.22	10.75	144.32	210.29			Brainard
66 Hampton										
67 Hartford	21,153.32	town appropriation, annual fees, invested funds, fines, other sources	12099.06	4,787.91	866.38	3,573.81	21,327.16	†	200,000	Library occupied part of Wadsworth Athenaeum
68 Hartford								1892	200,000	various donors
69 Hartland										
70 Hebron	115.10	town appropriation, invested funds, fines, gifts, entertainments, other sources	40.00		23.05	39.60	102.62	1898	1,000	\$500 bequeathed by Benjamin Bissell, \$250 bequeathed by Miss Sarah Betton, building by Eben Page, voluntary contributions
71 Huntington	3,956.58	town appropriation, invested funds, fines, other sources	1,369.00	754.43	139.48	1,693.67	3,956.58	1895	30,000	David W Plumb by Horace S Plumb
72 Killingly	1,894.57	town appropriation, subscription, invested funds, town tax, fines	804.60	136.82	91.75	749.43	1,782.60	1903	15,000	Edwin Holmes Bugbee
73 Lebanon	107.80	town appropriation, fines	50.00	9.15	32.90	14.25	106.30			what is known as "War office" loaned for use of library
74 Ledyard	208.00	invested funds, gifts	25.00			4.00	29.00	1891	4,000	Bill Brothers
75 Litchfield	2,963.18	invested funds, fines, gifts, other sources	630.00	366.53	45.10	1,872.65	2,914.28			has rooms in Noyes Memorial building

† Remodeled 1891-2

TABLE VIII—REPORT OF LIBRARIES 1910-11—*continued*

TOWN	INCOME		EXPENSES					LIBRARY BUILDING		
	amount	how derived	amount ex- pended for salaries	amount ex- pended for books	amount ex- pended for periodicals	other expenses	total	year erected	cost	name of donor
76 Litchfield	\$241.39	invested funds, fines, other sources	\$50.00	\$79.73	\$30.75	.....	\$242.99	.....	.....	has rooms in par- sonage
77 Madison	1,910.00	town appropriation, funds, other sources	.....	100.00	.....	.....	.....	1900	\$35,000	Mary E Scranton
78 Madison	22.70	membership fees, en- tertainment	150.00	23.58	.....	.....	173.58	1875	2,500	Mr and Mrs H B Washburn
79 Manchester	787.85	town appropriation, invested funds, fines	180.00	200.00	35.55	\$275.40	690.95	.....	.....	.....
80 Manchester	.....	supported by Cheney Brothers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000	Cheney Brothers
81 Mansfield	27.27	subscription, annual fees, fines, entertain- ments, other sources	10.00	9.63	6.50	14.10	40.23	.....	.....	.....
82 Meriden	5,146.64	town appropriation, fines, other sources	1,697.88	1,286.22	159.35	2,003.19	5,146.64	1902	63,000	Mrs Augusta M Curtis
83 Middlebury	74.52	town appropriation, fines, gifts, enter- tainments	.....	25.00	36.65	.....	61.65	.....	.....	has rooms in town hall
84 Middlefield	329.39	fines, invested funds, other sources	100.00	94.80	6.00	43.88	244.68	1893	.....	Levi E Coe
85 Middletown	3,357.24	town appropriation, invested funds, fines	1,425.75	601.79	+	1,568.94	3,596.48	1874	35,000	Mrs Frances A Russell
86 Milford	1,407.62	town appropriation, fines	450.00	176.77	115.85	.....	1,347.33	1894	25,000	Henry A Taylor
87 Montville	900.00	subscription, invested funds	100.00	300.00	50.00	15.50	604.71	1884	2,500	Albert C Ray- mond
88 Morris	112.18	town appropriation, town tax, fines, gifts	20.00	8.45	11.55	10.00	50.00	.....	.....	.....
89 Naugatuck	2,644.42	town appropriation, other sources	672.00	513.70	86.30	1,681.30	2,593.30	1894	.....	John Howard Whittemore
90 New Britain	10,992.21	town appropriation, annual fees, invested funds, fines, gifts, other sources	3,964.25	2,484.06	362.75	4,173.99	10,985.05	1900	79,500	C B Erwin
91 New Can- aan	546.18	town appropriation, subscription, annual fees, fines, gifts, other sources	104.00	222.11	38.60	181.47	546.18	1885	3,500	citizens
92 New Fair- field	26.51	town appropriation, fines	20.00	.....	.....	.....	20.00	.....	.....	.....
93 New Hart- ford	265.58	town appropriation, fines, gifts, enter- tainments, other sources	.....	158.43	28.82	61.80	249.05	.....	.....	.....
94 New Haven	37,941.32	city appropriation, subscription, in- vested funds, fines, other sources	17903.71	7,817.55	828.13	9,208.56	35,757.95	1891	110,000	city of New Haven
95 New Haven	5,555.00	annual fees, invested funds, other sources	2,120.00	1,062.66	333.00	910.76	4,426.42	.....	.....	library in busi- ness block
96 Newington	205.67	town appropriation, fines, other sources	60.00	.....	35.95	109.72	205.67	.....	.....	.....
97 New Lon- don*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1891	52,400	Henry P Haven
98 New Mil- ford	2,027.83	town appropriation, invested funds, fines, other sources	715.50	556.77	71.00	683.44	2,026.71	1897	21426.89	Egbert Marsh and others
99 New Mil- ford	16.31	fines, annual fees, in- vested funds	.....	14.85	.....	.....	14.85	.....	.....	.....
100 Newtown	284.10	subscription, annual fees, gifts, entertain- ments	.....	106.08	27.50	19.20	152.78	1900	.....	Rebecca D Beach
101 Newtown	124.21	subscription, fines, gifts, entertainments	15.00	66.82	.....	4.00	85.82	1906	.....	private property, use given to li- brary
102 Newtown	41.50	entertainments, other sources	.....	41.15	.....	.35	41.50	.....	.....	.....

* income and expense not made public
+ included in expended for books

TABLE VIII—REPORT OF LIBRARIES 1910-11—*continued*

TOWN	INCOME		EXPENSES					LIBRARY BUILDING		
	amount	how derived	amount ex- pended for salaries	amount ex- pended for books	amount ex- pended for periodicals	other expenses	total	year erected	cost	name of donor
103 Norfolk	.....	all expenses paid by Miss Isabella Eldridge	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1887	\$25,000	Miss Isabella Eldridge
104 No Canaan	291.25	town tax, invested funds, fines, gifts	\$125.00	\$116.65	.....	\$34.95	\$276.60	1888	2,000	Edmund D Laurence
105 No Haven	410.95	town appropriation, invested funds, fines	150.00	100.00	\$31.75	87.81	369.56	.....	.....	.....
106 North Ston- ington	†	.....	400.00	250.00	68.35	135.00	853.35	.....	.....	.....
107 Norwalk	2,640.20	town appropriation, subscription, fines	1,050.00	1285.00	195.00	.....	1,530.00	.....	.....	.....
108 Norwalk	3,000.00	city appropriation	1,160.00	454.30	159.86	1,214.03	2,988.19	1902	24,251	Andrew Carnegie \$20,000, citizens a \$10,000 site and remainder of cost
109 Norwalk	462.12	contributions, annual fees, invested funds, fines, gifts, enter- tainments, other sources	168.00	75.79	6.35	127.21	377.35	.....	.....	.....
110 Norwich	8,006.80	town appropriation, annual fees, invested funds, fines, other sources	3,997.40	1,630.67	245.31	1,655.84	7,529.22	1850	22,000	Joseph Otis and numerous citi- zens
111 Old Lyme	950.00	invested funds, fines, gifts	500.00	125.00	60.00	541.00	1,226.00	1898	10,000	C H Ludington
112 Old Say- brook	319.76	town appropriation, invested funds, fines	150.00	23.85	given	223.27	397.12	1873	3,000	Thomas C Acton and others
113 Orange	1,058.10	town appropriation, fines, other sources	208.50	141.59	.....	350.09	729.23	.....	.....	.....
114 Oxford	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
115 Plainfield	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1896	6,156	D L Aldrich and Edwin Milner
116 Plainville	215.28	town appropriation, fines, other sources	104.00	6.25	.....	45.93	156.18	.....	.....	.....
117 Plymouth	233.24	invested funds, other sources	60.00	63.67	30.70	120.02	274.39	.....	.....	.....
118 Plymouth	175.00	town appropriation, fines	80.00	45.82	31.00	30.18	187.00	.....	.....	.....
119 Pomfret	280.00	annual fees	.....	117.00	.....	163.00	280.00	.....	.....	Pomfret club gives room rent
120 Pomfret	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1886	1,000	A S Chase and others
121 Portland	328.35	town appropriation, fines	265.00	150.18	.....	27.89	443.07	1896	3,500	H B Buck
122 Preston	93.20	subscriptions, in- vested funds, fines	40.00	18.04	12.20	25.00	95.24	1898	1,500	Charles H Brown
123 Prospect	147.60	town appropriation, invested funds, fines	50.00	37.35	.....	60.25	147.60	1905	4,000	Mrs B B Tuttle, Howard Tuttle and others
124 Putnam	1,314.84	town appropriation, fines, other sources	471.00	115.43	6.00	552.40	1,144.83	.....	.....	.....
125 Redding	411.84	annual fees, fines, gifts, entertain- ments, other sources	100.00	.....	.....	146.46	246.46	.....	.....	.....
126 Ridgefield	2,380.85	subscription, invest- ed funds, fines, gifts, other sources	660.00	249.06	23.05	858.47	1,790.58	1902	46,000	James Morris
127 Rocky Hill	37.00	annual fees	25.00	.....	.....	12.00	37.00	1899	1,400	money earned by association, \$250 from Mrs W H Bradford, sev- eral contribu- tions of \$25-\$50 each

† income not separate from that of corporation which conducts Wheeler school

‡ approx.

TABLE VIII—REPORT OF LIBRARIES 1910-1911—*continued*

TOWN	LIBRARY BUILDING		EXPENSES					LIBRARY BUILDING		
	amount	how derived	amount expended for salaries	amount expended for books	amount expended for periodicals	other expenses	total	year erected	cost	name of donor
28 Roxbury	\$102.46	town tax, fines, entertainments, other sources	.....	.....	\$33.55	\$68.91	\$102.46	.....	.....	.....
29 Salisbury	1,491.95	town appropriation, invested funds, fines, gifts, other sources	\$466.50	\$196.29	†	924.42	1,567.21	1894	\$40,000	heirs of J and N C Scoville
30 Saybrook	226.31	town appropriation, fines	91.70	56.50	15.45	50.98	214.63	.....	.....	.....
31 Scotland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32 Seymour	664.44	town appropriation, fines	328.00	232.00	64.00	150.00	774.00	.....	.....	.....
33 Sharon	1,237.64	annual fees, invested funds, fines	300.00	201.00	90.00	646.64	1,237.64	1893	20,000	Mrs B B Hotchkiss
34 Sharon	25.00	invested funds	.....	25.00	.....	.....	25.00	.....	.....	.....
35 Simsbury	200.00	town tax	200.00	.....	.....	50.00	250.00	1890	10,000	A R Eno
36 Somers	266.81	town appropriation, fines	100.00	.....	.....	165.11	265.11	1897	3,000	Mrs L Collins Whitney
37 Southbury	171.00	town appropriation, annual fees, fines, gifts, entertainments, other sources	.....	50.00	10.00	61.15	121.15	1907	1,100	.....
38 Southington	1,396.59	town appropriation, fines, other sources	474.96	238.79	37.85	610.98	1,362.58	1902	10,000	L V Walkeley and town
39 South Windsor	310.59	town appropriation, other sources	80.00	174.64	donat'd	45.80	300.44	.....	.....	.....
40 South Windsor	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1905	3,000	Henry W. Saddle
41 Stafford	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1885	12,000	Miss Julia C Johnson
42 Stamford	8,319.98	town appropriation, subscription, fines, other sources	3,348.00	1,779.07	301.29	2,383.12	7,811.48	.....	28,000	J D Ferguson
43 Stonington	*125.00	annual fees, fines	260.00	.....	.....	240.00	500.00	1900	26,000	E S Phelps and Samuel D Babcock
44 Stratford	1,883.50	town appropriation, invested funds, fines, entertainments, other sources	713.22	289.89	113.45	637.30	1,753.86	1894	30,000	Birdseye Blake-man
45 Suffield	1,887.50	town appropriation, invested funds, fines, other sources	608.00	252.66	110.30	778.79	1,749.75	1899	52,000	Sidney A Kent
46 Thomaston	714.15	town appropriation, fines, other sources	200.00	261.58	.....	214.45	676.03	1902	8,629.48	Laura Andrews library association
47 Thompson	72.63	annual fees, fines, entertainments	12.00	15.00	.....	.....	27.00	.....	.....	.....
48 Thompson	419.23	town appropriation, subscription, invested funds, fines, entertainments, other sources	88.00	17.73	43.00	266.92	415.65	1902	8,000	subscriptions
49 Tolland	224.41	town appropriation, fines, gifts, entertainments	100.00	.....	.....	97.94	197.94	.....	.....	.....
50 Torrington	4,797.55	annual fees, invested funds, fines, gifts, other sources	1,041.50	1,415.00	205.85	1,835.12	4,497.47	1901	63,000	Elisha Turner
51 Union	50.00	town appropriation	30.00	15.00	.....	5.00	50.00	†	.....	.....
52 Vernon	2,851.94	town appropriation, invested funds, fines	1,417.28	564.50	.....	675.79	2,657.57	1904	90,000	Maxwell family
53 Vernon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1881	10,000	Talcott brothers

* gift of \$19,240

† included in expenses for books

‡ new building not complete

TABLE VIII—REPORT OF LIBRARIES 1910-1911—concluded

TOWN	INCOME		EXPENSES					LIBRARY BUILDING		
	amount	name of donor	amount ex- pended for salaries	amount ex- pended for books	amount ex- pended for periodicals	other expenses	total	year erected	cost	name of donor
154 Walling- ford	\$4,462.20	town appropriation, annual fees, town tax, invested funds, fines, gifts, enter- tainments, other sources	\$755.00	\$421.56	\$134.75	\$1,114.62	\$2,425.93	1900	\$25,000	Samuel Simpson
155 Washing- ton	881.81	annual fees, invested funds, fines, gifts	247.00	50.00	37.00	594.00	928.00	1908	20,000	subscription
156 Waterbury	31,326.58	city appropriation, invested funds, fines, other sources	9,893.95	3,573.33	626.82	16,976.53	31,070.63	1894	65,000	Silas Bronson
157 Watertown	1,736.65	invested funds, fines, other sources	625.00	496.93	71.30	409.93	1,603.16	1883	16,000	Benjamin De- Forest
158 Westbrook	293.47	town appropriation, fines, other sources	115.33	7.08	.....	174.55	296.96	1904	8,000	subscriptions, town appropri- ated \$1,500 toward site
159 West Hart- ford	488.61	town appropriation, invested funds, fines, gifts, other sources	310.00	.....	65.40	48.74	424.14	.....	.....	library in room built in Congre- gational church
160 Westport	1,932.49	town appropriation, invested funds, fines, gifts, other sources	588.00	139.61	101.00	809.22	1,637.83	1908	.....	Morris K Jessup
161 Wethers- field	359.00	town appropriation, fines, other sources	100.00	141.58	21.75	71.58	334.91	.....	.....	.....
162 Wilton	62.70	annual fees, fines, gifts	25.43	.....	.....	34.85	60.28	.....	.....	.....
163 Winchester	2,348.14	town appropriation, annual fees, invested funds, fines, other sources	866.46	527.43	*	812.83	2,206.72	1898	19,000	Mr and Mrs Jen- son J Whiting
164 Winchester	.....	Gilbert school endow- ment covers all ex- penditures	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
165 Windham	30.00	fines	468.00	140.00	.....	.....	608.00	1877	.....	Linen company
166 Windham	201.35	annual fees, invested funds, fines, gifts, entertainments, other sources	.....	80.48	13.50	114.90	208.88	1896	(c) 1,000	subscriptions
167 Windham	1,000.00	city tax	450.00	255.00	61.05	232.94	998.99	.....	.....	.....
168 Windsor	240.11	town appropriation, fines, gifts, other sources	104.00	5.66	34.70	73.74	218.10	1901	4,500	subscriptions
169 Windsor Locks	1,778.96	town appropriation, subscription, in- vested funds, fines, entertainments, other sources	300.00	156.57	71.49	691.40	1,219.46	.....	.....	.....
170 Woodbury	144.24	town appropriation, invested funds, fines	25.00	36.61	.....	20.70	82.31	1851	2,500	Mr and Mrs E S Boyd
171 Woodstock	187.97	town appropriation, subscription, fines, gifts, entertain- ments, other sources	46.10	10.26	.....	91.99	148.35	.....	.....	.....
172 Woodstock	45.30	town appropriation, annual fees, fines, gifts, entertain- ments	10.00			5.00	15.00			
173 Woodstock										

(c) purchased

*included in expense for books

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TOWN	INCOME		EXPENSES					LIBRARY BUILDING		
	amount	how derived	amount expended for salaries	amount expended for books	amount expended for periodicals	other expenses	total	year erected	cost	name of donor
1 Andover	\$114.57	town appropriation, invested funds, fines,	\$20.00		\$16.12	\$42.59	\$78.71			
2 Ansonia	4,754.02	town appropriation, invested funds, fines	1,456.00	\$643.13	164.52	2,036.70	4,300.35	1891	\$67,000	Caroline Phelps Stokes
3 Ashford	3,000.00	gifts	35.00				35.00	1889	400	Archibald Babcock
4 Avon										
5 Berlin	251.17	town appropriation, invested funds, fines, gifts, other sources	26.00	86.53	18.45	61.41	192.39	1892	1,300	
6 Berlin	93.45	town appropriation, fines, gifts, entertainments				55.86	55.86	1901	1,000	Henry H Peck
7 Berlin	20.00	subscription, fines	20.00		14.75	10.00	44.75			
8 Bethel	423.21	town appropriation, annual fees, invested funds, fines, gifts, other sources		99.66		228.41	328.07			
9 Bethlehem	57.45	town appropriation, fines, gifts, other sources	25.00	1.40	13.75	7.05	47.20			has room in town hall
10 Bloomfield	467.68	invested funds, fines	200.00	421.40	114.75		736.15			has room in town hall
11 Branford	13,020.90	invested funds, fines, entertainments, other sources	3,396.89	2,455.96	350.24	6,817.81	13,020.90	1896	400,000	Timothy B Blackstone
12 Bridgeport	22,915.57	city tax, fines	7,597.23	3,064.62	1,152.84	10,809.30	22,623.99	1882	225,000	Mrs Catherine Pettingill
13 Bridgewater	259.69	town appropriation, fines, gifts, entertainments	28.00	13.42	8.90	50.45	100.77			
14 Bristol	9,343.39	town tax, fines, loan	2,347.97	1,406.93	209.40	3,803.56	7,767.86	1907	47,000	citizens of Bristol
15 Brooklyn	338.91	town appropriation, fines, dues, invested funds, other sources	50.00	177.08	21.40	17.67	266.15			
16 Burlington	25.99	town appropriation, fines, other sources	25.00		4.35		39.35			
17 Canaan	1,050.02	annual fees, invested funds	252.00	110.50	22.85	672.58	1,057.93	1891	10,000	Wealthy A and Catherine E Hunt
18 Chaplin	101.67	town appropriation, invested funds, fines	25.00	1.38	10.75	31.46	68.59	1911	6,600	William Ross
19 Chatham	565.32	town appropriation, fines, gifts, other sources	160.10	102.89		51.67	314.66	1898	400	subscriptions, mantel, and fireplace given by S Mills Bevin
20 Chatham	187.18	town appropriation, invested funds, fines, gifts, other sources	43.65	144.05		54.20	241.90	1909	1,450	Russell Dart and others
21 Cheshire	391.50	town appropriation, invested funds, fines, gifts	100.00	150.00	35.00	21.00	306.00	1911	house made over	Dr G C F Williams
22 Chester	525.78	town appropriation, subscriptions, fines	150.00	89.84	23.50	267.76	531.10	1907		S Mills Ely
23 Clinton	460.07	town appropriation, annual fees, fines, gifts, entertainments	141.50	51.83	4.00	254.14	451.47			
24 Colchester	713.11	town appropriation, fines, gifts, other sources	150.00	55.36	72.30	421.73	699.39	1905	16,000	Edwin B Cragin M D
25 Columbia	194.43	town appropriation, invested funds, fines, other sources	40.00	52.99	3.30	98.14	194.43	1903	2,749.12	Saxton B Little and others
26 Cornwall	13.03	annual fees, fines								

26 Cornwall =

TABLE VIII—REPORT OF LIBRARIES 1911-1912—*continued*

TOWN	INCOME		EXPENSES					LIBRARY BUILDING		
	amount	how derived	amount ex- pended for salaries	amount ex- pended for books	amount ex- pended for periodicals	other ex- penses	total	year erected	cost	name of donor
27 Cornwall	\$217.50	annual fees, invested funds, fines, gifts	\$75.00	\$145.50	\$13.00	\$247.10	\$480.60	1908	\$25,000	John E Calhoun
28 Coventry	46.06	annual fees, invested funds, fines	.....	30.00	.....	.....	30.00	.....	.....	.....
29 Coventry	40.00	invested funds	.....	6.00	4.00	10.00	20.00	.....	.....	.....
30 Coventry	3,721.83	town appropriation, annual fees, invested funds, fines, gifts, other sources	40.00	131.23	14.00	3,291.57	3,476.80	.....	.....	.....
31 Cromwell	38.01	annual fees, fines, gifts, other sources	24.00	31.25	32.00	37.77	125.02	.....	.....	.....
32 Danbury	8,515.58	city appropriation, subscription, invested funds, fines, other sources	2,511.91	770.97	159.30	4,389.26	7,831.44	1879	30,000	E Morse White's family
33 Darien	469.30	town appropriation, subscription, annual fees, fines, gifts, entertainments, other sources	123.45	.....	.....	77.18	200.93	.....	.....	.....
34 Derby	5,987.92	town appropriation, invested funds, fines, gifts, entertainments, other sources	2,121.73	666.82	157.43	2,610.21	5,556.19	1903	50,000	Mr and Mrs Holton Wood
35 Derby	1,119.45	town appropriation, subscription, invested funds, fines, gifts, entertainments	567.75	(a)	(a)	551.70	1,119.45	1907	3,400	Wm F Osborne and Andrew Carnegie
36 Durham	209.25	town appropriation, fines	.....	160.12	.....	39.73	199.85	1902	5,000	inhabitants
37 Eastford	111.30	town appropriation, invested funds, gifts, entertainments, other sources	20.00	.....	11.65	24.90	56.55	.....	.....	.....
38 E Haddam	623.06	town appropriation, fines, gifts	300.00	.....	112.81	210.25	623.06	.....	.....	.....
39 E Hartford	775.00	town appropriation	199.96	214.40	.....	44.19	458.55	1889	10,000	Albert C Raymond
40 E Haven	203.71	town appropriation, invested funds, fines, gifts, other sources	50.00	32.19	.....	71.52	153.71	.....	.....	.....
41 East Lyme	260.00	town appropriation, subscription, fines, gifts, entertainments	.....	.....	12.10	185.89	197.99	.....	.....	.....
42 E Windsor	440.77	town appropriation, invested funds, fines, other sources	60.00	112.06	23.15	213.20	408.41	.....	.....	.....
43 E Windsor	100.26	town appropriation, fines	.....	52.38	.....	48.75	101.13	.....	.....	.....
44 Ellington	988.58	town appropriation, invested funds, fines, other sources	243.50	5.00	42.65	704.92	996.07	1903	50,000	Francis Hall
45 Enfield	850.04	town appropriation, fines, other sources	426.85	154.52	39.80	145.23	766.40	1912	20,000	Andrew Carnegie
46 Essex	.....	.....	52.00	40.00	.....	18.00	110.00	1898	2,500	Joseph Tucker
47 Essex	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1899	5,000	ground given by Harriet E Comstock, building by ladies sewing circle and subscriptions
48 Fairfield	2,000.00	subscription, invested funds, fines, gifts	888.00	372.89	170.00	1,018.31	2,449.20	1903	29,000	public subscription
49 Fairfield	3,736.35	subscription, invested funds, fines, gifts, other sources	900.00	457.27	337.35	1,776.39	3,471.01	1887	75,000	Mr and Mrs E B Monroe
50 Farmington	432.38	fees, gifts, invested funds, other sources	150.00	139.24	(b)	196.57	485.81	.....	.....	.....

(a) included in salaries (b) included in expended for books

TABLE VIII—REPORT OF LIBRARIES 1911-1912—*continued*

TOWN	INCOME		EXPENSES					LIBRARY BUILDING		
	amount	how derived	amount expended for salaries	amount expended for books	amount expended for periodicals	other expenses	total	year erected	cost	name of donor
51 Farmington	\$320.50	town appropriation, subscription, annual fees, fines, entertainments	\$100.00	\$38.80	\$12.65	\$38.31	\$189.76	.....	.....	.....
52 Glastonbury	207.23	town appropriation, fines, other sources	25.00	92.77	.....	89.00	206.77	.....	.....	.....
53 Goshen	277.75	town appropriation, invested funds, fines, gifts, entertainment, other sources	50.00	31.75	5.70	186.43	273.88	.....	.....	.....
54 Granby	198.64	town appropriation, invested funds, fines, other sources	50.00	20.00	43.88	26.72	140.60	1890	\$3,500	Frederick H Cossitt
55 Granby	85.62	invested funds, fines	26.00	40.80	.....	6.12	72.92	.....	.....	.....
56 Greenwich	150.23	fines	719.84	100.00	.....	.....	819.84	1895	25,000	Mrs E M Anderson
57 Greenwich	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
58 Griswold	650.00	gifts	300.00	69.96	43.13	152.16	565.25	1885	8,000	W A Slater
59 Griswold	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	kept in chapel given by Daniel Colt
60 Groton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1889	10,000	Frederick Bill
61 Groton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1892	100,000	Elihu Spicer
62 Guilford	115.00	fines, gifts, entertainments	.....	15.00	.....	70.00	85.00	1891	1,500	E P Dickie and others
63 Haddam	699.25	invested funds, fines, other sources	103.25	21.88	.....	218.68	343.81	1908	25,000	Cyprian S Brainerd, Jr
64 Hamden	132.46	annual fees, invested funds, fines, entertainments, other sources	.....	80.73	12.35	48.86	141.94	.....	.....	.....
65 Hampton	120.00	invested funds, fines	25.00	94.00	.....	2.75	121.75	.....	.....	.....
66 Hartford	22,546.54	town appropriation, annual fees, invested funds, fines, other sources	12501.39	5,446.34	818.08	3,720.00	22,485.81	†	200,000	occupies part of Wadsworth Athenaeum
67 Hartford	6,606.57	invested funds	3,249.92	1,792.20	366.00	701.32	6,109.44	1892	200,000	various donors
68 Hartland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
69 Harwinton	1.75	fines	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*	.....	Theodore A Hungerford
70 Hebron	110.76	town appropriation, invested funds, fines, gifts, entertainments, other sources	40.00	.....	23.05	47.60	110.65	1898	1,000	\$500 bequeathed by Benjamin Bissell, \$250 bequeathed by Miss Sarah Beator—building bequeathed by Eben Page and voluntary contributions
71 Huntington	3,956.58	town appropriation, invested funds, fines, other sources	1,369.00	754.43	139.48	1,693.67	3,956.58	1895	30,000	David W Plumb by Horace S Plumb
72 Killingly	1,649.95	town appropriation, subscription, tax, invested funds, fines, other sources	605.50	332.19	90.35	597.82	1,625.86	1903	15,000	Edwin Holmes Bugbee
73 Lebanon	130.50	town appropriation, fines	50.00	.....	19.16	48.92	118.08	.....	.....	what is known as "War office" loaned for use of library
74 Ledyard	558.79	invested funds, other sources	25.00	29.10	24.85	254.51	333.46	1891	4,000	Bill Brothers

* Not yet completed

† remodelled 1891-92

TABLE VIII—REPORT OF LIBRARIES 1911-1912—*continued*

TOWN	INCOME		EXPENSES					LIBRARY BUILDING		
	amount	how derived	amount ex- pended for salaries	amount ex- pended for books	amount ex- pended for periodicals	other expenses	total	year erected	cost	name of donor
75 Litchfield	2,042.70	town appropriation, invested funds, fines, gifts, other sources	680.00	444.96	46.30	608.52	1,779.78	.....	.....	have rooms in Noyes memorial building
76 Litchfield	234.02	invested funds, fines	49.00	103.04	60.00	18.42	230.46	.....	.....	has rooms in Parsonage
77 Madison	1,900.00	town appropriation, invested funds, other sources	.....	100.00	.....	.....	100.00	1900	35,000	Mary E Scranton
78 Madison	25.41	subscription, fines, entertainments	175.00	17.41	.....	.98	193.39	1875	2,500	Mr and Mrs H P Washburn
79 Manchester	803.87	town appropriation, invested funds, fines	215.00	225.00	40.00	315.05	795.05	.....	.....	.....
80 Manchester	.....	supported by Cheney brothers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000	Cheney Brothers
81 Mansfield	207.86	annual fees, fines, gifts, entertainments, other sources	17.00	3.61	6.50	33.99	61.10	.....	.....	.....
82 Meriden	5,381.19	town appropriation, invested funds, fines, other sources	1,716.55	1,744.08	(b)	1,925.97	5,386.60	1902	63,000	Mrs Augusta M Curtis
83 Middlebury	65.00	town appropriation, fines, gifts, entertainments, other sources	.....	18.00	39.00	5.79	62.79	.....	.....	has rooms in town hall
84 Middlefield	371.53	invested funds, fines, gifts, entertainments, other sources	100.00	50.43	7.00	232.05	389.48	1893	.....	Levi E Coe
85 Middletown	3,357.24	town appropriation, invested funds, fines	1,375.75	601.78	(b)	1,618.94	3,596.48	1874	35,000	Mrs Frances A Russell
86 Milford	1,427.25	town appropriation, fines	450.00	211.46	115.60	561.62	1,338.68	1894	24,500	Henry A Taylor
87 Montville	1,200.00	.....	400.00	160.00	40.00	38.00	638.00	1884	2,500	Albert C Raymond
88 Montville	.....	expenses borne by Palmer Bros Co	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
89 Morris	66.99	town appropriation, subscription, fines	20.00	.....	9.60	20.40	50.00	.....	.....	.....
90 Naugatuck	3,223.39	invested funds, fines	1,272.00	600.00	(b)	524.00	2,396.00	1894	.....	John Howard Whittemore
91 N'w Britain	11,784.69	town appropriation, annual fees, invested funds, fines, other sources	4,090.40	2,826.70	369.63	4,497.96	11,784.69	1900	79,500	C B Erwin
92 N Canaan	583.25	town appropriation, annual fees, fines, gifts, other sources	125.00	139.72	32.70	232.57	529.99	1885	3,500	citizens
93 N Fairfield	26.51	town appropriation, fines	20.00	.....	.....	.....	20.00	.....	.....	.....
94 N Hartford	356.43	town appropriation, fines, entertainments	.....	157.83	.....	140.50	298.33	.....	.....	.....
95 New Haven	37,694.00	city appropriation, subscription, invested funds, fines, other sources	15,664.00	7,818.00	828.00	11,498.00	35,808.00	1891	110,000	city of New Haven
96 New Haven	4,696.60	fees and invested funds	2,158.00	1,156.78	316.57	1,008.74	4,640.09	.....	.....	library in business block
97 New Haven	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*	16,000	subscription
98 Newington	154.58	town appropriation, fines	60.00	.....	36.70	36.28	132.98	.....	.....	.....
99 N London	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1891	52,400	Henry P Haven
100 N Milford	1,901.08	town appropriation, invested funds, fines	780.00	652.90	75.00	329.67	1,837.57	1897	21426.89	Egbert Marsh and others
101 N Milford	7.50	subscription	.....	5.39	.....	.....	5.39	.....	.....	.....
102 Newtown	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1900	.....	Rebecca D Beach
103 Newtown	87.88	entertainments, other sources	15.00	58.92	.....	8.00	81.92	1906	.....	private property use given to library

* purchased 1910

(b) included in expended for books

TABLE VIII—REPORT OF LIBRARIES 1911-1912—*continued*

TOWN	INCOME		EXPENSES					LIBRARY BUILDING		
	amount	how derived	amount ex- pended for salaries	amount ex- pended for books	amount ex- pended for periodicals	other ex- penses	total	year erected	cost	name of donor
Newtown	41.50	entertainments, other sources	.....	41.15	.....	35	41.50	.....	.....	.....
Norfolk	all	expenses paid by Miss Isabella Eldridge	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1880	25,000	Miss Isabella Eldridge
N Canaan	261.60	town appropriation, invested funds, fines	125.00	107.46	.....	33.39	265.85	1888	2,000	Edmund D Lawrence
N Haven	397.47	town appropriation, invested funds, fines, gifts, other sources	150.00	103.56	33.80	110.11	397.47	.....	.....	.....
N Stonington	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norwalk	23.00	subscription	1,384.09	678.95	115.75	494.18	2,682.97	.....	.....	.....
Norwalk	3,272.59	city appropriation, fines	1,372.00	469.24	189.65	1,225.42	3,256.31	1902	24,251	Andrew Carnegie \$20,009, citizens \$10,700 site and remainder of cost
Norwalk	284.30	contributions, annual fees, invested funds, fines, gifts, other sources	168.00	42.90	.....	98.99	309.89	.....	.....	.....
Norwich	8,568.90	town appropriation, annual fees, invested funds, fines	3,977.18	1,438.02	227.75	2,525.28	8,168.23	1850	22,000	Joseph Otis and numerous citizens
Old Lyme	1,498.30	invested funds, fines, gifts, entertainm'ts, other sources	500.00	284.77	72.35	530.68	1,387.80	1898	10,000	C H Ludington
Old Saybrook	319.76	town appropriation, invested funds, fines	150.00	23.85	.....	223.27	397.12	1873	2,500	S C Acton and others
Orange	1,068.95	town appropriation, fines, gifts, other sources	215.25	246.17	45.20	766.36	1,272.98	1909	10,000	Andrew Carnegie
Oxford	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Painfield	226.50	subscription, fines, entertainment, other sources	78.00	2.50	37.00	149.39	266.89	1896	6,156	D L Aldrich and Edwin Milner
Plainville	217.34	town appropriation, fines	104.00	60.64	.....	43.79	208.43	.....	.....	.....
Plymouth	298.23	subscription, invested funds	35.00	40.00	23.00	63.15	161.15	.....	.....	.....
Plymouth	165.00	town appropriation, fines	85.00	18.00	31.50	3.00	137.50	.....	.....	.....
Pomfret	280.00	annual fees	.....	117.00	.....	163.00	280.00	.....	.....	Pomfret club gives room rent
Pomfret	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50.00	50.00	1886	1,000	A S Chase and others
Portland	590.20	town appropriation, invested funds, fines, other sources	265.00	135.92	.....	140.74	541.66	1896	3,500	H B Buck
Preston	3.85	fines	40.00	.....	.....	1.55	41.55	1898	1,500	Charles H Brown
Prospect	101.00	town appropriation, invested funds, fines, gifts	50.00	1.85	37.70	11.35	100.90	1905	4,000	Mrs B B Tuttle, Howard Tuttle and others
Putnam	1,252.36	town appropriation, invested funds, fines, other sources	462.00	308.12	2.00	480.24	1,252.36	.....	.....	.....
Redding	534.52	annual fees, fines, entertainments, other sources	100.00	29.01	.....	123.06	252.07	1911	4,600	S L Clemens
Ridgefield	1,803.62	subscription, gifts	720.00	185.60	46.30	738.35	1,690.25	1902	46,000	James Morris
Rocky Hill	81.00	annual fees, other sources	.....	25.00	.....	22.00	47.00	1899	1,400	money earned by association, \$250 from Mrs W H Bradford, several contributions \$25-\$50 each
Roxbury	133.59	town appropriation, fines, gifts, other sources	.....	41.60	33.25	26.29	101.14	.....	.....	.....

TABLE VIII—REPORT OF LIBRARIES 1911-1912—*continued*

TOWN	income		expense					library building		
	amount	how derived	amount ex- pended for salaries	amount ex- pended for books	amount ex- pended for periodicals	other expenses	total	year erected	cost	name of donor
131 Salisbury	\$1,485.10	town appropriation, invested funds, fines, other sources	\$314.17	\$117.90	\$32.10	\$676.44	\$1,190.61	1894	\$40,000	heirs of J and N Scoville
132 Saybrook	230.64	town appropriation, fines, other sources	91.40	93.33	23.15	37.51	245.39	.....	.....	.....
133 Scotland	50.20	town appropriation, invested funds, fines	20.00	.....	.....	36.75	56.75	.....	.....	.....
134 Seymour	855.77	town tax, invested funds, fines, gifts, other sources	362.00	203.68	57.75	200.31	823.74	.....	.....	.....
135 Sharon	251.92	annual fees, fines	375.00	181.54	95.00	29.20	680.74	1893	20,000	Mrs Maria H Hotchkiss
136 Sharon	25.00	invested funds	.....	48.50	.....	.....	48.50	.....	.....	.....
137 Simsbury	200.00	town appropriation	200.00	.....	.....	.50	200.50	1890	10,000	A R Eno
138 Somers	267.15	town appropriation, fines	100.00	.....	.....	161.01	261.01	1897	3,000	Mrs L Collins Whitney
139 Southbury	157.57	town appropriation, annual fees, fines, gifts, entertainm'ts, other sources	.....	56.77	7.00	41.86	105.63	1907	1,100	.....
140 Southington	1,399.89	town appropriation, fines	474.96	290.30	17.50	561.57	1,344.33	1902	10,000	L V Wakeley and town
141 So Windsor	260.05	town appropriation, fines, other sources	80.00	102.40	.....	61.63	244.03	.....	.....	.....
142 So Windsor	130.95	town appropriation, fines	40.00	50.00	.....	40.15	130.15	1905	3,000	Henry W Sadd
143 Stafford	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1885	12,000	Miss Julia C Johnson
144 Stamford	10,952.28	subscription, tax, fines, other sources	4,293.40	2,073.82	323.48	2,421.77	9,112.47	1911	118,000	bequests from John Day Fer- guson, Mrs. Richardson, and others; city ap- propriation \$30, 000 additional
145 Stonington	875.00	annual fees, invested funds, fines	315.00	150.00	3.00	70.91	538.91	1900	26,000	E S Phelps and Samuel D Bab- cock
146 Stratford	1,756.43	town appropriation, invested funds, fines, entertainments, other sources	765.90	209.91	111.23	629.81	1,716.85	1894	30,000	Birdsey Blake- man
147 Suffield	1,672.81	town appropriation, invested funds, fines	612.33	188.37	114.05	744.86	1,659.61	1899	52,000	Sidney A Kent
148 Thomaston	717.25	town appropriation, fines, other sources	200.00	137.04	.....	221.10	558.14	1902	8,629.48	Laura Andrews library associa- tion
149 Thompson	60.00	annual fees, invested funds, fines, enter- tainments	12.00	25.00	.....	.....	37.00	.....	.....	.....
150 Thompson	404.91	town appropriation, annual fees, invested funds, fines, gifts	88.00	4.35	45.00	157.35	294.70	1902	8,000	subscriptions
151 Tolland	189.32	town appropriation, fines, gifts, entertain- ments, other sources	100.00	3.10	.....	120.49	223.59	.....	.....	.....
152 Torrington	5,289.29	annual fees, invested funds, fines, gifts other sources	1,240.00	1,206.14	212.30	2,511.46	5,169.90	1911	63,000	Elisha Turner
153 Union	50.00	town appropriation	30.00	5.00	.....	15.00	50.00	*	.....	.....
154 Vernon	2,893.78	town appropriation, invested funds, fines, gifts	1,625.68	593.82	(b)	2,672.76	4,892.26	1904	90,000	Maxwell family
155 Vernon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1881	10,000	Talcott brothers

* not yet completed

(b) included in expended for books

TABLE VIII—REPORT OF LIBRARIES 1911-1912—*concluded*

TOWN	income		expense					library building		
	amount	how derived	amount ex- pended for salaries	amount ex- pended for books	amount ex- pended for periodicals	other expenses	total	year erected	cost	name of donor
56 Walling- ford	3,642.77	annual fees, town tax, invested funds, fines, gifts, entertain- ments, other sources	797.75	427.47	135.00	2,630.61	3,990.83	1900	25,000	Samuel Simpson
57 Washing- ton	22.50	fines	247.00	.....	.....	.....	247.00	1908	20,000	subscription
58 Waterbury	23,200.10	invested funds, fines, town appropriation	11560.51	4,518.13	662.73	4,885.16	21,626.53	1894	65,000	Silas Bronson
59 Watertown	1,853.44	invested funds, fines, other sources	703.20	541.71	71.80	625.32	1,942.03	1883	16,000	Benjamin DeForest
60 Westbrook	369.13	town appropriation, invested funds, fines	87.80	.....	32.85	89.82	210.47	1904	8,000	subscriptions, town appropri- ated \$1,500 to- ward site
61 West Hart- ford	463.49	town appropriation, invested funds, fines, gifts, other sources	285.00	35.22	69.00	31.34	420.56	.....	.....	library is in room built in Cong. church
62 Westport	2,057.05	town appropriation, subscriptions, in- vested funds, gifts, entertainments, other sources	650.00	555.57	(b)	851.48	2,057.05	1908	.....	Morris K Jessup
63 Wethers- field	358.00	town appropriation, invested funds	100.00	137.69	27.70	109.77	375.16	.....	.....	.....
64 Wilton	121.27	annual fees, fines, gift, invested funds, entertainments, other sources	13.25	37.57	.....	34.20	85.02	.....	.....	.....
65 Winchester	2,504.42	town appropriation, annual fees, invested funds, fines, other sources	918.68	664.15	(b)	840.73	2,423.56	1898	19,000	Mr & Mrs Jeni- son J Whiting
66 Winchester	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
67 Windham	.....	supported by Ameri- can Thread Co.	468.00	132.00	.....	.....	600.00	1877	.....	Linen Com pany
68 Windham	200.05	invested funds, fines, gift, entertainments, other sources	.....	73.57	5.50	54.25	133.32	1896	(c) 1,000	subscriptions
69 Windham	1,000.00	city appropriation	450.00	193.96	62.05	293.84	999.85	.....	.....	.....
70 Windsor	329.25	town appropriation, fines, other sources	104.00	32.00	39.75	166.61	342.36	1901	4,500	subscriptions
71 Windsor Locks	1,432.13	town appropriations, fines, subscriptions, invested funds, en- tertainments, other sources	300.00	120.39	72.00	498.22	990.61	.....	.....	.....
72 Woodbury	267.04	town appropriation, invested funds, fines, other sources	25.00	28.50	.....	122.09	175.59	1851	2,500	Mr & Mrs E S Boyd
73 Woodstock	25.96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
74 Woodstock	219.16	town appropriation, annual fees, fines, gifts, entertain- ments, other sources	42.26	6.08	.....	121.54	169.88	.....	.....	.....
75 Woodstock	61.50	town appropriation, annual fees, fines, entertainments	5.00	25.00	.....	3.30	33.30	.....	.....	.....

(b) included in expended for books

(c) purchased

PUBLIC LIBRARIES

From the foregoing tables the following summary is made

TABLE IX

year	number of free libraries	number of subscription libraries	total number of libraries	number of free public under state law	number of volumes in all	circulation	additions in the year	expended for salaries	expended for books	expended for periodicals	total expend- iture, salaries, books and periodicals	number of library buildings
1897	77	54	131	41	593,221	1,598,195	52,365	\$50,197.93	\$35,058.31	\$23,015.81	\$108,272.05	51
1898	85	50	135	47	665,238	1,739,755	51,309	57,382.94	36,280.27	6,203.48	99,866.69	54
1899	91	50	141	51	711,529	1,835,603	50,987	52,275.34	34,098.50	6,824.66	93,197.90	58
1900	102	39	141	59	740,600	1,894,511	49,068	58,340.03	37,863.22	7,828.73	104,031.98	65
1901	110	33	143	62	826,822	2,062,341	62,910	66,803.67	38,464.57	8,474.08	113,742.32	70
1902	114	31	145	69	842,631	2,086,941	55,991	71,579.87	42,407.33	8,184.77	122,171.97	75
1903	118	29	147	70	922,461	2,197,404	67,219	76,398.76	48,800.43	8,213.79	133,412.98	78
1904	128	27	155	74	997,709	2,338,332	59,554	72,794.67	45,923.98	8,671.76	127,390.41	79
1905	131	28	159	74	1,050,382	2,361,615	65,331	70,512.43	44,093.13	8,304.43	122,861.99	82
1906	133	25	158	78	1,116,439	2,346,889	71,185	74,642.85	43,907.12	7,984.85	127,710.42	85
1907	140	22	162	85	1,163,612	2,433,518	66,926	77,402.82	41,069.89	8,141.80	126,614.51	86
1908	140	22	162	85	1,133,101	2,650,490	65,647	81,164.45	37,594.39	8,367.66	127,127.50	86
1909	142	26	168	90	1,309,764	2,948,594	70,198	92,256.43	44,262.16	10,042.21	146,560.80	88
1910	147	24	171	92	1,402,366	3,074,391	80,009	96,050.27	51,410.36	9,573.49	157,034.12	88
1911	150	23	173	96	1,441,490	3,087,089	73,272	104,779.97	55,356.41	9,961.72	170,098.10	94
1912	152	23	175	99	1,548,540	3,305,545	84,126	111,744.20	56,378.00	10,176.88	178,299.08	102

‡ \$25.00 by direct town appropriation; \$75.00 from other sources

†† \$50.00 by direct town appropriation; \$81.50 from other sources

STATE TEACHERS' EXAMINATIONS

INFORMATION

The examinations will be held on the days specified in a document entitled Dates and places of examinations

Special examinations will be arranged for any town at the request of the school officers

The law now provides that a state certificate shall be accepted in place of the examination by local officers Many towns require a state certificate

A document (scheme of state examinations) containing information in regard to certificates will be sent upon request

Examinations begin promptly at 9 o'clock

ORDER OF SUBJECTS

Program for elementary certificate

<i>First day</i>		<i>Second day</i>	
A M	9 00 to 9 30 spelling	A M	9 00 to 10 00 history
	9 30 to 10 30 literature		10 00 to 11 30 duties of citizen-
	10 30 to 12 30 arithmetic		ship
P M	1 30 to 2 30 penmanship		11 30 to 12 30 drawing
	2 30 to 3 30 reading		(optional)
	3 30 to 5 00 grammar	P M	1 30 to 2 30 physiology
	5 00 to 6 00 music (optional)		2 30 to 3 30 elementary science
			3 30 to 5 00 geography

Program for statutory certificate

<i>First day</i>		<i>Second day</i>	
A M	9 00 to 10 00 spelling	A M	9 00 to 10 30 history
	10 00 to 12 30 arithmetic		10 30 to 12 30 duties of citizen-
P M	1 30 to 2 30 penmanship		ship
	2 30 to 3 30 reading	P M	1 30 to 3 00 physiology
	3 30 to 5 00 grammar		3 00 to 5 00 geography

Program for kindergarten certificate

<i>First day</i>		<i>Second day</i>	
A M	9 00 to 9 30 spelling	A M	9 30 to 11 30 kindergarten gifts
	9 30 to 10 30 literature		and occupations
	10 30 to 12 30 arithmetic		11 30 to 12 30 drawing
P M	1 30 to 2 30 penmanship	P M	1 30 to 2 30 physiology
	2 30 to 3 30 reading		2 30 ^a to 3 30 elementary science
	3 30 to 5 00 grammar		3 30 to 5 00 history
	5 00 to 6 00 music		

Program for supervisor's certificate

A M 9 00 to 10 30 history of edu- cation	P M 1 30 to 3 30 organization and administration of public schools
10 30 to 11 30 laws relating to public schools	3 30 to 4 30 duties of supervis- ors
11 30 to 12 30 qualifications of teachers	

DIRECTIONS

- 1 Carefully fill out the information blank and hand it to the examiner
- 2 Write the date and place of examination, *your number*, and the subject on the cover of each book
- 3 Number the answers to correspond with the questions
- 4 In arithmetic write the operation as well as the answer Answers alone will not be accepted
- 5 The printed questions must be placed in the book
- 6 The result of the examination will probably be communicated to the candidates within one month
- 7 Subjects cannot be taken at any other hours than those mentioned on the program

READING

I

- 1 What is reading
- 2 Why is reading taught in the public schools
- 3 (a) What is a reference book Distinguish from a reading book or arithmetic
(b) What reference books will you teach children to use
(c) Give a specific book and describe your method
- 4 (a) What is the purpose of teaching reading to beginners
(b) What is the purpose in teaching reading to those who can read
- 5 What is meant by *drill* in reading
- 6 (a) How will you teach children to read good books
(b) Mention one good book which you will try to teach children to appreciate and give reasons for your choice
- 7 Make a list of five books (not reading or text-books) valuable for supplementary reading

II

- 1 What is reading
- 2 Why is reading taught in public schools
- 3 (a) What should be the purpose in the beginnings of reading
(b) What preparation must the teacher make
(c) Tell in detail what preparation you would make and how you would present the selection "I have a little shadow"

- 4 What method would you use in teaching beginners to read Explain
- 5 Mention some good matter or books for primary reading
- 6 State what seat work can be assigned to beginners in reading
- 7 (a) What should be the purpose in teaching advanced reading
(b) What preparation must the teacher make

III

- 1 What is reading
- 2 Why is reading taught in public schools
- 3 Describe the following methods of teaching primary reading
word sentence alphabet
- 4 What is meant by phonics and why is phonics taught
- 5 Outline a lesson for beginners in reading Specify matter to be taught
- 6 (a) What is meant by oral reading
(b) What is meant by silent reading
(c) What is the purpose of each
- 7 (a) With which of the following books are you acquainted
(b) In what period of the reading course can they be properly used
(c) Write a brief outline or description of one

Sculder	Book of fables and folk-lore
Carroll	Alice's adventures in Wonderland
Andrews	Ten little boys who lived on the road from long ago to now
Andrews	Seven little sisters
Eggleston	Stories of great Americans for little Americans
Spyri	Heidi
Schwatka	Children of the cold
Hawthorne	Wonderbook and Tanglewood tales
Sewell	Black Beauty
Wyss	Swiss family Robinson
Stevenson	Child's garden of verses
Gould	Mother Nature's children

IV

- 1 What is reading
- 2 Why is reading taught in the schools
- 3 Describe briefly the method by which you will teach reading to beginners
- 4 Give an outline of your own preparation for teaching a lesson to beginners If you choose illustrate by a particular selection
- 5 State the difference between teaching reading and teaching enunciation and pronunciation
- 6 What moral qualities may be cultivated in the child through the reading lessons Give several illustrations
- 7 How does reading compare in importance with other school subjects

- 8 (a) To what extent should supplementary reading be used in the first three years
- (b) What are the advantages in using such books
- 9 (a) Mention three books suitable for supplementary reading in the primary grades
- (b) Mention three books suitable for supplementary reading in the grammar grades

V

- 1 What is reading
- 2 What is the object of teaching reading in the public schools
- 3 (a) What is oral reading silent reading
- (b) Give the use of each
- (c) Which is more important and why
- 4 What relation has phonics to reading
- 5 (a) What is a word drill
- (b) What is its purpose
- 6 (a) In what grade should the use of the dictionary be introduced
- (b) How do you use the dictionary in connection with the reading lesson
- 7 What do you do for reading material if there is not enough provided
- 8 Give a list of five books which you would recommend for primary grades; five for intermediate grades; five for grammar grades Give authors and titles

VI

- 1 What is reading
- 2 Why is reading taught in public schools
- 3 Describe one good method of teaching children the beginnings of reading
- 4 Describe seat work that can be assigned to beginners in reading
- 5 What are the tests of a successful lesson in reading
- 6 What are two of the principles which should govern the selection of reading for children
- 7 Give practical suggestions for the teacher's preparation for the reading lesson
- (a) For beginners
- (b) For those who can read well
- 8 Name two or more books helpful to the teacher in preparing to teach reading

SPELLING

I

- 1 What is spelling
- 2 Why is spelling taught in public schools
- 3 (a) From what sources do you obtain words for the spelling lesson
- (b) What are the uses of a spelling book

4 Write sentences using the following words correctly

lead	lose	faint	fair	affect
led	loose	feint	fare	effect

5 Give the proper abbreviations for the following words

doctor	junior	present month
company	debtor	messieurs

6 Separate the following words into syllables using the proper diacritical marks

influence pronounce arithmetic divine skill

7 Show how you would teach the meaning of *skill*

8 Dictated words

compass	operation	complexion	souvenir
conductor	vigorous	luxurious	liniment
imagine	conduct	apparent	barometer
arithmetic	connection	especially	Mediterranean
quotation	missionary	university	encore
secretary	complain	economy	business
messenger	suggestion	physical	forcible
smuggle	declaration	perpendicular	helmets
admirable	attendance	reproach	complete
accurate	reputation	politician	refinement
gracious	horrible	vanilla	scheme
celebrate	punctuate	vicious	
particular	intellect	plea	

II

1 What is spelling

2 Why is spelling taught in public schools

3 How does spelling compare in importance with reading

4 What laws of English spelling will help children to know

(a) When a final *e* is dropped

(b) When a final consonant is doubled

(c) When *y* is changed to *i*

Give examples

5 Write sentences using the following words correctly

draft	pain	respectively	pail
draught	pane	respectfully	pale

6 Separate the following words into syllables and mark with the proper diacritical marks

palpitate	tumult	careful
require	orient	finally

7 How will you ascertain what words children cannot spell correctly

8 (a) What is the value of oral spelling

(b) What is the value of written spelling

9 Dictated words

progress	druggist	agreement	autumn
provisions	legal	premises	lemonade
ornament	interference	delegate	vacation
character	scheme	sentiment	general
boundary	positive	prophecy	furnace
religious	syllable	admittance	together
explain	musician	sacrifice	yesterday
knowledge	resident	treason	package
apology	anxious	condition	innocent
chorus	performance	mineral	threshold
hygiene	necessity	criminal	modern
débris	politics	solemn	
Worcester	heathen	difference	

III

- 1 What is spelling
- 2 What is the object of teaching spelling in public schools
- 3 State clearly the relation of spelling to other subjects
- 4 Write sentences containing the following words correctly used

sight	ascent	affect	principle	complement
site	assent	statue	principal	sail
cite	effect	statute	compliment	sale

- 5 Write each of the following words in two sentences, using the word with a different meaning in each sentence draught, lie, stable, range, patient
- 6 Write the proper abbreviation for the following words this month, namely, that is, pages, in the year of our Lord
- 7 For each of the following words write two other words using the same vowel sounds task, what, bird, full, fern, tall, odd, there

8 Dictated words

exhibit	impede	vengeance	analyze
pursuit	separation	civilization	defendant
cautious	exquisite	coincidence	oculist
dandelion	persecute	criticise	bouquet
traffic	resource	apparatus	mariner
redeem	imposition	ostensible	conquer
embezzle	convenient	Whittier	guardian
accident	intimacy	charity	villain
nourish	tragedy	proclaim	gratitude
acceptable	supersede	memorize	omission
wholesale	description	liability	exhaustion
excusable	mischievous	tenacious	
initial	reparation	conjunction	

IV

- 1 What is spelling
- 2 Why is spelling taught in schools
- 3 Use correctly in sentences the following words

stationery	except	eligible	complement	capitol
stationary	accept	illegible	compliment	capital
- 4 Separate the following words into syllables and put diacritical marks in the proper places

farm	envelope	change	atom
ruin	refinement	serious	substitute

- 5 (a) How is the possessive of nouns formed
- (b) Form the possessive singular and plural of the following words

box	lady	desk	church	friend
boy	woman	ox	valley	Miss Brown

- 6 (a) What is a suffix
- (b) What is a prefix
- (c) Give two words containing different suffixes and two words containing different prefixes Mark the prefixes and suffixes and tell what they mean
- 7 Give abbreviations for the following words

answer	this month	morning
postscript	Maine	quart

8 Dictated words

always	reciprocity	mosquito	physician
tuberculosis	acquiesce	suspicious	principal
parallel	discipline	government	sanitary
magazine	license	grammar	paragraph
alcohol	participle	physiology	emphasis
café	adjacent	scoundrel	description
conscientious	Philippines	Arctic	credible
privilege	mountains	legislature	manual
decision	independent	politics	sincerity
disappear	transfer	telephone	responsible
macaroni	manufactures	criticise	
prairie	interference	testimony	
tariff	inseparable	architect	

V

- 1 What is spelling
- 2 Why is spelling taught in schools
- 3 What is an abbreviation For what words are the following abbreviations used cr, lb, A D, n b, v t
- 4 If a child fails in spelling common words, what method may be used to produce correct spelling Number your answers to this question and illustrate

- 5 What is a diacritical mark Put diacritical marks in the proper places in the following words quotient, preliminary, intellectual, acknowledge, annihilate
- 6 In the words, *who*, *light*, and *log*, what relation have the names of the letters to the pronunciation
- 7 What preparation must the teacher make for each spelling lesson
- 8 Arrange the following words in alphabetical order dictate, dictionary, disturb, distract, difference, difficult, Dickens, dare, do, does, dumb, dye
- 9 Dictated words

direction	waltz	hospital	affection
expert	signature	relieve	initiate
animal	finance	literary	reliable
surround	disciple	experience	ancestor
laundry	reference	explosion	possible
extravagant	discover	vanity	student
occupant	compare	policies	medicine
preposition	journal	equator	system
acquaintance	evident	patience	property
audience	legible	supply	record
education	lawyer	correct	ambition
successful	desirable	creature	
license	occasion	prepare	

VI

- 1 What is spelling
 - 2 Why is spelling taught in the public schools
 - 3 State whether oral or written spelling is more important Give reasons
 - 4 From what sources should words for the spelling lesson be taken
 - 5 (a) What does the dictionary tell you about a word
(b) Does it help to form other parts of the word
(c) When shall you teach the use of the dictionary
 - 6 Write five words containing a common prefix and underline the prefix
 - 7 Write five useful abbreviations and the words for which they stand
 - 8 Use in sentences correctly these words
- | | | | | | | |
|-----------|-------|-------|------|-------|-----------|------|
| principal | there | off | two | scene | sewed | bear |
| too | here | sowed | data | fungi | principle | bare |
- 9 (a) Give the plural of potato, fish, solo, berry
(b) Give the past tense of row, carry, regret
 - 10 Give two practical suggestions for teaching spelling in the higher grades

11 Dictated words

chaperon	religious	manufacture	geranium
irrigation	San Francisco	committee	schedule
reserve	emphasis	comedy	intelligent
hyphen	restraint	ammonia	systematic
testimony	permanent	apologize	injurious
tableau	calculate	telegraph	anonymous
insurance	alcohol	delicacy	efficient
desperate	obstinate	crisis	appearance
superintendent	temperance	Mississippi	essential
pyramid	erasure	amateur	penitence
vocabulary	necessary	cipher	• moderate
opponent	entrance	sanitary	
atmosphere	weariness	certificate	

PENMANSHIP

I

- 1 What is penmanship
- 2 Why is penmanship taught in public schools
- 3 (a) Make a few exercises designed to develop the use of the forearm in writing
(b) Make a few exercises that tend to perfect both the arm movement and the forms of the letters
- 4 Give methods of securing good writing in all written exercises in school
- 5 (a) Write five times a short sentence copy for beginners
(b) Write five times a copy for older children
- 6 What is the relation of penmanship to other subjects
- 7 (a) Make the small and capital letters in script
(b) Make the small and capital letters in print

II

- 1 What is penmanship
- 2 Why is penmanship taught in public schools
- 3 How does writing differ from penmanship
- 4 (a) What is the aim in teaching penmanship to beginners
(b) What is the aim in teaching penmanship to those who have learned the forms
- 5 Give directions for holding the penholder
- 6 (a) What will you do to secure freedom and ease in all written work
(b) What will you do to secure good written work in all subjects
- 7 (a) Make the small and capital letters in script
(b) Make the small and capital letters in print
- 8 Write and print the following
"Whatever way the wind doth blow,
Some heart is glad to have it so;
So blow it east, or blow it west,
The wind that blows, that wind is best"

III

- 1 What is penmanship
- 2 Why is penmanship taught in public schools
- 3 Describe the correct position of the body
- 4 Describe the correct method of holding the pen and the location of the paper
- 5 Give method or devices for securing correct position of the body and correct penholding in all written exercises
- 6 Make the small letters in script
Make the capital letters in script
- 7 Make the small letters in print
Make the capital letters in print
- 8 Write three lines of small ooo, aaa, ccc, eee, rrr, sss, joining them in groups of three letters
- 9 Make two lines of capital O, two lines of capital A, two lines of capital C, and two lines of capital D
- 10 Is writing an end or a means

IV

- 1 What is penmanship
- 2 Why is penmanship taught in schools
- 3 (a) Describe the correct position of the writer
(b) What is the correct position of the penholder
- 4 (a) Should writing be taught as a daily recitation
(b) To what extent may it be successfully combined with other branches
- 5 (a) Tell how you will proceed with the first writing lesson for beginners
(b) Give an outline of a writing lesson for those who can write
- 6 (a) Make the small and capital letters in print
(b) Make the small and capital letters in script
- 7 Write and print the following quotations three times
"Who finds not Providence all good and wise,
Alike in what it gives and what denies"

V

- 1 What is penmanship
- 2 Why is it taught in public schools
- 3 What do you mean by
(a) The base line
(b) A space
(c) Loop letters
(d) Down strokes
- 4 What is the ratio of height of small letters to capitals in all modern copy-books
- 5 Show some movement exercises calculated to give a good right and left swing and to take the angularity out of pupils' writing
- 6 What are the three most important points in penmanship to be taught and drilled upon

- 7 Do you consider writing an end or a means Why
- 8 State what you consider the essentials to be obtained in good practical writing

VI

- 1 What is penmanship
- 2 Why is penmanship taught in the public schools
- 3 Which should be prominent in the first year's work, the formation of letters or movement exercises Give reasons
- 4 Name two common errors in writing and tell how you will try to correct them
- 5 To what extent is a copy-book helpful in teaching penmanship
- 6 How will you stimulate interest and desire for improvement among older pupils
- 7 (a) Draw a diagram of the top of the desk showing the position of the paper and arms
(b) Describe the correct position of the penholder
- 8 Make the small and capital letters
(a) In script
(b) In print
- 9 Write and print the following
"Flower in the crannied wall,
I pluck you out of the crannies; —
Hold you here, root and all, in my hand,
Little flower—but if I could understand
What you are, root and all, and all in all,
I should know what God and man is"

ARITHMETIC

I

All the work of each example must appear Answers alone will not be accepted

- 1 Add the following
- 2 Carpenter & Burr sold to A B Chase the following supplies on April 5 1910
Make out and receipt the bill

432.73	6 doz erasers	@ \$.55 per doz
67.08	12 gross pens	@ 1.08 " gross
325.63	14 pkgs linen bond	@ .98 " pkg
592.83	2 doz sponges	@ .48 " doz
713.64	5 doz pencils	@ .16 " "
139.37		
40.89		

- 3 (a) $(9384.59 - 275.807) \times .6091 =$

$$(b) \frac{.304 \times .002 \times 1.8}{.0009 \times .038} =$$

- 4 A man invests \$3,600 on April 26 1908 at 5% What will the investment amount to on October 11 1910

- 5 (a) What is a ratio Write one
(b) What is a proportion Write one
(c) Solve the following equation for the unknown term
 $4 : 6 :: \frac{1}{8} : x$
- 6 (a) Find the square root of 17,224
(b) Find the cube root of 4,913
- 7 (a) Into a measure has been put 3 pecks 3 quarts 1 pint of grain
What fraction of a bushel does the measure contain
(b) A boy runs 440 yards What fraction of a mile is the distance covered
- 8 At $78\frac{3}{4}$ pounds to a yard what is the weight in long tons of a mile of double rails for a track
- 9 A man bought at 15% discount an automobile the list price of which was \$900 After using the machine for a season he sold it for 15% less than he paid for it How much did he receive for the automobile
- 10 A house and lot are worth \$7,500 but they are assessed at $\frac{3}{8}$ of the value In addition to the tax at the rate of \$17.50 per thousand, the owner pays \$15 yearly insurance and \$100 for repairs What per cent net income does his property bring him The house rents for \$40 per month

II

1 Add

53.21
357.92
21.792
4367.85
327.07
521.692
41.14
359.743
444.44
5743.49

2 April 5 1909 Brown & Jones sold to
Miss Mary Green the following articles
Make out and receipt bill

4 yds ribbon	@ \$.35
1 hat	@ 8.98
$5\frac{1}{2}$ yds silk	@ 2.25
6 yds veiling	@ .625
4 prs stockings	@ .375

- 3 (a) Find the exact interest on \$60 for 75 days at 4%
(b) Find the interest on \$250 from April 12 to June 9, 1908, at 6%
- 4 (a) $3.25 \times .008 = ?$
(b) $26.832 \div 4.3 = ?$
(c) $\frac{3}{8} + \frac{1}{15} + \frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{25} = ?$
(d) $(\frac{3}{8} + \frac{1}{4}) \div \frac{2}{5} = ?$
- 5 (a) What is ratio
(b) What is proportion
(c) Solve $\frac{3}{8} : x :: 40 : 25$
- 6 (a) How long is one edge of a cube with a surface of 384 square inches
(b) What is the cube root of 46,656

- 7 January 1 my gas meter read 73,500; March 31 it read 105,600
How much is my gas bill at \$1.35 a thousand
- 8 In an automobile race the time of the winner was 11 hrs 44 min
and the length of the course $645\frac{1}{2}$ miles How many miles
did the winner cover in an hour—in a minute How many
feet did he cover in a minute
- 9 A pupil fails in 19 out of 50 spelling words What per cent does
he have correct
- 10 In 1890 the population of Connecticut was approximately 750,000
and in 1900 approximately 910,000 What per cent has the
population increased

III

All the work of each example must appear Answers alone will not be
accepted

- 1 Add the following

624.11
2094.35
3542.09
472.23
6541.06
789.42
504.27
1238.94
135.78
4433.21
- 2 Make a receipted bill for the follow-
ing items purchased by John Jones
from Henry Brown December 29
1909 and paid for January 5 1910

10 yds lace	@	\$.24
7 yds ribbon	@	.32
12 yds muslin	@	.25
$1\frac{1}{2}$ yds veiling	@	.28
8 spools thread	@	.05
15 yds silk	@	1.35
- 3 (a) Find the exact interest of \$1095 for 25 days at 5%
(b) Find the interest for 20 days on \$720 at 5% (simple interest)
- 4 (a) Write the table for dry measure
(b) Write the table for liquid measure
- 5 (a) What is a ratio Give an example
(b) What is a proportion Write a proportion and tell what it
means
(c) Why should pupils form and solve proportions
- 6 At \$22 a thousand what is the cost of 20 boards each 18 feet long
18 inches wide and 1 inch thick
- 7 (a) Simplify $\frac{\frac{3}{4}}{\frac{5}{16}} =$
(b) $4 \times \frac{3}{40} \times \frac{5}{8} \times 45 =$
(c) Divide .001 by 50 and multiply the quotient by 2
(d) What is the ratio of $\frac{1}{6}$ of a right angle to 4 right angles
- 8 (a) A rectangular field is 36 rods long and 15 rods wide What
is the diagonal distance from one corner to the other
(b) What is the cube root of 9 to three decimals
- 9 (a) A mile of gas pipe is laid at \$5 a rod What is the cost of
laying
(b) At 25¢ a foot what is the cost of 4 rods 1 foot of hose

- 10 Construct a diagram on a scale of $\frac{1}{4}$ mile to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch for a field $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles long and 1 mile wide Give the perimeter in miles in rods

IV

All the work of each example should appear Answers alone will not be ranked

- 1 A certain man placed money in a bank as follows—January 1, \$82.55; February 3, \$98.79; February 21, \$79.99; March 2, \$82.99; May 3, \$937.49; June 1, \$329.59; June 15, \$492.99; July 29, \$193.75; August 2, \$948.96; August 15, \$593.29. He drew from the bank the following amounts—May 8, \$92.75; June 15, \$129.93; July 6, \$19.95; August 5, \$399.50; September 15, \$298.65 How much money has he still in the bank
- 2 Make in correct form a receipted bill showing the following items purchased by John Smith of C. F. Adams May 31, 1909, and paid for June 15, 1909

10 lbs butter	@ \$.32
6 cans corn	@ .16
1 lb tea	@ .60
3 doz eggs	@ .35 per dozen
- 3 Solve each of the following in the shortest possible way
 - (a) At $\$1.12\frac{1}{2}$ what will 72 bushels of wheat cost
 - (b) What will be the cost of 18 yards of ribbon at \$.75 per yard
 - (c) Divide 450 by 100
 - (d) Multiply 3.75 by 10
- 4 An architect received a 5% commission for planning and supervising the building of a house The builder's contract was for \$7500; the plumber's \$500; the mason's \$475; the heating apparatus cost \$500, and the grading of the lot \$325 What was the architect's commission What was the entire cost of the house to the owner
- 5 A farmer bought 26 head of cattle for \$430 He kept them for six months at an expense of \$3 a head per month and sold them for \$32 each Did he gain or lose and how much
- 6
 - (a) Reduce 17831 feet to miles, rods, yards and feet
 - (b) Reduce 5 bushels, 3 pecks, 2 quarts to quarts
- 7 A milkman buys milk at 4c a quart and sells it at 28c a gallon Find his gain on 37 gallons, 3 quarts, 1 pint
- 8
 - (a) Extract the cube root of 52,313,624
 - (b) Extract the square root of five to three decimals
- 9
 - (a) What is a ratio State one
 - (b) What is a proportion State one
 - (c) Solve the following for x
 $57 : x :: 19 : 105$
- 10 What is the interest on \$625 from March 15 1909 to July 10 1909 at 5%

v

1 Add

234.99
645.34
1256.98
76.75
301.38
9025.52
27.09
123.57
2004.03
2.15

2 Shaw & Johnson sold to Joseph Smith
the following goods Make out and re-
ceipt the bill

24 waste baskets	@	\$.34
25 boxes crayon	@	.16
16 oak desks	@	10.50
16 oak chairs	@	3.55
36 erasers	@	.12½

3 (a) $\frac{3}{8} + \frac{9}{7} - \frac{5}{12} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{9}{21} = ?$

(b) $(\frac{2}{10} \times \frac{1}{6}) \div (\frac{9}{21} \times \frac{3}{25}) = ?$

4 (a) Find the square root of 1883.56

(b) Find the cube root of 15.625

5 (a) Find the exact interest of \$900 for 93 days at 7%

(b) Find the interest of \$500 for 2 yrs 4 mos and 12 days at 4%

6 (a) What is ratio Write one

(b) What is proportion Write one

(c) Solve the following by proportion

If $8\frac{1}{4}$ tons of coal cost \$57¾ what will $27\frac{1}{2}$ tons cost

7 Give the answers to the following in terms of both the minuend
and subtrahend

(a) From 9 ft subtract 48 in

(b) From 8 pks subtract 24 qts

(c) From 3 lbs subtract 32 oz

(d) From 5 yds subtract 12 ft

(e) From 4 hrs subtract 25 min

8 In a city \$166,500 is to be raised by taxation The property of the
city is assessed at \$13,500,000 What is the tax of a man
whose property is assessed at \$16,470

9 The distance from Hartford to Winsted is 35 miles If one buys
a ticket the fare is 3c per mile; if one travels on a mileage
the fare is 2c per mile What per cent is saved by traveling
on a mileage

10 If I give $18\frac{3}{4}$ bushels of potatoes at \$0.60 a bushel for butter at \$0.30
a pound, how many pounds of butter do I receive

VI

All the work of each example must appear. Answers alone will not be considered.

- 1 Add the following

1783.59
632.25
2578.31
1324.87
572.12
8793.42
157.63
312.52
1207.09
370.32
- 2 Make out and receipt the bill for the following goods which G F Jones bought of H J Smith on September 16 1910

24 yds calico	@	\$.04½
79 yds sheeting	@	.07
150 spools silk	@	.08
6¼ yds gingham	@	.12
16 yds ribbon	@	.27
17 shirt waists	@	.97
36 yds veiling	@	.23
- 3 Solve the following
 - (a) $(\frac{3}{82} + 1\frac{1}{8}) \div (\frac{9}{16} - \frac{3}{8}) \times (\frac{5}{13} + \frac{9}{90}) =$
 - (b) $(4.296 \times .008) \div 0192 =$
- 4
 - (a) Find the square root of 288369
 - (b) Find the cube root of 12167
- 5
 - (a) What is a ratio Write one
 - (b) What is a proportion Write one
 - (c) Write and explain a problem which is most easily solved by proportion
- 6
 - (a) Find the interest on \$625 for 60 days at 5%
 - (b) Find the interest on \$65 from November 15 1906 to October 26 1910 at 4%
- 7
 - (a) How many square feet in the entire surface of a rectangular block of marble 16 ft long 5 ft wide and 3 ft thick
 - (b) How many bags each holding 1 bu 2 pks 5 qts will it take to hold 208 bus 2 pks 6 qts
- 8 A collector of taxes for a town receives 2½% for collecting and is paid \$273 How much does the town receive
- 9 A B and C engage in business together A puts in \$8760 B \$14600 and C \$26280 The gain for the year is \$6205 What is each partner's share
- 10 How many pounds of coffee at 55c a pound can be obtained for 126 bushels of wheat at 84c a bushel

GRAMMAR

I

- 1 Count Zeppelin who has been accorded high *honors* for his *re-markable* feats with the *airship* has just flown four hundred *miles*. He traveled twenty-four hours without *landing*. It had been announced that he would go to Berlin. *There* a space had been kept *clear* by the soldiers and crowds waited till *nightfall* when news came of his *turning back*.

- (a) Select the verbs and verb phrases in the foregoing passage
Designate whether the verbs are transitive or intransitive
also whether in active or passive voice
- (b) Select subordinate clauses and give their construction
- (c) Give the part of speech and the construction of the words in italics
- 2 Plan a lesson to teach transitive and intransitive verbs Be brief and clear
- 3 Write the possessive case singular and plural of
- | | | | |
|-------|------|-------|------------|
| fairy | calf | child | witness |
| fox | deer | goose | Englishman |
- 4 Write the correct form of the verb *to be* in the following sentences
- Horses* — a common noun
- Such phenomena — very strange
- The ship with all her crew — lost
- There — once two boys who were so exactly alike in appearance that they could not be distinguished
- Each of the heads of the Chimera — able to spit fire
- The jury — eating dinner
- 5 Correct the grammatical errors in the following sentences and give reasons for changes
- (a) Will any person who is interested bring in their contribution tomorrow
- (b) Connecticut don't have any large farms
- (c) He hadn't ought to tell you
- (d) I told him it was me
- (e) Will we attend the lecture this evening
- (f) This desk is for you and I
- (g) I do not find the girl who I appointed
- (h) Can you see who she is talking to
- (i) Every one of these pencils are mine
- (j) Neither John nor Henry are here
- 6 Write a letter applying for a position as teacher State briefly your qualifications
- 7 Write three paragraphs on *one* of the following subjects
- (a) Some uses of supplementary reading
- (b) Advantages of state teachers' examinations
- (c) The qualifications of a good teacher

II

- 1 (a) Write a simple sentence; a complex sentence; a compound sentence
- (b) What is the subject and verb in each clause
- 2 Write sentences containing the past perfect tense of the following verbs

ring	fly	eat	come	lie
rise	do	ride	begin	lay

- 3 Explain the use of *friend* in the following sentences
 - (a) This man is my friend
 - (b) He told his friend the story of his crime
 - (c) He had a friend to whom he could confide all his troubles
 - (d) He made John his friend
- 4 What part of speech is each word in the following passage
 "Still the daylight flooded insensibly out of the East, which was soon to grow incandescent and cast up that red-hot cannon-ball, the rising sun"
- 5 Classify the underlined words and explain your classification
 - (a) Feeling one's way in the dark is slow work
 - (b) Plying their paddles they passed the straits of Mackinac
- 6 Write a letter to a superintendent applying for a position to teach
- 7 Analyze the following sentence
 "The deer have their established runways and, when they are disturbed in their retreat, they are certain to attempt to escape by following one which invariably leads to some lake or stream"
- 8 Write sentences containing
 - (a) a predicate adjective
 - (b) a transitive verb in the active voice
 - (c) a transitive verb in the passive voice
 - (d) a relative pronoun clause
 - (e) a phrase used as an object complement
- 9 Write the possessive case singular and plural of the following

child	thief	princess	actor	Miss Larabee
actor	fairy	lady	man	Dr. Root
- 10 Explain in your own words the meaning of the following lines
 "Neither a borrower nor a lender be;
 For a loan oft loses both itself and friend
 And borrowing dulls the edge of husbandry"

III

- 1 Give the singular and plural forms of the
 - (a) Personal pronouns
 - (b) Relative pronouns
- 2 Write sentences illustrating three uses of the nominative case
 Correct the following sentences and give reasons for correction
 I intended to have written
 I don't hardly think I shall go
- 3 Write in clear language the substance of the selection
 "Children's hour"
- 4 Insert *am*, *is* or *are* in each blank below and give reason for your choice
 The jury ——— discharged
 My friend and benefactor ——— here
 Neither the child nor his parent ——— present
 Every man, woman and child ——— glad

The committee ——— invited
 Manual and physical training ——— now required
 Either you or I ——— at fault

- 5 How many forms of a verb denote past time
 Write five illustrative sentences containing five different forms
- 6 (1) Be noble! and the nobleness that lies
 In other men/sleeping, but not dead,
 Will rise in majesty to meet thine own
 (2) Be a hero in the strife
 (3) She of her jewelry hath cast in all that she had
 (4) We are bound together by a thousand ties
 - (a) Write the complex sentences and the clauses that make them complex
 - (b) Point out one verb in the passive voice and show how it is formed
 - (c) Point out the simple subjects and predicates
 - (d) Arrange the parts of speech in (1) and (2) in columns
 - (e) Tell which of the verbs are transitive and which in-transitive
- 7 Write a letter to a committee or superintendent applying for a position to teach

IV

- 1 Name and illustrate in sentences four different modifiers of the subject of a sentence
- 2 Convey the same meaning in the following sentences in two other ways, using different grammatical constructions for the parts in italics Name the constructions
 - (a) No *generous man* strives to be seen *in giving*
 - (b) He went to the city *to study medicine*
 - (c) The *man with a violin* is a bore to the *man with a flute*
- 3 Choose the correct form to be written in the following
 - (a) him, me, he, I
 - (1) She is a good friend to my sister and ———
 - (2) Please give the books to John and ———
 - (3) Who is a better judge than ——— She said it was ———
 - (4) May ——— and ——— write on the board
 - (b) shall, will
 - (1) ——— I close the door When ——— I go to help you
 - (2) If I can arrange it, he ——— have an education
 - (3) He says he ——— probably go tomorrow When ——— you go to Boston
 - (4) I am determined you ——— do what is right
 - (c) like, as
 - (1) She sings ——— her mother used to sing
 - (2) Her voice is ——— her mother's voice
 - (3) She throws a ball ——— boys do

- (d) who, whom, that, those
 (1) ——— did you say would be the agent
 (2) I like ——— kind of apples
 (3) You help ——— kind of children ——— nature has deprived of great powers
 (4) He, ——— the people loved, was their chosen leader
- 4 Explain the use of the word *general* in the following
 (a) The boy thought the *general* to be his uncle
 (b) He obeyed the *general* quickly
 (c) Lee was the greatest *general* of the war
 (d) The general rule is to take orders from the one whom they make general
- 5 (a) Explain what is meant by active and passive verbs Illustrate
 (b) Explain how the present participle and the past participle of many verbs are formed Illustrate
- 6 Use these words correctly in sentences
- | | | | | |
|-----------|-------|-----|-----|-------|
| principle | quite | two | too | hung |
| principal | risen | lay | to | awful |
- 7 Write sentences containing the past participles of the following
- | | | | | |
|--------|-----|------|------|-------|
| freeze | hit | ring | spin | burst |
| spring | lie | bite | beat | drink |
- 8 Write in your own words the thought of the following
- The mountain and the squirrel
 Had a quarrel,
 And the former called the latter "Little prig":
 Bun replied,
 You are doubtless very big,
 But all sorts of things and weather
 Must be taken in together
 To make up a year,
 And a sphere.
 I think it no disgrace
 To occupy my place—
 If I'm not so large as you,
 You are not so small as I,
 And not so spry:
 I'll not deny you make
 A very pretty squirrel track.
 Talents differ; all is well and wisely put;
 If I cannot carry forests on my back,
 Neither can you crack a nut!"
- R W Emerson.
- 9 Write a letter of application for a position of teacher State your qualifications

v

- 1 Give a sentence containing four clauses two of which are subordinate Underline the subordinate clauses
- 2 Write a short simple sentence Add three modifiers to the subject and three to the verb Name the kinds of modifiers
- 3 Explain what is meant by each of the following and write sentences illustrating each
 - (a) the object of the verb
 - (b) the perfect tense
 - (c) the infinitive
- 4 Write sentences containing illustrations of the following
 - (a) A predicate nominative
 - (b) A passive voice
 - (c) A word in apposition
- 5 Give sentences to show the different uses of *shall* and *will* in questions in the first, second and third persons Explain the uses
- 6 Supply the correct form of the verb *to be* in the following sentences Give reasons for your choice
 - (a) Neither man _____ at fault
 - (b) An army of gypsies _____ coming to town
 - (c) I wish I _____ a bird
 - (d) He says he _____ eighteen next July
 - (e) A strong wind and a full sail _____ necessary
 - (f) If bread _____ the staff of life then bread and butter _____ a gold-headed cane
 - (g) A violet or a rose _____ the most beautiful
- 7 (a) Use in sentences the past participle of the following verbs

bring	swim	fly	lie
draw	burst	go	write

 (b) Use in sentences the past tense of the following verbs

shine	bite	dream	begin
see	eat	wear	do
- 8 Use the following words correctly in sentences

awful	principle	to	grand	good
affect	mad	isn't	further	only
- 9 (a) Write an outline of four topic sentences on *one* of the following
 - (1) The resources of Connecticut
 - (2) The signs of real prosperity in America
 - (3) The observance of Arbor Day
 - (4) The heroism of Lincoln
 (b) Write a paragraph developing one topic sentence
- 10 Write an application for a position as teacher State your qualifications

VI

1 Analyze

"I shall do justice to the whole country according to the best of my ability in all I say and act for the good of the country in all I do"

"Support me" he cried to an officer near him "let not my brave fellows see me drop"

2 Write a letter applying to teach school

3 Supply *who whom* and give the reason for your choice

(a) _____ did you see at the play

(b) She is a girl _____ I know to be faithful

(c) She is a girl _____ I know is faithful

(d) _____ do you think will be made class president

(e) Can't you remember _____ you gave it to

4 Give the possessive case singular and plural of

fairy	journey	poet-laureate	bill-of-fare	Dr Young
Miss Pitkins	man	fox	witness	piano

5 The lightning flashed

Modify subject and predicate in as many different ways as you can

6 Use in sentences the following words

doesn't	bring	may	principal	can
carry	will	principle	shall	don't

7 Fill the blanks with the proper pronouns

(a) Has everybody finished _____ examination

(b) Whoever loves _____ school should do _____ best to elevate the school tone

(c) Each of the girls offered _____ book to the visitor

(d) Each one is required to tell _____ story to the class

(e) If any one wishes to see me let _____ call at my office

8 Define and illustrate

(a) transitive verb

(f) attribute complement

(b) passive voice

(g) phrase

(c) inflection

(h) relative pronoun

(d) clause

(i) complex sentence

(e) antecedent

(j) objective complement

9 Paraphrase

"Sweet are the uses of adversity which like the toad ugly and venomous wears yet a precious jewel in its head and this our life exempt from public haunt finds tongues in trees books in the running brooks sermons in stones and good in everything"

10 (a) Write sentences illustrating eight different constructions that a noun may have

(b) What case is required by each of these constructions

GEOGRAPHY

I

- 1 (a) What is the form of the earth
(b) State and explain three proofs
- 2 Name the chief currents of the Atlantic Ocean and explain the course and effects of one
- 3 Show how climatic conditions and physical environment affect the life of a people Give illustrations
- 4 Give a list of the leading products of the following
Brazil Cuba
Canada Mexico
- 5 Locate the following and tell some important fact about each
Rome Washington Seattle Havana Pekin
Cairo Rio Janeiro* Manila Vienna London
- 6 Name and explain five important causes of great commercial wealth of this country
- 7 Name and locate six large seaport cities on the Atlantic coast of North America; three on the gulf coast; and three on the Pacific
- 8 Give two reasons why manufacturing has become less and less confined to New England and more and more distributed over the whole United States
- 9 Name the chief agricultural products of Connecticut; the mineral products; and the chief manufactures

II

- 1 Compare the climate of the western coast of North America with that of the eastern coast in the same latitude giving reasons for any differences
- 2 The native forests of North America are fast disappearing
(a) Explain why this is so
(b) Give reasons for the necessity for the preservation of our forests
- 3 (a) Draw an outline map of the United States
(b) Indicate the important river systems and show particularly how the drainage of the western coast differs from that of the eastern coast
- 4 Name the states from which we obtain the following
(a) iron (d) wheat
(b) coal (e) petroleum
(c) copper (f) cotton
- 5 Compare Hudson Bay and the Mediterranean Sea as to
(a) location (c) climate
(b) size (d) usefulness

- 6 Discuss France briefly under the following topics
(a) location (d) vegetation and agriculture
(b) surface and drainage (e) manufactures
(c) climate (f) commerce
(g) three important cities
- 7 Locate the following and tell an important fact about each
(a) New Orleans (d) Bombay (g) Buenos Ayres
(b) Galveston (e) Manila (h) Constantinople
(c) Liverpool (f) Sydney (i) Rome
- 8 Describe Connecticut taking up the following topics
(a) surface (c) climate
(b) drainage (d) products

III

- 1 (a) Name the zones How are the limits of zones determined
(b) In what zones is each continent situated
- 2 Name and locate ten peninsulas which project into the Atlantic ocean or its arms
- 3 What countries furnish the world with the most cotton silk beef wheat corn wool
- 4 Name and locate five important cities in Europe Tell for what each is noted
- 5 (a) What two countries have recently been at war with each other
(b) Write briefly on each, telling the situation, products, and general political conditions
- 6 Locate the following places, and tell why each is famous—Yellowstone Park, Niagara Falls, Yosemite Valley, Cuba, and Washington, D. C.
- 7 Name and locate the five most important seaports in the United States
- 8 (a) Where is the Panama canal
(b) What advantages will be derived from its construction
- 9 What are the principal products of the Mississippi valley New England states California
- 10 Draw a map of Connecticut, showing counties, rivers, and cities What states border on Connecticut

IV

- 1 What is meant by climate What are the causes of variations in climate
- 2 Give the government, religion, largest cities, rivers and products of Mexico
- 3 What is the latitude of a place
- 4 What causes day and night
- 5 What parts of Europe are mountainous What countries lie wholly or in part in lowland What waters are west of Russia south of Russia

- 6 Locate definitely the following — Sitka, Nova Scotia, Nome, Port Arthur, Tangier, Lake Nicaragua, Martinique
- 7 What is the largest country of Asia What physical barriers have served to separate its inhabitants from those of other countries
- 8 From what localities of the United States are the following products obtained — wheat, copper, petroleum, lumber, cotton, iron, gold, tobacco, corn
- 9 What is the great basin of North America Describe its climate, its rivers, its lakes What large city lies in it
- 10 What is the effect of mountains upon rainfall Give two illustrations

V

- 1 Explain the difference between *north* and *up*
- 2 (a) What causes the climate to change in this country
(b) Why is it hotter in the summer than in the winter
- 3 Associate each one of the following commodities with two countries which produce each in abundance

sugar	wheat	wool	iron
cotton	corn	gold	coal
- 4 (a) Arrange the following cities in order from north to south
 Boston Charlestown Philadelphia
 New York Washington
 (b) In what direction is Boston from Hartford Albany from Hartford New London from Hartford New York city from Hartford
- 5 Write a brief paragraph on each of the following Give the location of each and important facts

Armenia	Congo	Corsica	Portugal	Korea
---------	-------	---------	----------	-------
- 6 Compare California and Maine as to location surface population climate industries and productions
- 7 Why are there so few large rivers flowing into the Pacific ocean from the western continent
- 8 A vessel sails from New York bound for Manila Name the three routes which it might take and the bodies of water through which it might pass
- 9 Name ten chief manufactures of Connecticut and state where each is made

VI

- 1 (a) Name and locate the zones
(b) Explain fully what causes the earth's surface to be divided into these several zones
- 2 (a) On the accompanying map name and locate the five most important harbors of Europe
(b) On the accompanying map name and locate five of the most important commercial cities of Europe

- 3 (a) Account for the rapid development of South Africa
- (b) Mention three European countries directly interested in the development of certain sections of Africa, in each case naming the particular section
- 4 What and where are the following

Armenia	Constantinople	Dublin	Glasgow	Rio Janeiro
Corsica	Mammoth Cave	Korea	Morocco	Manitoba
- 5 Mention four conditions that may promote the growth and importance of a city Give by reference to a city of the United States a notable illustration of each cause
- 6 Name the states principally engaged in

(a) wheat raising	(c) mining
(b) corn raising	(d) manufacturing
- 7 (a) Name in order from north to south the states which border upon the Pacific ocean
- (b) Name in the same order the states which border on the Atlantic ocean
- 8 Mention five important articles manufactured in Connecticut and with each article name a city noted for its manufacture
- 9 Name in order the bodies of water traversed by a steamer from New York city to Norwich Connecticut

HISTORY

I

- 1 (a) State the region in America claimed by France, Spain and England before 1750
- (b) Name an explorer of each reason
- 2 (a) Mention three events which influenced colonization in America
- (b) Mention the five most prosperous colonies before 1750
- 3 (a) What is the meaning of the ordinance of 1787
- (b) When was the constitution of the United States made
- 4 (a) Give four arguments against slavery
- (b) Outline four leading events in the struggle against slavery
- 5 Name five important events in our history since 1870
- 6 Give the meaning of the following

(a) the stamp act	(d) tariff for revenue only
(b) the fugitive slave law	(e) declaration of independence
(c) the minute men	(f) the Boston tea party
- 7 For what are the following men famous

(a) Andrew Jackson	(f) Ralph W Emerson
(b) William Penn	(g) William L Garrison
(c) Eli Whitney	(h) Robert Morris
(d) Alexander Hamilton	(i) Robert Lee
(e) George R Clark	
- 8 (a) How was the Connecticut school fund obtained
- (b) Describe two early settlements in Connecticut and name two leaders of these colonies

II

- 1 Mention five biographies which are useful in connection with history study
- 2 (a) Why did the colonies rebel against England
(b) What nations helped the colonies and how
(c) In connection with the war state something about Lexington, Yorktown, Valley Forge
- 3 Write briefly (not more than fifteen lines) an account of the colonial history of Connecticut
- 4 When and how was slavery abolished in the United States
- 5 Connect with United States history the following names Sebastian Cabot, LaSalle, Edmund Burke, Stephen A Douglas, James Buchanan, Paul Jones, John Quincy Adams
- 6 Under what circumstances did Louisiana become a part of the United States Alaska Texas Northwest territory Philippine Islands
- 7 What was the period of Reconstruction Name three important events in this period
- 7 Name two great American speeches and state their occasion
- 9 What is meant by protection, free trade, expansion, trusts, regulation of railroad rates, civil service reform, the Boston tea party, the Spanish armada, squatter sovereignty
- 10 What are the two great political parties in the United States and for what in the main does each stand When is the next presidential election

III

Choose between questions 6 and 7

- 1 Mention four reasons for teaching history in the public schools
- 2 (a) Name four leaders in the work of colonization and name the colony associated with each name
(b) Write briefly (15 lines) about the work of one of them
- 3 (a) Name four European countries which made discoveries or explorations in America
(b) Mention the name of one leader in the work of discovery or exploration from each of the countries and name the territory discovered or explored
(c) Mention one settlement made by each of the countries
- 4 (a) In what wars has the United States engaged since 1776
(b) Give the principal results of each
- 5 Explain briefly or comment on
(a) The Albany convention
(b) The Missouri compromise
(c) Correspondence committees
(d) Articles of confederation
(e) Mason and Dixon's line

- 6 Name in the order in which they occurred the important events of the period of resistance to England's imperialistic policy (1763-1776)
- 7 Outline the territorial expansion of the United States since 1783
Comment briefly on each acquisition

IV

- 1 Name four European countries which made discoveries in America
Name the first settlement of each
- 2 Describe the class of people who first settled Virginia Contrast with the first settlers of Massachusetts
- 3 Who was Thomas Hooker John Winthrop Who granted Connecticut's charter Why did the people desire to retain it
Tell of the attempt to take it away
- 4 Name five causes of the revolutionary war
- 5 Connect with historical events the following places Lexington
Trenton Valley Forge Yorktown
- 6 Give three causes of the civil war Write your own views on the most important cause
- 7 Who were Alexander Hamilton, Robert Fulton, Henry Clay, Abraham Lincoln
- 8 What is meant by the Monroe doctrine, protective tariff, Dred Scott decision, emancipation proclamation, civil service reform, labor unions, and trusts
- 9 Give the titles of two books valuable for children's reading in connection with United States history

V

- 1 Name one important explorer sent by England one sent by France and one sent by Spain Tell what part of the New World each discovered or explored
- 2 Give the motive for colonizing each of the following and one name connected with each

Georgia	Maryland	New Haven
Hartford	Pennsylvania	Providence
- 3 Who were some of the important English statesmen at the time of the Revolution and what views did they hold in regard to the attitude of the colonists
- 4 (a) What was the cause of the war of 1812
(b) What industrial change in the country was wrought by this war
- 5 Explain the following

nullification	Dred Scott decision
abolitionists	Kansas-Nebraska bill
secession	John Brown's raid
- 6 What were the results of giving the freedmen the ballot

- 7 (a) Explain conditions in Cuba that led to the Spanish-American war
- (b) How is the island governed at present
- 8 Name five of the most important events that have occurred in American history within the past ten years
- 9 (a) Name ten persons connected with the history of the United States about whom you will tell stories to children
- (b) Give an outline of one story and designate the age of the children for whom it is intended

VI

- 1 Mention one good book for the teacher's use for each of the following periods in United States history
 - (a) colonial period
 - (b) revolutionary period
 - (c) government under the articles of confederation
 - (d) civil war period
- 2 What questions were settled by
 - (a) the French and Indian war
 - (b) the war for independence
 - (c) the war of 1812
 - (d) the civil war
- 3 On the accompanying map of the United States show our territorial growth and acquisitions to the present day
- 4 Comment briefly on each of the following

(a) the forty-niners	(f) committee of correspondence
(b) Dred Scott decision	(g) Albany convention
(c) state sovereignty	(h) sons of liberty
(d) squatter sovereignty	(i) Lincoln-Douglas debate
(e) articles of confederation	(j) seventh of March speech
- 5 (a) For what are the following dates famous

1492	1607	1620	1776	1861
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- (b) State the main service of the following men

(1) Thomas Hooker	(7) Eli Whitney
(2) Benjamin Franklin	(8) George R Clark
(3) Captain John Smith	(9) Alexander Hamilton
(4) Sir Walter Raleigh	(10) Thomas Jefferson
(5) Robert Fulton	(11) Abraham Lincoln
(6) Samuel Morse	(12) Cyrus W Field
- 6 Mention at least ten valuable inventions or scientific discoveries in the United States since 1800
- 7 Show fully how an industry in the first half of the nineteenth century influenced the civil war

CIVIL GOVERNMENT

I

- 1 How does a law differ from a constitution
- 2 (a) Who can vote in Connecticut
(b) Should the suffrage be extended to women
- 3 What is the law relating to teaching the duties of citizenship
- 4 How are the members of the legislature chosen
- 5 What are the laws of Connecticut concerning the following
(a) the keeping of registers
(b) attendance of pupils in schools
(c) examination and certification of teachers
- 6 What does the law require of a teacher before he may draw his salary from the public money
- 7 (a) What is meant by the tax rate
(b) Who fixes this rate
(c) What is the grand list
- 8 Draw a map of Connecticut locating the counties, ten cities, and three rivers. Indicate the states which bound Connecticut

II

- 1 (a) Who can vote in Connecticut
(b) What is the justification of the fact that some persons can vote but not others
- 2 State the law relating to the instruction, attendance, and employment of children
- 3 Give duties of towns with regard to
(1) schools
(2) roads
- 4 Name the political divisions in which your home is located
- 5 How can the constitution of Connecticut be changed
- 6 What are the duties of teachers with reference to school registers
- 7 What is naturalization and to whom does it apply
- 8 What business is usually transacted at a town meeting
- 9 What are the sources of support for (a) a Connecticut town, (b) the state of Connecticut (c) the United States
- 10 Draw a map of Connecticut locating counties, rivers, and cities

III

- 1 How does a constitution differ from the laws of a state
- 2 What is the substance of the law relating to the teaching of the duties of citizenship
- 3 In what ways may a man who is good morally be indifferent as a citizen
- 4 What is the substance of the law relating to certificates of teachers, to attendance, to registers
- 5 Illustrate the exercise of power in the same city, by the town, city, state, and national government

- 6 Outline some one subject suitable for children's lessons in civil government
- 7 How is money obtained and for what purposes is it used by the national government The city The town
- 8 Draw a map of Connecticut locating counties, principal rivers and cities

IV

- 1 What are the legal duties of a teacher
- 2 How is a law made in Connecticut
- 3 In what different ways do the senate and house of representatives represent the people of the state
- 4 Illustrate the exercise of power in the same city by town, city, state, and national government
- 5 What is a tax For what are taxes used Give an example
- 6 What is a citizen What are the duties of a citizen
- 7 Draw a map of Connecticut giving counties, rivers, and cities Indicate on the map the town in which your home is

V

- 1 (a) What is a law
(b) What is the necessity for laws
- 2 (a) What is a citizen
(b) What is naturalization
- 3 (a) How is a town meeting called
(b) What business may be done in town meeting
- 4 (a) Under what conditions would the people of a town desire city government
(b) What steps would have to be taken to bring about the change
- 5 (a) How are the taxes laid in a town
(b) For what purposes are they spent
- 6 (a) How may the Constitution of the United States be changed
(b) How may the constitution of Connecticut be changed
- 7 What are the laws of Connecticut relating to the following
(a) examination and certification of teachers
(b) attendance of pupils in school
(c) keeping the register
(d) subjects to be taught
- 8 Explain the following
deed will charter quorum mortgage
- 9 Draw a map of Connecticut showing the boundaries of the state the boundaries of the counties three important rivers and ten large cities

VI

- 1 (a) What is a constitution
(b) Quote a passage from the constitution of Connecticut
(c) How can the constitution of Connecticut be changed
(d) How can the constitution of the United States be changed

- 2 (a) How does a man born in this country become a voter
(b) What is naturalization and to whom does it apply
(c) When does a citizen lose the right to vote
- 3 Explain fully the sources from which money is obtained to carry on the schools of Connecticut
- 4 What are the laws of Connecticut concerning the following
(a) examination and certification of teachers
(b) registers
(c) attendance of pupils in schools
(d) subjects prescribed to be taught in schools
- 5 What right has the state to control the education of the children
- 6 What are the following
town meeting administrator contract
government charter
- 7 Draw a map of Connecticut locating the counties, ten cities and three rivers. Indicate the states which bound Connecticut

PHYSIOLOGY

I

- 1 What is the law relating to the teaching of physiology and hygiene in the public schools of Connecticut
- 2 Why do we eat
- 3 (a) What is digestion
(b) Name the organs which assist in digestion and tell what each one does
- 4 Give directions for the care of the teeth and explain the reasons for your directions
- 5 (a) To what class of foods does each of the following belong
potato egg butter
(b) Of what use is each to the body
- 6 (a) How does oxygen find its way to the blood
(b) Of what use is oxygen to the body
- 7 (a) Define a stimulant and a narcotic
(b) Give examples of each
(c) State reasons why the use of these may be harmful
- 8 (a) What is a nerve
(b) What is the use of nerves
(c) What relation have nerves to sight and touch
(d) What relation have nerves to teaching

II

- 1 What is the law relating to the teaching of physiology and hygiene in the public schools of Connecticut
- 2 (a) Describe the process of breathing
(b) Why is pure air essential
(c) What is the effect of impure air on the brain and why

- 3 (a) Into what classes are foods divided
(b) Name the use of each class
(c) Give an example of each
- 4 Give the principal use of
 - (a) saliva (c) bile
 - (b) gastric juice (d) pancreatic juice
- 5 (a) State clearly the functions of the skin
(b) State definitely how the skin should be cared for, giving reasons
- 6 (a) What are the principal parts of the nervous system
(b) State the functions of each
- 7 (a) Describe fully a voluntary muscle and tell how it differs from an involuntary muscle
(b) Give an example of each
- 8 (a) Define a stimulant and a narcotic
(b) Give examples of each
(c) State reasons why the use of these may be harmful

III

- 1 State the law concerning the teaching of physiology in the public schools of Connecticut
- 2 Of what use is oxygen to the body
- 3 What will you teach children concerning the care of the teeth
- 4 Why should food be well chewed
- 5 Name three things which are easy to digest Give reasons
Name three things which are difficult to digest Give reasons
- 6 How does a narcotic differ from a stimulant
Name some narcotics
Name some stimulants
- 7 How may tobacco injure the health
Why have some states made laws preventing the sale of cigarettes
- 8 Discuss books, pencils, and drinking cups as sources of disease
- 9 Describe the structure of the heart
Draw a diagram showing the course of blood-flow through the heart

IV

- 1 What does the law require about teaching hygiene in the common schools
- 2 (a) State the general purpose of respiration
(b) What habits should we form regarding the care of the lungs
- 3 (a) Name the general classes of foods
(b) From what common foods may we obtain each of these
(c) What purpose does each serve in the body
- 4 (a) State the functions of the skin
(b) State the functions of the arteries

- 5 (a) What is a stimulant
(b) Give examples of narcotics
(c) What may reasonably be taught children about the evils of alcoholic drinks
- 6 (a) State the general functions of the nervous system
(b) How is a habit formed
(c) How may undesirable habits be broken
- 7 What things should a teacher keep in mind regarding the physical welfare of the pupils

V

- 1 What is the law relating to the teaching of physiology and hygiene in the public schools of Connecticut
- 2 (a) What are the best kinds of physical exercises
(b) How often and how long will you have physical exercises in your schoolroom
- 3 (a) What are the principal parts of the nervous system
(b) State the functions of each part
- 4 (a) Give directions for the care of the teeth
(b) Give directions for the proper use of the eyes
- 5 Why should we be careful to breathe pure air
- 6 (a) What is the purpose of cooking food
(b) What is the use of each of the following foods
lean meat rice butter oatmeal
- 7 (a) Define a stimulant and a narcotic
(b) Give examples of each
(c) State reasons why the use of these may be harmful

VI

- 1 What is the law with regard to the teaching of physiology and hygiene in the schools of Connecticut
- 2 Name the processes that food undergoes after it enters the mouth and before it becomes a part of the body Where is each process carried on
- 3 Briefly describe the process by which the body is supplied with energy or heat
- 4 Describe three uses of the skin
- 5 What is a nerve What general functions are served by means of nerves
- 6 State exactly what you would do if a pupil were seriously cut upon the hand or forearm
- 7 Define a stimulant and narcotic Give reasons why the use of these may be harmful

LITERATURE

I

ADDISON

The Spectator papers

- 1 Who were the authors What was their purpose in publishing the papers What success attended their efforts
- 2 What idea of London society have you gathered from the Spectator papers as to dress, manners, pastimes, ideals, etc
- 3 What were the coffee houses Explain their importance in politics and literature
- 4 Describe Sir Roger de Coverley and narrate incidents illustrating some of his most striking traits of character
- 5 Describe the Spectator himself In what respects are he and Addison alike
- 6 What literary descendants of these papers have we to-day

BURNS

- 1 Give briefly the outline of "The cotter's Saturday night"
- 2 What is there beautiful in this poem humorous autobiographical
- 3 Write in English (prose) the following lines
But now the supper crowns their simple board!
The halesome parritch, chief of Scotia's food;
The soup their only hawkie does afford,
That 'yont the hallan snugly chows her cud
The dance brings forth in complimentary mood,
To grace the lad, her well-hain'd kebbuck fell,
An aft he's pressed, an aft he ca's it guid;
The frugal wife, garrulous will tell
How 'twas a towmond auld, sin 'lint was i' the bell.
- 4 What is your idea of Burns from this poem
- 5 Name a famous lyric by Burns, a tale, a nature poem, a poem containing a plea for the erring

EMERSON

Courage

- 1 State two definitions of courage given by Emerson
- 2 Explain what is the cure for fear
- 3 Name five different kinds of courage
- 4 Give three stimulating thoughts about courage in this essay
- 5 (a) Name five men of courage mentioned in this essay
(b) Name two poems which portray courage
- 6 (a) Where do men show lack of courage
(b) What does Emerson say about the courage of every man

Behavior

- 1 How does Emerson define behavior
- 2 Give three thoughts in this essay about the power of behavior
- 3 What influences behavior

- 4 What is the basis of good manners
- 5 State three suggestions in this essay which concern Americans especially

GOLDSMITH

- 1 (a) Give the general plan of *The deserted village*
(b) What were the charms of the village
(c) What is Goldsmith's opinion of lowly people
(d) What is beautiful in this poem What is pathetic
- 2 State four humorous situations in the story of *The vicar of Wakefield*
- 3 (a) In what ways is the character of the vicar like a character in *The deserted village*
(b) Write a brief character sketch of either of these characters
- 4 (a) Name two humorous characters in *She stoops to conquer* and state what is amusing in them
(b) Why is Goldsmith's comedy more popular than that of other writers of his time
- 5 (a) Name another work of Goldsmith
(b) Why does the phrase "Poor Goldy" seem appropriate to describe Goldsmith the man

HUXLEY

- 1 What is the educational doctrine prominent in Huxley's essays
- 2 How does he describe science
- 3 What are the methods of science
- 4 What does Huxley say about the practical value of physiological knowledge
- 5 What is the influence of natural history study over our finer feelings

MACAULEY

Essay on Addison

- 1 Outline briefly the significant facts in Addison's life
- 2 What kinds of writing did he attempt and in which was he most successful
- 3 What was *The Campaign* and how did it mark a turning point in its author's career
- 4 Account for the fact that "without opening his lips in debate, he rose to a post the highest that Chatham or Fox ever reached"
- 5 Name Addison's two greatest contemporaries in literature and draw a contrast between them and Addison
- 6 What virtues does Macauley point out in Addison What two weaknesses How does he defend Addison

SCOTT

- 1 Give a short sketch of the life of Sir Walter Scott
- 2 What qualities make the writings of Scott, both prose and poetry, excellent reading for young people
- 3 (a) Of what historic movement is *The talisman* a story
(b) Who is the central figure of the story
(c) Discuss this character giving both its strength and weakness
(d) What was Scott's ideal of a truly chivalrous knight
- 4 (a) Give briefly the story of *The lady of the lake*
(b) When and where did the events of the story take place
(c) Give the idea of the following passage in your words and tell of what character the lines were spoken
"My sire, in native virtue great,
Resigning lordship, lands, and state,
Not then to fortune more resigned
Than yonder oak might give the wind;
The graceful foliage storms may reave,
The noble stem they cannot grieve"

STEVENSON

- 1 Child's garden of verse
(a) Name three poems which show indoor pleasures of a child; five which suggest outdoor fun
(b) What clear pictures may a child get from these poems
(c) Quote from the collection to illustrate Stevenson's simplicity of verse; to show music of sounds
(d) Name six poems suitable for memorizing
(e) Select some poem and state what ideas in it you would emphasize in a reading lesson
- 2 What good thoughts may a child have from reading about the child Stevenson
- 3 (a) Name two other works of Stevenson
(b) What is one prominent characteristic of his expression

WHITTIER

- 1 (a) What is Whittier's purpose in writing the *Songs of labor*
(b) What reward of work does he mention
- 2 (a) What feelings are inspired by reading *Snow-bound*
(b) What is the general subject of the poem
(c) Give a brief character sketch of *The Schoolmaster*.
(d) What is true to life in this poem
(e) How does Whittier make us feel the cheer of home life
- 3 (a) Name three poems which picture New England landscape
(b) Name three poems which tell of New England character
- 4 What is Whittier's feeling for men
- 5 Name three poems of Whittier which give a legend of New England

- 6 (a) What is the main thought of Abraham Davenport
(b) What is the main thought of The barefoot boy
- 7 What are the characteristics of Whittier's language

II

ADDISON

Spectator papers

- 1 What was the purpose of the Spectator papers
- 2 Discuss the coffee-houses briefly
What influence did they have upon literature and politics
- 3 Describe the country life of Sir Roger
Contrast the life of the town with that of the country in the days of the Spectator
- 4 Give (a) some of the ideas on manners from the Spectator (b) Sir Roger's ideas of his country
- 5 Name the noble traits in the character of Sir Roger
In what respects does he differ from the typical country gentleman of his time
- 6 Name a humorous scene or opinion in these papers
Criticise the literary expression of Addison
- 7 What relation have these papers to the modern English novel

BURNS

- 1 The cotter's Saturday night
 - (a) What characteristics of the Scotch people are given here
 - (b) What is Burns' wish for his country
 - (c) Describe the evening in the Cotter's home
 - (d) What is pleasing in the character of the mother
 - (e) State three good thoughts suggested by the poem giving quotations from the poem if possible
- 2 (a) What human feeling does Burns truly express in his songs
(b) Name four songs beautiful for sincerity of feeling and state the theme of each
(c) In what poem does Burns plead for charity to men
(d) Name a humorous poem of Burns

EMERSON

- 1 Behavior
 - (a) Give one of Emerson's definitions of behavior
 - (b) What factors influence behavior
 - (c) What is his chief direction for good behavior
 - (d) State two of his ideas concerning the influence of manners
 - (e) What suggestions in this essay are of special interest to Americans
- 2 Courage
 - (a) What qualities attract the reverence of men
 - (b) How does Emerson define courage
 - (c) Give five suggestions of Emerson for possessing courage

- (d) State the remedies for fear
 - (e) Name the different kinds of courage
 - (f) Name five heroes mentioned by Emerson and five of your own heroes
- 3 General
- (a) Name four works of Emerson which are full of inspiration
 - (b) Of what subjects did he write

GOLDSMITH

- 1 Mention a biography and an essay valuable in teaching Goldsmith
- 2 Mention six of the most striking characteristics of Goldsmith, the man, citing incidents to prove your points
- 3 What ideas of the poet's life and character are revealed in The deserted village
- 4 Describe one of the word pictures in The deserted village
- 5 What sentiments have The deserted village and The cotter's Saturday night in common
- 6 Compare Burns and Goldsmith in respect to
 - (a) Subjects which each writes about
 - (b) Expression of feeling

HUXLEY

Educational value of natural history sciences

- 1 Classify according to Huxley's thought the branches of science
 - Name two branches of biology
- 2 How does Huxley define science sociology
- 3 State three different reasons given by Huxley why physiological science is of value, and give his proof for one of the reasons

MACAULEY

Essay on Goldsmith

- 1 Describe briefly the main facts in Goldsmith's early life showing how his early life prepared him for writing
- 2 Name Goldsmith's writings in prose, reflective and descriptive poetry, and drama
 - Criticise one of his writings
- 3 Give Macauley's view of Goldsmith's character
 - Does it coincide with your view
- 4 What are the qualities of Goldsmith's writings which endear him to the reading public

SCOTT

- 1 The talisman
 - (a) What is the historical background of the story
 - (b) Mention an incident which shows the spirit of the times
 - (c) Contrast the eastern and western nations as seen in the story
 - (d) Write brief character sketches of Kenneth and of the Templar

- (e) Tell briefly in your own words the most interesting incident of the story
- 2 The lady of the lake
 - (a) What ideas of the Highland scenery does the poem give
 - (b) What is admirable in the characters of Douglas; of Fitzjames; of Ellen
 - (c) Mention two picturesque scenes
 - (d) Where do we see heroism shown
- 3 Name two other of Scott's works noted for their pictures of the past

STEVENSON

- 1 What was Stevenson's purpose in writing The child's garden of verse
- 2 Does he really give the child's point of view or does he merely give what an older person imagines a child might think
Give three examples to illustrate your point
- 3 What use does he make of figures of speech in the poems, particularly of comparison and personification Give illustrations to show the chief sources of his comparisons
- 4 What are the characteristics of the language used in the poems
- 5 To what grades are Stevenson's poems best adapted
Give reasons for your answer

WHITTIER

- 1 Mention six of Whittier's poems and tell what idea you would bring out in teaching each
- 2 What ideas of the poet's life and character are revealed in Snow-bound (Mention at least six)
- 3 What is the general idea of The barefoot boy What would be your purpose in teaching it
- 4 Give the historical incident on which the poem Ichabod is founded
What poem written later by Whittier shows that he changed the stand taken by Ichabod
- 5 What has Whittier done for New England that Burns has done for Scotland which has earned for him the title of "The Robert Burns of America"

III

BURNS

- 1 Mention a biography and an essay valuable in teaching Burns
- 2 Describe one of the word pictures in The cotter's Saturday night
- 3 Name six poems in which Burns shows
 - (a) his patriotism
 - (b) his humanity
 - (c) his love of the peasant life
 - (d) his hatred of class distinctions

- (e) his knowledge of men
- (f) his humor
- 4 According to Carlyle wherein lies the chief excellence of Burns' work
- 5 Write a paragraph of at least ten lines giving your estimate of Burns the man

GOLDSMITH

- 1 The deserted village
 - (a) Name the varied characters described in this poem
 - (b) What traits in the preacher's character please you
 - (c) Illustrate by quotation two interesting traits in the teacher
 - (d) How does Goldsmith contrast the village and the city
Which gives more strength to the nation
 - (e) Quote lines from the poem to show thought expressed in simple charming words
- 2 (a) Name two other of Goldsmith's works and the chief interest of each
- (b) Describe an interesting situation in each and give a brief sketch of a character in one
- (c) Give examples of Goldsmith's humor

SCOTT

- 1 What is the historical value of The talisman
- 2 Write a paragraph of not less than fifteen lines contrasting the two principal historical characters in The talisman
- 3 What ideas with regard to the following are brought out in The lady of the lake
 - (a) Gaelic hospitality
 - (b) Gaelic superstition
 - (c) Scenery of Scotland
 - (d) Clanship in Scotland
 - (e) Sixteenth century Scottish life
- 4 Write a one paragraph character of Douglas
- 5 What has Scott done for Scotland

STEVENSON

- 1 Name a good story of adventure and a good sketch by Stevenson
- 2 What are three traits of Stevenson's expression
- 3 What is interesting in Stevenson's life What is inspiring
- 4 (a) What is the purpose of the collection called Child's garden of verse
- (b) Name three poems which suggest the joyousness of children at play
- (c) Name two poems which suggest an interest in other countries
- (d) Give the special charm of three of the best poems
- (e) Illustrate by four references Stevenson's simple vivid pictures
- (f) Who are the friends of the children in this collection
- (g) Where is there pathos in the poems

WHITTIER

- 1 The barefoot boy
 - (a) In what consists the barefoot boy's "Knowledge never learned of schools"
- 2 Snow-bound
 - (a) Which member of the family at the Whittier homestead is described by each of the following quotations
 - (1) "A prompt, decisive man"
 - (2) "A simple, guileless, childlike man"
 - (3) "Large-brained, clear-eyed of such as he
Shall Freedom's young apostles be"
 - (4) "A full rich nature, free to trust
Truthful and almost sternly just"
 - (b) Explain the meaning of the following lines
"Alas for him—
Who hath not learned in hours of faith
That life is ever lord of death,
And love can never lose its own"
 - (c) Comment on the library in this New England family What kind of stories are told the children by mother, father, uncle, aunt and schoolmaster
- 3 The tent on the beach
 - (a) Who are the three friends who pitched their tent where sea winds blew
 - (b) Give the names of five of the poems included in The tent on the beach
 - (c) Give briefly the story which impresses you most and tell by whom it is related

ELEMENTARY SCIENCE

I

BOTANY

- 1 Why are good seeds desirable What constitutes a good seed
- 2 What is a heavy soil What are some of the ways of rendering it more suitable for plant growth
- 3 How are roots classified Why do fibrous roots serve some plants better than tap roots would
- 4 What precautions are observed in grafting When is girdling fatal
- 5 What are our chief root crops our chief grain crops

GEOLOGY

- 1 Name five agencies that have helped to change the earth's surface with an example of the effect of each
- 2 Name ten substances important to man, that occur in the earth
- 3 Briefly describe the manner in which the coal deposits of Pennsylvania were formed

- 4 Name ten rocks or minerals of Connecticut that you can recognize
- 5 Explain the presence of bowlders scattered about our fields remote from ledges Account for so many lakes in New England an old region

CHEMISTRY

- 1 For each of the following elements state a marked characteristic and an important use
carbon copper hydrogen oxygen phosphorous
- 2 (a) Name common substances that are made from petroleum
(b) What in general is their chemical composition
- 3 Describe and explain an experiment to show the chemical composition of water
- 4 Explain each of these chemical actions
(a) the tarnishing of silver
(b) the effect of soap in washing
(c) the smoking of a lamp
(d) how rugs put out fire
(e) the rusting of iron
- 5 State the chemical nature and the source of each of these substances
starch glass alcohol sulphur common salt

PHYSICS

Omit one question

- 1 (a) Write the law for increase of liquid pressure due to gravity
(b) State uses of buoyancy in fluids
- 2 (a) What is the cause of ordinary sliding friction
(b) By what means may friction be lessened
- 3 Give an illustration of the effect of
(a) inertia (c) impenetrability
(b) cohesion (d) elasticity
(e) centrifugal force
- 4 (a) Describe an experiment showing how rain is formed from a cloud
(b) How differently would snow be formed
- 5 (a) What is the cause of atmospheric pressure
(b) How in general may this force be made to do work
(c) Of what use in this force to man
- 6 Define each of the following devices so as to show its use in general
(a) hydrometer (c) barometer
(b) thermometer (d) movable pulley
(e) steam engine
- 7 (a) In what three ways may heat be transferred
(b) Give an example of the use of each

II

BOTANY

- 1 Name five useful trees in your neighborhood, and give their products
- 2 What is the function of pollen How may it be distributed
- 3 What is the source of the mineral matter found in plants How does it get into the plants
- 4 What is the green matter in leaves called It is said to aid in making sugar; how is this accomplished
- 5 What conditions are necessary for the sprouting of seeds Discuss the question, does freezing affect seeds

GEOLOGY

- 1 What part do rocks take in the formation of soil Define decomposition and disintegration
- 2 Name three minerals that are common constituents of rocks, and give—at least approximately—their composition
- 3 Name three classes of rocks To which of these does trap belong sandstone For what purposes is trap quarried
- 4 Distinguish between surface and ground water and give the chief geological work of each
- 5 What are the evidences of glacial action in New England

CHEMISTRY

- 1 Why can good observation lessons be selected from chemistry Give three illustrations
- 2 Describe the preparation of carbonic acid gas What is the principal test for this gas Give some practical uses of the gas In what ways is a lesson on it of value to children
- 3 What substance produces the glow in the candle flame Account for its presence in the flame Give some other forms in which it is found
- 4 How can the composition of water be illustrated in a simple way How does hydrogen differ from oxygen
- 5 Of what importance is oxygen in connection with life In connection with fire Where is oxygen to be found in nature
- 6 In what two ways is heat connected with chemical action What conditions are essential to fire What are the products of the burning of common fuel

PHYSICS

- 1 What are the *essentials* of a good observation lesson
- 2 Suggest three simple observation lessons State in regard to each
 - (a) What you would expect children to see
 - (b) What important knowledge they should derive
 - (c) Two practical applications of the principle involved

- 3 What forces are involved when the

{	grocer uses the scales motor-man starts the trolley car school teacher ventilates the room mercury in the thermometer expands
---	--
- 4 If the effect of gravity is to produce downward motion, why can we say that a ship is held up in water by that same force
- 5 After instruction was given, how would you help children to retain knowledge derived from observation
- 6 Explain

{	(a) Why it is easier to lift a bucket under water than when it is raised above the surface (b) Why a bicyclist leans toward the sidewalk when turning a sharp corner (c) Why it is difficult to open a sealed fruit jar (d) Why the trolley car continues to move when the power is suddenly shut off
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III

BOTANY

- 1 What part of the flower becomes the pulp of the cherry The meat of the walnut
- 2 What parts are changed when flowers double
- 3 State some changes cultivation has brought about in plants
- 4 Give a list of the parts of plants that are used for food and give an illustration of each
- 5 What is meant by forestry State clearly the necessity for it
- 6 What are adventitious buds How do they serve the plant What use do men make of buds

GEOLOGY

- 1 Give a general classification of the rocks found in Connecticut
- 2 Give three evidences for our belief that the interior of the earth is hot
- 3 How are the following believed to have been made,—river gorges, pot holes, caverns
- 4 What evidence have we that the sea was once over a portion of our state
- 5 Which of the ingredients of granite forms clay sand What is the process by which these changes occur
- 6 In what different ways has granite been exposed on mountain tops

CHEMISTRY

- 1 What causes the light to come from a flame
- 2 What is the effect of carbon dioxide on animals on plants What are the chief sources of this gas in our atmosphere
- 3 Describe the properties of six elements,—two gases, two liquids and two solids

- 4 Were you to heat gypsum what would happen limestone What substances are made from gypsum and limestone in this way
- 5 What effect will heating have on ammonia water How is ammonia water made
- 6 How do men use calcium fluoride in etching glass

PHYSICS

- 1 How can the pressure of the atmosphere be shown If a cubic foot of gas of one atmosphere be put under two atmospheres what will be the volume
- 2 What is compressibility What gases are often compressed and why
- 3 What is the center of gravity Is it always within a body State an instance where men take account of it
- 4 Why does heat expel gases from liquids State an experiment where this truth is taught
- 5 What is inertia, work, energy
- 6 Describe an experiment that illustrates action and reaction

IV

BOTANY

- 1 (a) What is a bud
(b) At what time in the year are the buds formed on most of our common trees
- 2 (a) Under what conditions do seeds commonly sprout
(b) What in general is in a seed
(c) How would you sprout seeds for observation in a schoolroom
- 3 (a) Of what is a fruit usually composed
(b) State the use of fruit to the plant
- 4 Name the parts of a complete flower
- 5 (a) What is the important function of green leaves
(b) What substance gives the green color to leaves
- 6 Define the following terms
(a) fleshy root (c) tendril
(b) cambium layer (d) compound leaf
(e) underground stem

GEOLOGY

- 1 Briefly state the methods by which most of the rocks of the earth have been made from the original minerals
- 2 Describe the conditions that prevailed during the period when most of our coal deposits were formed
- 3 (a) What is a volcano
(b) What substances are erupted from volcanoes

- 4 (a) By what agencies have the contour and outlines of the lands been altered
- (b) Are these agencies at present causing like changes
- 5 (a) Name products found in the earth that are obtained in large quantities in the United States
- (b) Name any such products obtained in Connecticut
- 6 (a) What is a fossil
- (b) What do we learn from fossils regarding the earth's history

CHEMISTRY

- 1 (a) Of what in general does chemistry treat
- (b) Illustrate by simple experiment the difference between physical and chemical changes
- 2 What important property do you associate with each of the following substances
 - (a) oxygen
 - (c) hydrogen
 - (b) carbon
 - (d) water
 - (e) phosphorus
- 3 (a) How may carbon dioxide be produced for class demonstration
- (b) What would you teach regarding this substance
- 4 (a) How is iron obtained from its ores
- (b) What is steel
- 5 (a) What things are necessary in order to bring about an ordinary fire
- (b) How in the terms of chemistry can such a fire be stopped

PHYSICS

- 1 (a) Explain the method by which a kettle of water becomes heated
- (b) State other examples of the application of the same principle
- 2 (a) What is compressed air
- (b) How may it be obtained
- (c) Give important uses of compressed air
- 3 (a) Out of what faucets (those in the lower or upper stories) does water generally run more forcibly
- (b) Fully explain why this is so
- 4 Outline a simple experiment showing how heat may change the volume of a liquid body
- 5 State the uses of the following
 - (a) gravity
 - (c) buoyant force
 - (b) friction
 - (d) capillary attraction
 - (e) cohesion

V

BOTANY

- 1 (a) Give three reasons why poor seeds are costly at any price
- (b) Tell how to test their vitality

- 2 (a) What comprises the group of plants known as the legumes
(b) Why should farmers use them more
- 3 Name five different methods by which new plants are propagated
- 4 Give a number of results that may follow the pruning of a plant
- 5 What is the proper preparation of a seed bed

GEOLOGY

- 1 (a) How can you distinguish a weathered rock
(b) Discuss agencies by which rocks are weathered
- 2 (a) What portions of our state are uplands and what portions lowlands
(b) Give two or three characteristics of the rocks that constitute the larger part of the uplands
- 3 (a) What are some of the different origins of harbors
(b) What are some of the features desirable in harbors
- 4 What was the origin of some of our Connecticut hills
- 5 What is meant by young and old regions

CHEMISTRY

- 1 (a) What are three evidences that our air is a mixture
(b) Describe a simple experiment by which you can separate one of the gases
- 2 About how much oxygen is required for every pound of fuel burned providing the fuel is pure carbon
- 3 (a) Why are baking powders used
(b) What different substances are employed in manufacturing them
- 4 How could a housewife tell whether a new washing powder was very largely sal soda
- 5 (a) With what three elements do chemical fertilizers supply plants
(b) In what state must they be in order to be available to the plants

PHYSICS

- 1 (a) What produces movement in bodies of air
(b) Make a drawing to show the probable movements in the air of a schoolroom which is ventilated by opening the windows
- 2 What physical laws are utilized in piping water from a distance to the homes in a city
- 3 What are the different systems of heating dwelling houses
- 4 (a) What different things affect the behavior of magnets
(b) At what point does the needle of a magnetic compass point
- 5 In what particulars is a gas engine superior to a steam engine

DRAWING

I

- 1 Of what practical use to the teacher is the ability to draw
- 2 Tell how you will teach map drawing
- 3 Make a design for a book cover keeping in mind the following directions
 - (a) Use Roman lettering for the title
 - (b) Have the title well placed
 - (c) Use a conventional design
- 4 Make a sketch of a small plant or a spray of leaves
- 5 Draw a group of objects one of which shows the ellipse (Suggestions tumbler and book, circular umbrella holder and chair or table, science apparatus)
- 6 Make a working drawing of a simple inkstand or bottle

II

- 1 What educational development is occasioned by mechanical drawing
- 2 Make a working drawing of a spool
- 3 Sketch a road with telephone poles, distant houses and distant trees
- 4 Make a memory drawing of a toy or vegetable Treat in a mass
- 5
 - (a) Design a Christmas booklet to be made by third grade children
 - (b) Give at least three rules to follow in designing such a subject

III

- 1
 - (a) Describe fully the steps in drawing a grass with the paint brush telling how to use the brush
 - (b) Describe and illustrate with your pencil the way to show a small child how to make a crayon picture of a beet
- 2 Design a calendar for February making the lettering, numbers and appropriate decoration Make the calendar at least five inches high
- 3 Design a folder or card for St. Valentine's day or Thanksgiving day Show lettering, decoration and size of the card
- 4 Make a pattern for a May basket showing dimensions
- 5 Give the principles underlying the constructive design and decoration of such a basket
- 6 Draw any object in the room which is based on the cylinder

IV

- 1 Give two rules governing perspective drawing.
- 2 Draw from memory a cylindrical object such as coffee pot, cup, glass or pail
- 3 Draw from observation some subject about the room which involves foreshortening—such as a chair, table, desk or corner of room

- 4 Make a working drawing showing three views and dimensions of a handkerchief box with a cover
Use a scale appropriate to paper
- 5 Design an appropriate cover for a folder to be used for a spelling paper Use an appropriate border for the decoration Use the Gothic letters
- 6 Give three laws governing decorative composition
- 7 Give two laws governing good taste in color, and give an example of each

MUSIC

I

- 1 Write all the notes and rests commonly used beginning with the sixteenth and so on to the longest
- 2 Write the following exercises in the key of E $\frac{1}{4}$ time, four even measures, one beat to each note except the last 3 5 #4 5 6 7 8 5 3 #2 3 6 4 2 1
- 3 Transpose above exercise to the key of G flat $\frac{1}{2}$ time
- 4 Write scale of B minor harmonic form
- 5 Give methods of teaching
 - (a) sharp four
 - (b) divided beat known as beat and one half note or dotted quarter and eighth
- 6 Write ten measures in $\frac{1}{4}$ time, using different combinations of notes and rests
- 7 Give an outline of a lesson plan for a third grade
- 8 Give the meaning of the following words
andante adagio vivace molto crescendo de capo (D C)

II

- 1 Place on the staff the signatures for the following keys and give the names of the relative minor of each
A Db E
- 2 Place the signatures for the following keys
D minor G minor B minor
- 3 Write the following notes and rests and divide them into measures $\frac{1}{8}$ time
 $\frac{1}{4}$ note $\frac{1}{8}$ rest $\frac{1}{8}$ note $\frac{1}{2}$ note $\frac{1}{4}$ rest $\frac{3}{16}$ notes
 $\frac{1}{8}$ note dotted $\frac{1}{8}$ note $\frac{1}{16}$ note $\frac{1}{4}$ note
- 4 Write the exercise above in $\frac{1}{4}$ time doubling the value of each note and rest
- 5 (a) Write the scale of E minor (harmonic form)
(b) Write the scale of C minor (melodic form)
- 6 Transpose into keys E and Db from the following numbers $\frac{1}{4}$ time four even measures all quarter notes except in the last measure one-half note
3 6 5 #4 5 8 b7 6 b6 5 3 4 2 #2 3

- 7 Give the meaning of the following words
- | | |
|------------|-------------------|
| (a) adagio | (d) allegro |
| (b) vivace | (e) giocoso |
| (c) molto | (f) de capo (D C) |

III

- What are the chief benefits derived from teaching music in the public schools
- What quality of voice is most desired in school singing and how is it obtained
- What is a rote song
 - Why do we teach such songs and in what grade are they most used
 - Give the name of one and your method of teaching it
- Of what use are the signs ♯ b ♮
 - Write sol fi sol in the following time signatures G C B♭
- Write two measures of the following time signatures

(a) $\frac{1}{4}$ time in key of E	(c) $\frac{3}{8}$ time in key of E
(b) $\frac{3}{8}$ time in key of D	(d) $\frac{3}{2}$ time in key of F
- Upon what note of the major scale does the relative minor commence
 - Name the relative minor of C A D

IV

- Show by a series of ten illustrations (each one measure long) the order in which rhythmic figures should be developed in the grades. Begin with the simplest
- Write the melody indicated by the following syllables in the key of E flat, 3-4 time signature using quarter notes only, and beginning on first beat of the measure.
do, mi, sol, la, te, la, sol, fi, fa, fa, mi, do
1 3 5 6 b7 6 5 ♯4 4 4 3 1
- Show (by simple illustration) what is meant by transposing
 - Show (by simple illustration) what is meant by modulation
- Define the words melody; rhythm; harmony
- Write the chromatic scale of C ascending and descending
 - Write the syllables used in singing the chromatic scale
- Write an easy melody in key of A, 2-4 rhythm, not more than eight measures long, and tell why it is simple
 - In what grade could it be used for sight reading
- Place the following key signatures on the staff, and state the major and minor key indicated by each
 - 2 sharps
 - 4 flats
 - 4 sharps
 - 5 flats
 - 6 sharps

- 8 (a) How would you discover a key from signature in sharps
(b) How would you discover a key from signature in flats
- 9 Write three forms of *A minor*, and show where the half steps occur in each
- 10 How will you secure light, flexible tone, working with children

v

Select eight questions

- 1 Write signature and key-note of each of the following keys—
C major C minor C# major C# minor
- 2 Write the following scales—ascending and descending—one octave—using no signature
A major Bb major A minor harmonic form
- 3 Write one measure each of the following meters, and indicate primary and secondary accents

3	4	6	9	3
—	—	—	—	—
4	4	8	8	8
- 4 Write a four measure phrase in $\frac{3}{4}$ meter key B major
- 5 (a) Why should the child voice be trained from above down
(b) What is the result if the scale upward is used constantly
- 6 Define phrase, cadence, sharp, signature, rhythm
- 7 Between what tones of the major scale do half steps (minor seconds) occur
- 8 (a) Where do minor seconds occur in harmonic minor scale
(b) Where do minor seconds occur in melodic minor scale
- 9 State how you would teach the following rhythmic figure



- 10 By what new tone is each of the following modulations made
 - 1 C major to G major
 - 2 G major to E minor
 - 3 F major to Bb major
 - 4 Ab major to F minor

KINDERGARTEN EXAMINATIONS

METHOD OF CONTROL IN THE KINDERGARTEN

- 1 Write a brief paper on the subject, Freedom versus control in the kindergarten
- 2 What methods would you use to promote self-control in children
- 3 Mention some of the ways in which the kindergarten can definitely prepare children for the work of the primary school
- 4 What are some of the characteristics of a good kindergarten teacher
- 5 What method would you use to develop a soft-speaking voice in children

EDUCATION OF MAN AND MOTHER PLAY QUESTIONS

- 1 Explain Froebel's law of "Unity" or "Inner connection"
- 2 Trace the working of this law throughout the child's development
- 3 What are the different stages of development in the child and how shall we respect them
- 4 What is Froebel's law of "Free self-activity" and how does this law affect education in general
- 5 What place does *play* occupy in Froebel's educational system and how does it benefit the child
- 6 What do you consider the three most important things in child training
- 7 Why does Froebel advocate coöperative work in the kindergarten and how far would he carry it
- 8 What is the purpose of Froebel's mother play
- 9 With what general tendencies and interests of the child does the mother play deal
- 10 Discuss the use of the mother play as a foundation for the kindergarten program

KINDERGARTEN GIFTS AND OCCUPATIONS

- 1 What is the distinction between the gifts and occupations
Trace the connection between them
- 2 What law of Froebel's is the second gift particularly designed to illustrate
- 3 What is the educational value of the first and second gifts
- 4 Why did Froebel place special emphasis upon keeping each building gift unbroken
- 5 Describe three different methods of presenting one gift
- 6 What is the educational purpose of the sand table and how may it profitably be used with advanced children
- 7 Which of Froebel's gifts is most valuable Why
Which of Froebel's gifts is least valuable Why
- 8 Discuss the merits of free cutting versus line cutting
- 9 What material other than Froebel's, may be used with profit in the kindergarten
- 10 In planning a kindergarten program would you use subjects remote from the child's everyday experience If not, why

SPECIAL PREPARATION EXAMINATIONS

ALGEBRA

- 1 State your preparation for teaching Algebra, and any experience in teaching the subject
- 2 What, in your opinion, is the main value of the subject to (a) a first-year high school class (b) a fourth-year class, and what points would you especially emphasize in each case
- 3 Factor the following
(a) $7x^2 + 96x - 103x$ (b) $a^3 - 4a^2b + 4ab^2 - 9ax^3$ (c) $9x^4 + 3x^2y^2 + 4y^4$

4 Simplify the following fractions—

$$(a) 1 - \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{-1-x}} \quad (b) \left(\frac{m+n}{m-n} + \frac{m^2+n^2}{m^2-n^2} \right) + \left(\frac{m-n}{m+n} - \frac{m^2-n^2}{m^2+n^2} \right)$$

5 Solve the following equations

$$\begin{array}{ll} (a) \quad 4x - 5y + 2z = 6 & (b) \quad 5x(x-2) + 2 = -4 - x(4x-5) \\ \quad 2x + 3y - z = 20 & (c) \quad x^2 + xy + y^2 = 79 \\ \quad 7x - 4y + 3z = 35 & \quad x^2 - xy + y^2 = 37 \end{array}$$

6 Simplify the following—

$$(a) \sqrt{108^3}x \quad (b) \frac{\sqrt[3]{3x}}{4y} \quad (c) 2\sqrt[3]{16x^6} \quad (d) a^{\frac{p-q}{p}} \times a^{\frac{q}{p}} \times a^{-1}$$

7 Are the roots of the following equations real, or imaginary How can you tell it without solving If real, which have surd answers (a) $x^2 - 6x + 8 = 0$ (b) $x^2 + 12x + 42 = 0$ (c) $x^2 - 8x = 24$ (d) $x^2 + 4x = -4$

8 Extract the square root of $14 - \sqrt{96}$

9 An express train which travels 42 miles an hour starts 50 minutes after a freight train, which it overtakes in 2 hours 5 minutes What is the velocity of the freight train

10 How would you teach the class the meaning of each of the following— a^0 , at , a^{-2} , at^2 ?

PLANE GEOMETRY

- 1 State your preparation for teaching Geometry
- 2 What value has geometry as a study in high school How do you endeavor to give the study this value to your classes
- 3 Suggest what statements you would make to an average class in giving a lesson out, in which the following original theorem occurred—
"Two circles intersect at P and Q PA and PB are diameters Prove that QA and QB form one straight line." (Book II)
- 4 Through three points not in a straight line, but one circle can be passed (To be proved)
- 5 If a straight line divides two sides of a triangle proportionally it is parallel to the third side (To be proved)
- 6 The areas of two similar triangles are to each as the squares of any two homologous sides (To be proved)
- 7 Prove the relation between the areas of the regular hexagon inscribed in a circle, and the regular circumscribed hexagon
- 8 Prove that the bisectors of the angles of a rectangle form a square
- 9 Construct a trapezoid, giving the lengths of the bases and the diagonal
- 10 The sides of a triangle measure respectively, 12, 14, and 18 inches Find the lengths of one altitude, the bisector of one angle and the radius of the inscribed circle

SOLID GEOMETRY

- 1 What preparation have you had for teaching solid geometry
- 2 What do you consider the value of solid geometry to be for pupils in a high school Give any special points upon which you would lay stress, in order to bring out this value
- 3 Prove—Every point in the bisecting plane of a diedral is equally distant from the faces of the diedral
- 4 Prove—The sum of the face angles of any convex polyhedral is less than four right angles
- 5 Two similar tetrahedrons are to each other as the cubes of their homologous edges (To be proved)
- 6 Prove—The sum of the angles of any spherical triangle is greater than two, and less than six, right angles
- 7 Find the lateral area and the volume of a regular quadrangular pyramid whose altitude is 10 and whose base has each of its edges equal to 4
- 8 Find the area of a spherical triangle whose angles are respectively 130° , 125° , and 85° , if the radius of the sphere is 10 inches
- 9 Prove—Two diedrals are equal when two face angles and the included diedral of one are equal to the two homologous face angles and diedral of the other
- 10 A cubical block of lead, the total area of which is 384 square inches, is melted and formed into a cone of revolution, the radius of whose base is 12 inches Find the altitude of the cone

TRIGONOMETRY

- 1 Give your preparation for teaching trigonometry and state whether you have done any actual teaching work in the subject and how much
- 2 Given $\cos \theta = -\frac{1}{2}$ when θ is an angle in the third quadrant Find the value of $\sin \theta$, $\tan 2\theta$ and $\cos \theta / 2$
- 3 Find all the values of x between 0° and 360° which satisfy the equations
 - (a) $\tan^2 x - 4 \sec^2 x + 7 = 0$
 - (b) $\sec^2 x - 3 \tan x - 1 = 0$
- 4 Prove the identities
 - (a) $(\cos a + \sin a)^2 = 1 + \sin 2a$
 - (b) $\sin(x + 45^\circ) + \sin(x + 135^\circ) = \sqrt{2} \cos x$
- 5 Prove that in any triangle the sides are proportional to the sines of opposite angles
- 6 Given two sides and the included angle of a triangle

$a = 25.584$
 $b = 52.925$
 $c = 28^\circ 32' 20''$

 find the other parts
- 7 State how the various functions of the angle x change as the angle varies in value from 0° to 90°

- 8 Prove geometrically that $\tan x$ is the reciprocal of $\cot x$ by use of the unit circle Also that $1 + \tan^2 x = \sec^2 x$

CHEMISTRY

- 1 State your preparation for teaching chemistry and any actual teaching work that you have had in the subject
- 2 What do you consider the value of chemistry as a subject in a high school curriculum and how would you endeavor to make the subject most profitable to a class
- 3 Give a practical laboratory method of preparing oxygen, write reaction equations sketch the apparatus used and mention some experiments which illustrate its properties
- 4 Describe properties, uses and method of preparing each of the following—Sodium carbonate, Calcium hydroxide, Nitrous oxide
- 5 What is the accepted theory of the intimate structure of matter and what facts support this theory
- 6 What is the relation between the volumes of Oxygen gas, Hydrogen gas and water vapor What is the law relating to this matter
- 7 Write the formulæ for the following reactions—
Zinc oxide + Sulphuric acid = ?
Potassium chlorate (heated) = ?
Silver sulphate + Sodium chloride = ?
- 8 What is the source of heat in the human body
- 9 What is a metal a non-metal an acid a base Describe the interaction of an acid and a base
- 10 Describe an experiment by which (without the use of specific heat) the molecular weight of an element may be found

PHYSICS

- 1 State your preparation for teaching physics, including any actual teaching of the subject that you have done
- 2 What experiments would you have done to illustrate the subject of magnets About how many experiments should, in your opinion be given during a year's course in physics, and roughly, how would you divide them among the following subjects—mechanics, force and motion, heat, light, and electricity
- 3 If you were required to teach the subject of heat with practically no apparatus except scales, rulers, thermometers, and such other apparatus as you could devise, what experiments would you have the class perform and what apparatus would you devise
- 4 Given the weight of a brass weight in air 100 grams in water 80 grams the weight 1 cc of air .0012 grams and of 1 cc of water 1.001 grams Find the density of brass

- 5 A steamboat weighs 20,000 metric tons. It is pulled by a tug exerting a pull of 2 metric tons. Not considering the friction of the water, what velocity would the steamboat acquire in four minutes (reduce force to dynes, mass to grams, and remember that $a = mv/t$).
- 6 What are the laws of friction? What is the coefficient of friction? Show by examples that both solids and liquids exhibit this property.
- 7 Describe the use of the electroscope. How may it be used to detect the nature of a charge, when it is not known whether it is positive or negative?
- 8 The E. M. F. of a Daniell cell is 1.08 volts, its internal resistance is 4 ohms. Which connection, series or parallel, will send the larger current through a circuit whose external resistance is 120 ohms if 30 cells are used? How strong a current can be sent?
- 9 Draw a diagram illustrating a set of pulleys of which two are movable, and a wheel and axle, by means of which a man exerting a pull of 50 kilograms can raise a weight of 1000 kilograms. If necessary, write an explanation to make your diagram clear.
- 10 Describe the images formed by a double convex lens as the object moves from the surface of the lens through the focus and center of curvature, to a great distance from the lens. If the focal length of the lens is 4 in., and the image of a tree 500 ft. away, formed at the focus, is 1 in. long, what is the height of the tree?

GEOLOGY

Choose six including the first

- 1 (a) What geological courses did you take in college?
(b) What has been your teaching experience?
- 2 (a) Give with some detail the different sources employed by geologists in interpreting different horizons.
(b) How do they compare one horizon with another?
- 3 What theory is a rival to the nebular hypothesis?
- 4 Name the different eras of geological time with their appropriate periods.
- 5 What is Croll's theory of the ice age?
- 6 Give as comprehensive a classification of the rocks as you believe should be taught in a high school with the different classes of rocks arranged under their separate heads.
- 7 Give with some detail the history of the Connecticut river valley during the Jura Trias period.

GERMAN

- 1 State briefly your preparation for teaching German including your various courses in the subject any professional study for teaching and actual teaching experience
- 2 Give 6 authors of poetry and 6 of prose whose works make good reading material for preparatory work and give titles of their principal works which might be used in such work
- 3 Translate

Sie sprach diese ernsten Worte so bescheiden und so bewegt, dass sie dem Amos das Herz würden gewendet haben, wenn ihre Nase nur ein wenig zierlicher, das Auge um ein kleines grösser und der Mund nur etwas feiner gewesen wäre. So aber verhalten sie, weil Amos just im stillen seine eigene Nase mit des Mädchens Nase verglich, und als er ihr nicht mehr Aug' in Auge sah, da meinte er, recht grob geschulmeister habe ihn denn doch die Schulmeisterstochter. Aber hässliche Frauenzimmer predigten allerwege gern. Gelte dasselbe auch von den Männern, dann sei er freilich zu schön zum Pfarrer.—(Richl)

- 4 Decline in singular and plural "Der jüngste Sohn" "ihr grosses Buch" Synopsis of *mögen* in third person singular indicative and subjunctive active. Write the principal parts of "bitten" "dürfen" "fliegen" "schlagen" "schreiben."
- 5 Explain difference between "essen" and "fressen" "trinken" and "saufen" "wissen" and "kennen."
- 6 State the meaning of each of the following prefixes "er-wehren" "ge-stehen" "ent-schlafen" "voll-enden" and "zer-reissen." Give 5 prepositions followed by the genitive
- 7 Translate

Wer solch ein Herz an seinen Busen drückt,
 Der kann für Herd und mit Freuden fechten,
 Und keines Königs Heermacht fürchtet er.
 Nach Uri fahr' ich steh'nden Fusses gleich,
 Dort lebt ein Gastfreund mir, Herr Walther Fürst,
 Der über diese Zeiten denkt, wie ich.
 Auch find' ich dort den edeln Bannerherrn
 Von Attinghaus—obgleich von hohem Stamm,
 Liebt er das Volk und ehrt die alten Sitten.
 Mit ihnen beiden pfleg' ich Rats, wie man
 Der Landesfeinde mutig sich erwehrt.—(Schiller)

- 8 Write such questions and comments as you would use in reading the above passage with a third-year class
- 9 Translate into German "We could neither go on nor stand still, and we were obliged every moment to grasp some little tree in order to be able to stand on our feet at all. You know that I am not timid, but I can assure you that it was a serious matter."

- 10 Give briefly your idea of the value of German as mental training in high school work Should German replace Greek for college entrance and give reasons for your answer

ENGLISH LITERATURE

- 1 State your preparation for teaching English literature
- 2 (a) What do you consider the most important objects to be accomplished in teaching this subject
(b) How do you aim to attain those objects
- 3 (a) Describe the chief characteristic of the Elizabethan period of English literature
(b) Name three dramatists, two poets, and two prose writers who are most representative of the period
- 4 (a) Make a plan for teaching a Shakespeare play to a fourth-year class (seniors) in a high school
(b) Give reasons for your arrangement
(c) What points do you emphasize
- 5 Distinguish between lyric and epic poetry Cite important examples
- 6 Describe your method of teaching the minor poems of Milton
- 7 Describe your method of approach and your plan of teaching either Burke's Speech on the conciliation or Washington's Farewell address
- 8 On what general principles do you plan your composition work in the high school

LATIN

- 1 State briefly your preparation for teaching Latin, including courses of instruction in college or elsewhere, professional training and experience in teaching
- 2 Classify the principal Roman writers in respect to their writings, as epic poetry, philosophy, history, science, etc.
- 3 Discuss the statement that every child should study Latin for at least one year Give your own opinions as to the aims and value of first-year Latin
- 4 (a) Are the portions of Cæsar, Cicero and Virgil usually read especially adapted to the work of secondary schools
(b) Discuss briefly the qualifications of each author
- 5 (a) Translate from Cæsar's Commentary on the Gallic war Book II Chapter 5 "Cæsar.....eum ad se dimittit"
(b) Give the reason for the case of oratione, senatum; for the mode of intersit, conflegendum sit, introduxerint, populari
(c) Write the principal parts of cohortatus, convenire, coeperint
(d) Change to direct discourse "quanto opere.....coeperint"
- 6 (a) Translate from Cicero's oration Pro lege Manilia Chapter XIII Section 38 "Itinera.....iudices non vult"
(b) Give the principal parts of esse deletas, potest, vult
(c) Give the composition of the following words and show how the meaning of each is derived potest, convenire

- (d) Give briefly your methods of making the orations interesting
- 7 (a) Translate Virgil's Aeneid Book IV lines 622-629
- (b) Write the first three lines indicating the quantity of syllables, division into feet and principal cesuras
- (c) Explain the reference in "Exoriare.....ultor"
- (d) Draw an outline map of the Mediterranean sea and on it trace the course of Aeneas from Troy to Cumæ in Italy, writing the names of the principal places visited

DRAWING

- 1 State briefly your preparation for teaching drawing including courses in instruction, professional training and experience in teaching
- 2 Make a brief outline of the course in drawing showing the work which you will cover in each grade
- 3 Write in detail the plan which you will hand to an eighth-grade teacher at the beginning of the month Specify the month
- 4 Of what value is drawing in the lower grades In the higher grades
- 5 Make in detail the plan which you will hand to a second-grade teacher at the beginning of the month Specify the month
- 6 Draw from memory a map of the United States showing the largest mountain and river systems
- 7 Make a working drawing of some object possible for grades V-VIII
- 8 From nature make a correct sketch of any plant, branch or spray of leaves
- 9 Make a design of *one* of the following
 - (a) the outside door of a house showing carved panels well placed
 - (b) wrought iron gate
- 10 Make a drawing suitable for each of the following days
 - Arbor day
 - Christmas
 - Fourth of July

SUPERVISORS' EXAMINATIONS

I

DUTIES

Give essential facts

- 1 Appointment of supervisors—give law and procedure
- 2 (a) Duties of school visitors
- (b) What can be legally devolved upon a superintendent
- 3 If no duties are prescribed what is the superintendent's special work
- 4 Distinguish between inspection and examination of schools

- 5 What relation should the superintendent hold to the appointment of teachers
- 6 What is the relation of the superintendent to the pupil
- 7 (a) State some of the responsibilities of a superintendent
(b) State some of the perils of a superintendent
- 8 Compare the duties of a superintendent in a small system with those in a large system
- 9 State clearly the special work of a supervisor in a country school

ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION

- 1 What is a public school
- 2 What is a graded school
What must be considered in grading children
- 3 Outline very briefly what stages of advancement should mark the several grades to high school
- 4 Give suggestions for organizing a one-room school
- 5 What is a course of study
- 6 Outline briefly what children ought to accomplish in the first year
- 7 State briefly what with reasonable freedom of initiative and control a superintendent can do as organizer and administrator
- 8 For what are school moneys expended
(a) What expenditure is most important

LAWS

Give essential facts

- 1 Attendance
(a) Who must attend school
(b) Upon whom falls the penalty for absence
(c) What excuses can be pleaded in court
(d) Penalties
- 2 Employment of children
(a) How is the age determined
(b) Who must obtain age certificate
(c) What is the substance of the law prohibiting child labor
(d) Penalties
- 3 Examination of teachers
(a) Who must sign their certificates
(b) In what subjects must teachers be examined
(c) Relation of certificates to wages
- 4 What subjects must be taught in the public schools
- 5 What is the length of the school year
Can wages be demanded for omitted days

HISTORY

- 1 Early educational requirements
- 2 Western reserve fund
(a) How acquired
(b) Educational effect

- 3 Compare average education of 100 years ago with average education of today in respect of
 - (a) usefulness
 - (b) morality
 - (c) industrial efficiency
- 4 State clearly the effect of immigration upon schools

TEACHERS

- 1 How appointed and dismissed
- 2 What is a teacher's contract
What should it contain
- 3 (a) What is the object of a teacher's examination
(b) Of what does it consist
(c) What subjects are required
(d) By whom is the certificate issued
- 4 What are the qualifications of a good teacher
- 5 Describe an unqualified teacher
- 6 What is the relation of the teacher to the children
- 7 Outline topics for a teachers' meeting stating what the purpose is

OUTLINES OF COURSES IN HISTORY AND CIVICS FOR ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS OF CONNECTICUT

Recommended by the Committee on History appointed by the Council of Education

INTRODUCTION

In any classification of the subjects of study and the assignment of the part each should bear in the general scheme of education the subject of history must always be accorded an important place; it is so broad in its scope, so inclusive in the range of its facts, it touches the lives of institutions and the lives of men at so many points and withal it so illuminates the future through the lessons and experiences of the past that without it a well-rounded education is impossible.

The purposes of the study of history may be many, and varied according to the points of view of the particular student or the particular teacher; the subject, or rather its treatment, resolves itself therefore into questions of selection and of emphasis.

It is not plain that there is any one leading purpose in the study of history, nor any one best method of presenting the subject to all learners.

What may be called the intellectual method of approach and treatment will lay much emphasis upon the acquisition of a knowledge of the facts of history both personal and institutional, will study these facts first as abstract concepts and then in their relation to one another and through this study will try to understand the past, to interpret the present, and, perhaps to look into the future.

This method will not emphasize the ethical value of history study but will leave the moral qualities of courage, honesty, perseverance, self denial, ambition, patriotism and the like, as mirrored in the great characters of history to be developed incidentally. It will emphasize whatever appeals to the intellectual faculties and will seek as one of its main purposes the development of ability to think clearly, logically and potentially.

Another view of the purposes of history study may be stated or described in general terms as that which gives first place and emphasis to the ethical; it raises the moral above the intellectual, and essays to make the individual student nobler and morally better by a careful study of the distinguishing characteristics and virtues which have made the great names of history.

Children are imitative, they copy what they admire, they have little use for, or comprehension of the purely abstract, we all have our heroes, and many of the noblest qualities which shine forth in the lives of men today are mere reflections, or intensified images of the virtues of long ago.

All education, whether in the department of history or elsewhere, has two main ends or purposes.

(1) Such a drawing out and development of all that is finest and best physically, mentally and morally in the individual, as to give the nobler qualities full mastery over whatever may be ignoble or base, and so to make possible the highest enjoyment of the individual life.

(2) So to enlarge the individual horizon as to encircle within its interest everything that makes for the betterment of the race of mankind and to make the Law of Service the first and greatest law.

Of all subjects of the ordinary school curriculum, or of general human interest, none can compare with history in its adaptability to the cultivation of practically the whole list of moral qualities; truth, courage, heroism, self denial and their long line of kindred virtues find their exemplification in the characters of history and only the inspirational teacher of broad mind and large heart is needed to make history a most potent influence in the building of well-balanced character.

Assuming that the propositions above stated are accepted it appears that history, in its very nature an informational subject of first rank, may be in the hands of a skilled teacher an effective instrument for the highest cultivation of at once the intellectual and the moral qualities of the student.

It has been the purpose of the committee to outline a course of study that should be suggestive at least for schools of all kinds of whatever quality, grading, or equipment; it should be helpful as well to the teacher of the small ungraded school, in the remote country districts, as to the teacher of the thoroughly graded and generously equipped city school.

Extremes have been avoided, hobbies have been excluded and an attempt has been made to outline a course that may fairly satisfy the proposition that the school curriculum, in whatever subject, should be adapted to the capacity of the average pupil in a typical school.

If the course seems to cover or require too much for a given school or class, the teacher, if she is worthy the title, will find it easy so to modify the requirements as to adapt the course to the local conditions; on the other hand if the requirements of these outlines are not sufficiently inclusive it will be a simple matter so to enlarge any main or sub-topic as to furnish as much material as can be handled by the most progressive and efficient classes.

Much care on the part of the teacher is needed in cutting or enlarging the requirements of the curriculum, whether this or any other, lest one topic be unduly emphasized at the expense of another, for it should be noted that the pet hobby of the particular teacher is sure to manifest itself in the way she cuts or enlarges the requirements of the course of study.

The committee recognizes biography as the best basis for the earlier work in the child's study of history, this is to be followed by tracing the rise and development of the institution, the state and the nation and the relation of each to each and each to all.

The committee deems it proper to call the attention of teachers of history to the belief now held by a constantly growing number of careful students of government that by far the greatest waste in history teaching

results from the excessive and disproportionate amount of time which is spent in the study of wars. Of course wars should be studied, and they should receive much attention because they have played an important part in both racial and national evolution, but such study should not involve the teaching of the military minutiae of campaigns and battles. Only enough of campaigns and battles need be taught to make clear the spirit and method with which the wars have been carried on. Bravery, persistence, self-sacrifice, devotion to duty, and other qualities of mind and heart belonging to real heroism and strong manhood, may well receive attention as they find illustration in the hardships of the march and of the battlefield.

The effectiveness of history teaching in the primary grades will depend largely upon the enthusiasm and intelligence with which the teacher enters upon her work. The teacher must realize the importance of making a wise selection of her material, so that the transition from the fairy story and myth to the historical story shall be gradual; but the child must be made to feel that the story is real and deals with facts and with people who have actually lived.

For the work as it advances a good working library of reference books, standard works on history, and historical stories for collateral reading will be found well-nigh indispensable. No teacher should be expected to do her best work without these aids.

If the pupil is confined to the bare outline of historical data, given in the typical text-book, it is very probable that he will form a dislike for study while in school and will have no taste for historical reading after he leaves school.

An important aim of the teacher should be to make the subject so attractive to the pupil that he will always have a real interest in it, he should be so drilled in the use of reference books that reading and study, after school days are over, may be pursued with pleasure and profit.

The teacher must be a student of history if she is to be a successful teacher of the subject. She must have a larger basis to work upon than that presented in any single book. Her interest in her work and her preparation for it are essential factors to success, and that her preparation may be broad, scholarly, and accurate she should be furnished with ample facilities.

Alternative courses are outlined for grade vii; it is believed that a short course in English history furnishes the best basis for work in American history after that grade has been passed; it will be noted, however, that the course in American history draws largely upon the facts of English history while at the same time it makes American history its real basis.

It is the committee's idea that the English course should be taken in schools where conditions and equipment of books, maps, etc., are such as to make it possible.

The committee believes that the subject of civics is important but that it should be taught with proper emphasis and at the proper time

as a topic in the general subject in history rather than that it should be treated as a separate or distinct subject, to be so listed in the school curriculum.

The bibliography which is made a part of the outline will, it is believed, be of much assistance in collecting reference books and in outlining courses of collateral reading.

OUTLINES FOR ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

First grade

Stories of primitive life told by the teacher to the pupils:—the Indians, the Eskimos, and the early inhabitants of the locality. Make much use of pictures. Observe anniversaries like Thanksgiving, Christmas, Washington's birthday, Arbor day, and Memorial day.

NOTE Time and place will have little significance to primary children. It is the story that appeals to the child's imagination, that has intense action, can be graphically told in a series of word pictures, that will win his interest, focus his attention, secure close application of thought, and encourage him to freely express himself in the reproduction of the story.

Second grade

Same as in first grade. Add stories of child life of other lands. Encourage the children to collect and bring into class articles used by Indians, Eskimos, Chinese and Japanese. Have pupils reproduce stories told, and, in their drawing lessons make pictures of wigwams, tepees, igloos, etc. Make concrete, so far as is possible, the teaching of history in the primary grades by having the class visit local historic sites, and learn the story of the lives of men who have lived in the vicinity and become famous in the state's or the nation's history.

Third grade

Continue oral presentation, and let the stories include the great heroes of all nations and times. The primary purpose of the teacher of this grade should be to interest the children in history reading.

Let one half of the time be given to stories in American history. In local history use the lives of Captain John Mason, Uncas, and Miantonomoh in connection with the Pequot war, study the customs and habits of Indian life and the relation of the River Indian to the settlers of Connecticut.

Observe historic anniversary days, and have the pupils commit to memory patriotic poems and songs, and learn the story of the flag.

For books, to be read by the children, use Haaren and Poland's Famous men of Greece, Famous men of Rome, Famous men of the middle ages, Eggleston's Great Americans for little Americans, Baldwin's Fifty famous stories retold or books of similar grade.

Fourth grade

Continue oral presentation. Review work of previous grades. Have pupils reproduce stories told by the teacher and also those which they have read silently.

Use for reading books Guerber's Story of the Greeks, Haaren's Ballads and tales, Eggleston's American life and adventure, Baldwin's

Old stories of the East and Mary Hancock's children of history, early times, later times.

In stories of American life make prominent the discoverers, Columbus and the Cabots; the explorers, De Soto and Hudson; the colonists, Smith and the Pilgrims.

For local history take such topics as the Dutch in Connecticut, the first English settlement, the Pequot war and the Charter oak.

Fifth grade

In this and succeeding grades the course should provide for the use of elementary text-books that will give the pupils the essential facts of United States history. (For suggestions as to text-books see end of sixth grade.)

Make prominent in this grade the periods of discovery and exploration, and the manners and customs of colonial life. In this connection use, for topics in local history, Nathan Hale, Israel Putnam, Governor Winthrop, Governor Andros and the Charter, Oliver Ellsworth.

The geography of history should be begun in this grade. Time and place should receive attention so as to make the history work more definite in its character. Have pupils make free use of maps in locating all important places named.

TOPICS

The original inhabitants of America

Spanish discoveries and explorations

English discoveries and explorations

Early attempts to make settlements by the { Spanish
English
Dutch
French

Colonies in { Virginia
Plymouth
Massachusetts bay

Colonization of Connecticut

Customs and manners of colonial life

Typical colonies { New York
Pennsylvania
Carolinas
Georgia

French colonization in America

Struggle between France and England in America

Causes of trouble between England and America

The revolution

Sixth grade

In the preceding grade the entire story of American history may be read by the class, but emphasis should be given to the first three periods of that history. For the sixth grade the first three periods may be reviewed, but emphasis should be placed on the national period.

Review topics of local history given in grades three, four, and five and take in advance topics such as the following: Western reserve, Jonathan Trumbull, Newgate prison, Charles Goodyear.

TOPICS

The years of weakness of the young republic
 Why the federal convention was called and what it did
 Size of country in area and population
 Westward growth
 Agencies for development of the west
 Customs during Washington's administration, means of travel, and methods of communication
 Acquisition of territory (study it geographically)
 The great inventions of the period
 Trouble over slavery
 Cause, principal events, and results of the civil war
 A reunited country and the new south

Text-books for fifth and sixth grades

Tappan's	Story of our country
Montgomery's	Short history of the United states
Scudder's	Short history of the United states
Channing's	A short history of the United states

Supplementary reading

Gordy's	Colonial days
Blaisdell's	Story of American history
Hart's	Colonial children
Guerber's	Story of the thirteen colonies
Gordy's	American explorers
Southworth's	Builders of our continent
McMurray's	Pioneers on land and sea
James Otis's	Mary of Plymouth
	Ruth of Boston
	Stephen of Philadelphia
	Peter of New Amsterdam
	Richard of Jamestown
	Calvert of Maryland
H B Niver's	Great names and nations, ancient and modern

Civics for fifth and sixth grades

Have pupils locate and name the public property of the vicinity, such as statehouse, post office, arsenal, courthouse, jail, halls of record, city hall, almshouse, and schoolhouse, and tell to which one of the political divisions — state, county, town, etc., — each one of these buildings belongs. Have familiar talks with the children concerning the necessity of government. Illustrate by making comparisons of the government of the family, playground, and school with that of the state.

Consider the difference between natural and political boundaries, how natural boundaries may become political, and how the government of district, town, county, state, and country is limited by these boundaries. Familiarize pupils with the meaning of the names district, town, city, state, and nation.

Teach that Connecticut is divided into eight sections called counties, and that the town in which he lives is one of the towns which together form a county. Illustrate the comparative size of town, county, state, and nation by the use of maps.

Have pupils name persons of their acquaintance who are employed as public servants, such as town clerk, postmaster, firemen, policemen, etc., and help them to understand in what capacity they serve as employees of state, county, city, or town.

Teach school organization and administration; where and when the meetings are held; how organized; who have the right to vote; what business is transacted; what officers are elected, and what their duties are. By the use of simple illustrations from the home, the playground, and schoolroom, teach what government is and what it is for. Call out from the children their ideas of the benefits of government, the duties of officers, the obligations of those who have the right to vote, and the desirability of obedience to law. In this connection make much of ethical teaching.

The above outline is to indicate how the child's attention may be called to those agencies of civil government with which he is already somewhat familiar, in such a way that an additional meaning may be given them, and that they may illustrate, in a measure, the relation of the pupil himself to the government through them.

Seventh grade

The systematic study of history should be pursued in this grade along broader lines and with this end in view a higher grade of text-book and more comprehensive topics, as outlined below, should be used.

TOPICS

- 1 Period of discovery
- 2 Spanish discoverers
- 3 French discoverers and explorers
- 4 English discoverers and explorers
- 5 Purpose of rival European nations in coming to America
- 6 Period of colonization
- 7 Virginia and the Cavaliers—settlements, life, occupation, trade, customs, dress, government, slavery, plantations, social status
- 8 Pilgrims—religious persecutions, exile, life in Holland, partnership with London merchants, voyage of "Mayflower," compact government, life, religious observances, laws, punishments, customs, treatment of Indians, religious liberty
- 9 Puritans—Massachusetts bay colony, difference between Pilgrims and Puritans, intolerance, Quakers, witchcraft
- 10 The Dutch in America—settlements, patroons, trade, customs, influence of Dutch on colonial life
- 11 Struggle for supremacy between Spain, Holland, France, and England
- 12 French and Indian wars—causes, principal events, principal expeditions, joining of colonists with England against France, attitude of Indians, supremacy of English at Quebec, passing of power of France
- 13 Growth of colonies—struggle for supremacy between the colonists, lack of cohesive force, necessity for union, growing dislike of England, tyranny of governors
- 14 War of the revolution—causes, taxation without representation, navigation acts, writs of assistance, molasses act, stamp act, tax on glass, lead, tea, quartering act, Boston port bill, Boston massacre, Boston tea party, employment of Hessians, declaration of independence, colonial congress, first and second continental

- congress, Lexington and Concord, Bunker hill, Continental army, war in the north, war in the south, Burgoyne's expedition, French alliance, battle of Saratoga, battle of Yorktown, treaty of Paris
- 15 The following topics are better suited for written history recitations or historical compositions
- 16 Men of mark of each period: Columbus, De Soto, John Smith, Raleigh, Miles Standish, Brewster, La Salle, Marquette, Champlain, Hudson, Penn, Washington, Jefferson, Ethan Allen, Sevier, Putnam, John Adams, Samuel Adams, Patrick Henry, La Fayette, Greene, Marion, Sumter, Braddock, Burgoyne, Wolfe, Montcalm, Schuyler, John Hancock, Franklin

The Indians
 Voyage of the "Mayflower"
 Colonial customs
 Plantation life in Virginia
 New England colonial life
 The Puritan sabbath
 Dutch life in New Amsterdam
 The days of the stage coach
 Indian wars—causes, effects, incidents
 Pioneer life
 Independence and July 4th
 Revolutionary war

Grade eight

HISTORY

The eighth grade will begin its work with a more formal study of the Critical period, the Federal convention and the Constitution as indicated in the following outline:

- i The critical period
 - 1 Why so called
 - 2 Relation of the states
 - 3 Basis of government
 - 4 Financial problems
 - 5 Maryland and the Northwest territory
 - 6 Reasons for the demand for a strong central government
- ii The new nation
 - 1 The constitutional convention
 - a Why called
 - b When and where
 - c Composition
 - d Compromises
 - e Relation to the states
 - f Results

iii The constitution of the United states

1 Legislative department	House of representatives	{ eligibility to apportionment number represents what term of office presiding officer census
	Senate	{ eligibility to office how elected number term of office represents what presiding officer
2 Executive department	President	{ eligibility how elected term of office oath of office impeachment duties and powers
	Vice-president	
3 Judicial department	Cabinet	{ how chosen number term of office duties
	Judges	{ how chosen number term of office how removable
	Courts	{ supreme circuit district

Congress

1 Time of meeting	{ Has power : to lay taxes to coin money to regulate commerce to naturalize foreigners to establish postoffices to declare war to maintain arsenals to maintain lighthouses to make new states
2 Adjournment	
3 Treason	
4 Powers	
5 How a bill becomes a law	

President

1 Commander of army	{ of { ambassadors ministers consuls judges postmasters
2 Makes treaties	
3 Appointments in connection with senate	
4 Messages	

Before beginning the study of the constitution have the class review the civics outlined for the grade, colonial government and the government under the articles of confederation.

No attempt should be made to teach the philosophy of constitutional government. Only the great fundamental facts of representative government, the principal function of the executive, legislative, and judicial officers, the methods of their election, terms of office, eligibility, and salaries should be seriously considered, and that for the threefold purpose of laying the foundation for the ethical teaching of the subject, for its more scientific treatment in the high school and for interpreting to the child the meaning of history of the national period that follows.

REFERENCES

For books on civics see "Pathfinder," Part II, pp. 113, 114. For charts on colonial government, growth of union, articles of confederation, see "Pathfinder," Part II, pp. 114-117, 127, 128.

- iv Twelve years of Federalist leadership, during the administrations of Washington and Adams
- v The genesis of political parties
- vi Opening of the west
- vii Another war for independence
- viii Commercial development due to carrying-ways, inventions, productive powers of the soil and mines
- ix Questions relating to territory: Louisiana, Florida, Texas, Mexican cession, Oregon, Gadsden, Monroe doctrine, Missouri compromise
- x Jackson, Webster, Clay, Calhoun
- xi The Mexican war—its causes and results
- xii Slavery
 - 1 Its genesis
 - a influence of Dale's reforms
 - b influence of the cotton gin
 - c influence of soil, climate and ideals
 - d influence on immigration
 - 2 Its problems as shown by the rise of territorial questions, of a growing opposition; questions of petition, mails, escaping slaves
 - 3 The Omnibus bill—facts and results
 - 4 Kansas-Nebraska bill—facts and results
 - 5 Other facts e g the Dred Scott decision and John Brown
- xiii Abraham Lincoln
 - 1 His early career
 - a humble beginning
 - b new home
 - c a laborer
 - d miscellaneous data
 - 2 His manhood
 - a political career to 1860
 - b marriage and growth
 - 3 Characteristics
 - Read Lowell, Whitman, etc

- xiv Civil war and its immediate causes
 - 1 Western campaign
 - 2 Richmond campaign
 - 3 Blockading of the ports
- (Limit to three weeks' study)
- xv Results of the war: the death of Lincoln
- xvi Problems of reconstruction
- xvii A reunited nation
- xviii The Spanish-American war
 - 1 Causes
 - 2 Results
- xix Our American ideal
 - "One nation, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all"

After studying the preceding topics, give the remainder of the year to a careful review of the whole subject, based upon the following topics:

- 1 European conditions that encouraged the exploration and colonization of America
 - in Europe previous to the 16th century
 - social and political causes in Europe, and effects here
 - motives of, in the 16th and 17th centuries
 - 2 Emigration
 - motives of in the present century
 - from Asia to our western coast
 - relationship to slavery and the poor whites
 - from the Atlantic coast westward
 - 3 How we came to be an English-speaking nation
 - 4 How we attained our present area
 - 5 The moneys we have used
 - 6 The revenues we have raised
 - 7 The wars we have fought
 - 8 Development of intercommunication and transportation; railroad, telegraph, press, telephone
 - 9 Great American inventions—Cotton gin, reaper, telegraph, steam engine and steamboat, printing press
 - 10 Productive development affecting industries:—Coal, iron, limestone, oil, pine, sugar, cotton, corn, wheat, gas
 - 11 Sequence of political parties
 - 12 Our great men—in war, in politics, in diplomacy, in letters, in industrial life
 - 13 Slavery
 - 14 The development of popular government
 - 15 Our population and its growth
 - 16 Our Indian relations
 - 17 Our foreign relations
 - 18 In schools of nine grades review English history, giving special consideration to its influence upon American history. Examples of important topics for such review are
 - The Magna charta
 - Defeat of the Spanish armada
 - Religious persecution in the time of the Stuarts
 - Struggle between the Puritans and the Stuarts
 - 19 The influence of geographic conditions on historical movements
 - 20 Great American authors and the use they have made of historical material
- As a suggestion for the teaching of the above-named topics the following outline on slavery is given

Chart on slavery

I	In Spain and Portugal	
II	In West Indies	
		First importation from where? date by whom? why?
III	During period of colonization	Royal Africa company English government Indentured servants in Virginia Influence on immigration Comparative numbers and North South Employment Competition of slave and free labor
IV	Revolutionary period	Change of feeling about it North South Ordinance of 1787 In the constitution enumeration importation runaway slaves Opinion of statesmen Importation after 1808 In Vermont Relation to poor whites Free colored people in the south Effect of the cotton gin Influence on settlement labor education Influenced by physical geography Louisiana purchase Florida war
V	National period	Missouri compromise Admission of States in pairs The anti-slavery movement in Jackson's administration Wilmot proviso Compromise of 1850 Underground railroad and personal Liberty bills Kansas-Nebraska bill Abolitionists and Uncle Tom's cabin Assault on Sumner Dred Scott decision As cause of secession Emancipation proclamation 13th, 14th and 15th amendments

In making use of the above-named topics for a general review of history, it should be borne in mind by the teacher that this is the grade for relating American history to the general world movements among

men. Illustrative material from Egyptian, Grecian, Roman, German, and other old-world history can be profitably used to interpret the new-world's history, to enlarge the child's vision so that he may see that history did not begin with that of the United States, and to help him to realize that American history is but a continuation of the history of the older countries. Such history teaching will help the pupils to understand in a measure the interrelation and interdependence of the nations of the world, and make for the brotherhood of man and universal peace.

LOCAL HISTORY

In this grade the study of the history of the city, town, or state should be made to correlate with that of the nation and England.

Such topics as The Dutch, Thomas Hooker, Fundamental orders, The charter, Lady Fenwick, Gov Andros, Gov Winthrop, The regicides, Silas Deane, The Hartford convention, Jonathan Trumbull, Newgate prison, Israel Putnam, Nathan Hale, Gideon Welles, Western reserve, Oliver Ellsworth, and Prudence Crandall can be intelligently studied only in their relationship to national and European history. The above-named topics should not be studied independently but in connection with their related topics in national and European history. Thomas Hooker and the Fundamental orders should be correlated with the study of the topic, Development of popular government; Gov Andros, Gov Winthrop, and the Charter should be taken up in connection with the study of the reign of Charles II.

The foregoing outlines are for schools of eight grades.

For schools having nine grades the optional outline of English history is presented for the seventh grade, and the outlines in American history as given for the seventh and eighth grades of an eight-year course, are recommended for the eighth and ninth grades.

Seventh grade (optional)

In schools of nine grades it is recommended that the basis work of grade seven be in English history as outlined below. The primary purpose of the teacher should be to lay a broader foundation for the study of American history in the succeeding grades. With this end in view let emphasis be placed on those topics of English history that are closely related to American history.

TOPICS

Give special attention to the following

- 1 Early Briton and Roman rule
- 2 The coming of the English
- 3 Struggle between English and the Danes. Work of Alfred the Great
- 4 Norman influence and the conquest, William the Conqueror, feudal system, life and customs
- 5 Richard I and crusades
- 6 John Lackland and the Magna charta
- 7 Beginning of the House of commons
- 8 Independence of Scotland
- 9 Hundred years' war
- 10 Wars of the roses

- 11 Henry VII and the decay of feudalism. Columbus and the Cabots
- 12 Elizabeth's reign. Gilbert, Drake and Raleigh in America
- 13 Defeat of the Spanish armada
- 14 The Stuarts to the end of the reign of James II. Settlement of Virginia, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Pennsylvania and New York. The regicides
- 15 The commonwealth
- 16 Navigation laws
- 17 Effect of change of government in England on American colonization
- 18 Capture of New York from the Dutch
- 19 Settlement of Pennsylvania
- 20 William, Mary and Anne. The intercolonial wars in America
- 21 French and Indian war
- 22 Capture of Quebec
- 23 George III. The winning of American independence. Establishment of the American nation
- 24 Effect of French revolution on English and American history
- 25 War of 1812
- 26 Reforms of 1832
- 27 Abolition of slavery in British colonies
- 28 Victorian reign
 - Opium war
 - Crimean war
 - Sepoy rebellion
 - Government of Ireland

TEXT-BOOKS

- | | | |
|--------------------------|--|----------------------------|
| Tappan E M | England's story | Houghton Mifflin Co |
| Blaisdell A T | Stories from English history | Ginn & Co Boston |
| Montgomery D H | Leading facts of English history | Ginn & Co |
| <i>For teachers' use</i> | | |
| Bourne Henry E | Medieval and modern Europe | Longman N Y |
| Bulfinch Thomas | Age of chivalry | Lee & Shepard Boston |
| Caldecott | English colonization and Empire | Scribner N Y |
| Cheighton M | Age of Elizabeth | Longman N Y |
| Doyle J A | English colonies in America | Holt N Y |
| Green J R | A short history of the English people | Macmillan N Y |
| Lodge Henry Cabot | Short history of the English colonies in America | Harpers N Y |
| <i>For pupils' use</i> | | |
| Church A J | Stories from English history | Macmillan N Y |
| Dickens Charles | Child's history of England | |
| Tappan E M | European hero stories | Houghton Mifflin Co Boston |
| Guerber Helene A | Story of the English | American Book Co |
| Thackeray | The Virginians | |
| | Round-about papers — half a loaf | |

CIVIL GOVERNMENT

General theme:—

Development of democratic institution and republican form of government

TOPICS

Witenagemot
Magna charta
Bill of rights
Parliament
Mayflower compact
Fundamental orders
Albany convention
New England confederacy
Declaration of independence

Books of reference

Fiske John Critical period of American history Houghton Mifflin Co Boston

LOCAL HISTORY

Pequot war
Fundamental orders, or the first written constitution
Charter granted to Connecticut by Charles II
Seizure of the charter
Union of the Connecticut colonies into one state

TOPICS

As emphasis is placed on English history in this grade, the following topics in local history, because of their bearing on the relationship of Connecticut history to that of Europe, are selected.

- 1 The Dutch in Connecticut
- 2 Securing the charter
- 3 Thomas Hooker
- 4 Andros and the charter
- 5 John Mason and the Pequot war
- 6 Connecticut at Ticonderoga
- 7 Newgate prison
- 8 The regicides

Books of reference

Johnson Alexander	Connecticut	(American Commonwealth series) Houghton Mifflin Co Boston
Sanford Elias B	Connecticut	S S Scranton Co Hartford
Hollister G H	History of Connecticut—2 vols	Dussie & Peck New Haven
	Connecticut as a colony and as a state	Forrest Morgan, Editor, Pub
Roberts George S	Historic towns of the Connecticut valley	Society of Conn Hartford
Bacon Edwin M	The Connecticut river and the valley of the Connecticut	Robson & Adees G P Putnam's Sons

CIVICS

The study of civics should be closely correlated with the study of history. When local history is being studied the government of the home town or city should be considered. The civil government of Connecticut can be best taught when the colonial history and government of the state is being studied by the class, and so much of the Federal constitution as is necessary to an intelligent study of the nation's history and development should be taught as the class begins the study of the national period. This preliminary study of the constitution should be assigned only to the highest class of the grammar school, and it is recommended that the study of the state government should not be given to pupils below the seventh grade.

Very little of the formal study of civics can be economically done below the sixth grade. However, the reasons for government in the home and the school and the purposes of good government in general should form a part of the instruction in every grade.

Some concrete work, even in the lower grades, can be profitably done by having the pupils name and locate the public buildings of the vicinity, such as the post office, the courthouse, the city hall, the armory, the almshouse, and the schoolhouse, and tell to what division of government each belongs, and by having them name different officials of their acquaintance, naming offices that they occupy and divisions of government that they represent. The purposes of this instruction should be to stimulate the pupil to form the habit of observing the activities of the life of the community and making use of this observation in his school work.

And this kind of instruction can be profitably extended to the field of mathematics. Every school should have a local arithmetic which should deal with problems of the community's life. Numbers that deal with cost of road building, laying of sidewalks, expenses for collecting garbage, water supply, and the taxes to support the local government would have a significance to the pupils that can not be obtained from the problems of the ordinary text-book. The material for this work could be collected by the pupils. The officials of the community would be glad to co-operate with the teachers by furnishing them reports which would give them facts, such as the assessed value of the property of the town, the tax rate, number of miles of road to be maintained, acres of park area, etc., etc., which could be used as the basis for formulating the problems.

The beginnings of the study of civil government should be made to relate to the industrial, economic, commercial and civil life of the community. It should be made concrete as far as possible, so as to form the basis for the study of the civil government of the state and nation.

CHART

UNIT OF SCHOOL ADMINISTRATION

Annual meeting: where and for what purpose held; who has right to attend and participate in such meeting?

Organization	{ Moderator: duties	
	{ Clerk: duties	
	{ Report of clerk	
	{ Report of committees	
	{ Committee	{ number
		{ duties
		{ how elected
	{ Rate maker	
	{ Levy of tax rate	

STATE

Connecticut under commissioners from Massachusetts

First constitution

The charter of 1662

Constitution of 1818

Legislative department	{ Senate
	{ House of representatives

Executive department	{ Governor
	{ Lieutenant-governor
	{ Secretary
	{ Treasurer
	{ Comptroller

Judicial department

Teach the manner of electing the above-named officials, their terms of office, salaries and duties.

In teaching the duties of treasurer and comptroller, and the method of raising money to pay the salaries of officials, correlate the work with the subject of taxes in arithmetic.

CHART

TOPIC OUTLINE FOR STUDY OF CITY GOVERNMENT

City election, when and how often held.

Division of city into wards. How many, and what officers does each ward elect?

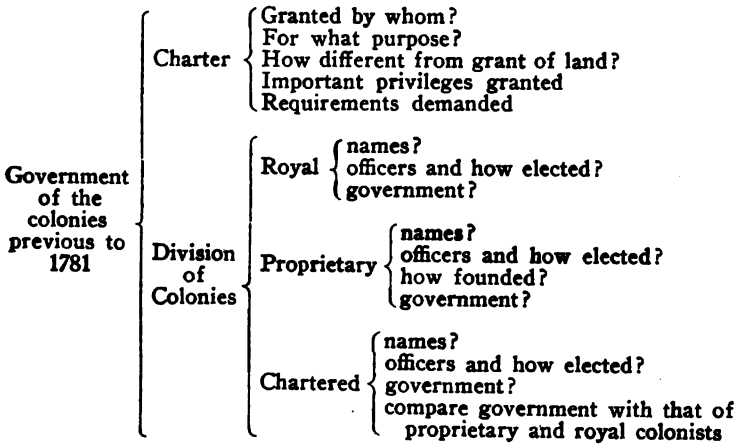
City officers	{	Mayor
		Clerk
		Collector
		Treasurer
		Comptroller
		Marshal
		Registrar
		Assessors
		Recorder
		Corporation council
		Judge of police court
		Prosecuting attorney
		Building inspector
		Sealer of weights and measures
		Rate maker
		City weighers
		Aldermen
Commissioners	{	Councilmen
		Board of education
		Board of finance
		Board of contract and supply
		board of fire commissioners
		Board of health commissioners
		Board of park commissioners
		Police department
		Board of street commissioners
		Board of water commissioners
		Board of charity commissioners

Teach methods of election, terms of office, and duties of officers, their salaries and how the money is raised to pay these salaries, and who have the right to vote for these officers.

In this connection the city charter and the ordinances of the city government may be considered in an elementary way.

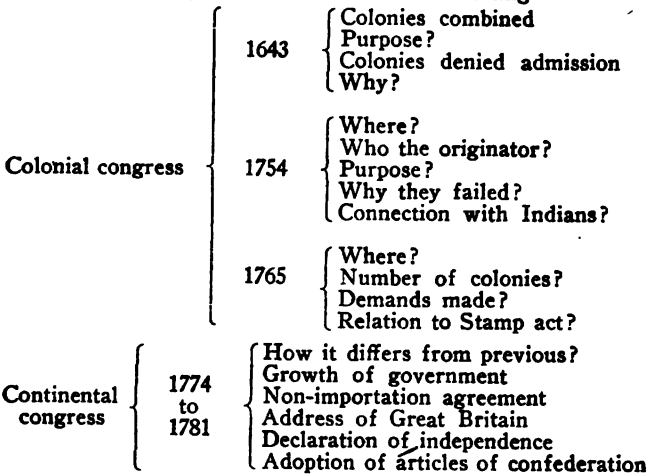
The ethics of the subject can be best introduced by the consideration of the proper use of public property, especially such as the children make use of, as the text-books, the books of the public library, the streets, the parks, and the public playgrounds.

A CHART ON THE GOVERNMENT OF THE COLONIES PREVIOUS TO 1781



The relation of the assemblies to town meetings

Samuel Adams, the Father of the town meeting



A CHART ON THE GROWTH OF UNION AND THE ARTICLES OF
CONFEDERATION

Growth of union	New England confederation of 1643	
	Intercolonial correspondence and conference at Albany in 1684	
	Franklin and the Albany convention of 1754	
	Bill of rights	} 1765
	Committees of correspondence	
	First continental congress	} 1774
	Non-importation acts	
	Address to people of great Britain	
	Declaration of rights. 1775	} 1776
	Declaration of independence. 1776	
Adoption of articles of confederation. 1781	} 1781	
Annapolis convention of 1787		
Constitutional convention of 1787		
First national congress of 1789		
Articles of confederation 1781-1789	Recommended in 1777	
	Why delay in adoption?	
	Relation to Northwest territory	
	Powers of state	Retain sovereignty
		Instruments to execute the decree of con- federation
		Could not be coerced
		Each state had one vote
	Powers of confedera- tion	All sovereign power to declare war
		make treaties
		send ambassadors
		coin money
		establish postroads
		manage Indians
		sustain the navy
		fix standards of weights and measures
Articles of confederation 1781-1789	Limitation of the powers of the confederation	No executive or judiciary
		Could not collect taxes
		Could not raise an army
	One government to-day, thirteen to-morrow	
	Critical period of American history	
Need of a strong central government		

BOOKS ON CIVIL GOVERNMENT

For teachers

American political ideas	Harper	John Fiske
Civil government in the United States	Houghton, Mifflin & Co	John Fiske Benjamin Harrison
This country of ours	Scribners	
The government of the American people	Hough- ton, Mifflin & Co	Strong & Shafer
American politics	Henry Holt & Co	Alex Johnston
Training for citizenship	Lothrop	Smith

For pupils

American history, government and institutions	The Journal Press Windsor Locks Conn	Daniel Howard
How we are governed	D Lothrop Co	A L Dawes
Our government	Ginn & Co	Macy
How the republic is governed	Scribners	Noah Brooks
Century book for young Americans	Century Co	Brooks

REPORT OF SUB-COMMITTEE ON HIGH SCHOOL HISTORY

The committee recommends for non-preparatory pupils a four-year course of history with three recitations per week, to follow the order recommended by the Committee of seven, the Special committee of the New England teachers' association, in their syllabus (printed 1904, Heath & Co.), and modified by the Committee of five:

First year—Ancient history to 800 A. D.

Second year—English history to 1760 (with reference also to continental history).

Third year—Modern history (chiefly European and English after 1760).

Fourth year—American history.

For college preparatory pupils the committee recommends a course in history to comprise two units for admission to college, one unit of which shall be a required subject (if any subjects are required by the college), the other unit of which shall be an optional to be grouped with some one-year unit (a unit means five recitations per week throughout the year).

The two units recommended are: I Ancient history (required). II American history and civics (optional). It is recommended, in order to facilitate the formation and handling of classes in high schools, that the course in Ancient history be divided between the first and third years, the first year's course to be the same as that of general pupils, the third year's course to be more advanced and suited to the greater maturity of the pupils. It is realized, however, that a five-period course in the third year would accomplish as much as the six-period course of two years, and so the outline has been made suitable for either course of study. The course in American history should contain all essentials of American history, and all the topics of English history essential to an understanding of Colonial conditions and later parallel developments of democracy in England and the United States, as well as a course in present-day civics, starting from local conditions as its nucleus. Such a course would be practically equivalent to the two years of English and American history of the general course. No attempt is made to make these courses indispensable to one another, for it is realized that many pupils, especially in the general course, will wish to take only one, two, or three years of history.

It is recommended that text-books be used as the basis of class work, and that so far as the resources of the school permit, reference works be secured to be chosen from (1) other text-books, (2) standard books of reference, biographies of great men, etc., (3) collections of extracts from sources (especially for English and American history).

As to methods the committee would emphasize the need of both a chronological and a topical treatment of important matters. If the chronological order be followed in advance work, the daily "rapid fire" review and the formal review at the end of the term or course should group facts by topics, thus giving the pupil a grasp of his history from

two points of view. Furthermore, while many names and dates are necessary in the advance work to make clear the course of events, the review should emphasize only those dates and names that are associated with the epochs of history and are to be permanently retained.

History should be vivified by photographs, stories, poetry, and close study of geography and of biography.

In addition to the preparation of the daily lesson the pupil should progress from simple outlines and short reports in the first year to careful notebook keeping and comparisons that involve some independent judgment in the fourth year. The teacher should bear in mind that the pupil ought to take from the completed course not only a thorough grounding in essential facts and developments, but also some idea of the method by which the facts of history are ascertained and a wholesome consciousness that he is only on the threshold of the intensive and critical study of the past.

The following outlines are intended to show what all high schools should be able to accomplish.

ANCIENT HISTORY

I year — 3 periods		III year — Additional topics and time	
Topics	Time	Topics	Time
Geography of Oriental nations	2 lessons		
Brief reference to civilizations of Oriental nations	2 lessons		
Contribution of these nations to Greek civilization and to our own	1 lesson	Further details political and social	2 lessons
Geography of Greece in relation to the East and its internal divisions	2 lessons	Discussion on environment as affecting history, comparison of various modern races and comment on difference of effect under modern conditions (e g the sea is now a highway, not a barrier)	2 lessons
(Details to be filled in with history)			
Probable origin of the primitive Greek people	1 lesson		
Greek legends and myths, selected to show Greek ideals, Greek customs and religion, etc	5 lessons	References to Greek myths in English literature	1 lesson
The Greek race outside of Hellas (Geographical)	1 lesson	Primitive groups, family, brotherhood, etc	
The Greek colonies	1 lesson	Relations of colonies and home states	
Influences tending to bind Greeks together	2 lessons	Some details of various games of Greece and Oracle at Delphi	2 lessons

I year		III year	
Topics	Time	Topics	Time
Influences toward separation	1 lesson	Extinct and overlaid cultures of Aegean Basin	
Minoan, Mycenaean, and Milesian culture epochs		Some appreciation of height to which they developed before extinction	
Political evolution of Athens and Sparta		Comparison with modern theories of state and individual	
Lawgivers, education of young, relation of states and people	6 lessons	Reforms (in detail)	
		Effects of slavery as an institution	3 lessons
Persian wars	3 lessons	Boldness and originality of Greek strategy in Persian wars	1 lesson
Confederation of Delos		Discussion of the political effect of confederation of Delos	1 lesson
Great men of these days at Athens	4 lessons		
Sparta in and after the Persian wars	1 lesson	Greek art, literature, philosophy	4 lessons
Peloponnesian war	3 lessons	Greek life (customs, etc)	4 lessons
Epaminondas and the Thebans	1 lesson		
Macedon under Philip and Alexander	3 lessons	Hellenization, its meaning, its spread	2 lessons
Alexander's career in its effect on Greece and on the rest of the world	2 lessons		
Greece from Alexander to Roman dominion	2 lessons	Greek attempts at federation, analysis of	2 lessons
Italy, geography of	2 lessons		
Probable origin of and differences between people of Italy	1 lesson	Reasons for the rise of Rome from among her neighbors	1 lesson
Period of Etruscan Domination	1 lesson	Detailed study of Republican government	
Rome and Latium	1 lesson	Functions of officials, army organizations, rights of citizens, politics at Rome	6 lessons
Wars with Samnites and Greek neighbors	2 lessons		
Conquest of Italy			
Great men down to Punic wars	2 lessons		
Customs of people and manner of life	4 lessons		
Rome and Carthage	4 lessons	Provincial organization	2 lessons
Invasion of Greek myth			
Appropriation of this myth to dress out gaunt Roman traditions			

I year

Topics	Time
Establishment and localization of legends of early Rome to match early Greek legends	
What these legends and stories tell us about Roman ideals and character at the time of the Punic wars	2 lessons
Rome in the East	2 lessons
Social and political conditions in Italy and in provinces	2 lessons
Effect of increased power and wealth on old republican ideals and virtues	1 lesson
Attempted reforms, and reason for their small success	
Drift toward absolutism	
Civil strife	
First triumvirate	4 lessons
The beginnings of the empire	3 lessons
Fixing the bounds of the empire	1 lesson
The weaknesses of the empire	1 lesson
Foreign mercenaries	
The Germanic invasions a peaceful b warlike	2 lessons
The great emperors	2 lessons
Diocletian's changes	1 lesson
The East and West	
Breakdown of Western Empire	1 lesson
Mixing of customs of Teutons and Roman Law	2 lessons
Influence of the Church	1 lesson
Mohammedanism	3 lessons
The Franks	
Revival of Western empire	3 lessons

III year

Topics	Time
The genius of Rome as a lawmaking power (and civilizing)	2 lessons
Municipal government outside of Rome	2 lessons
Attitude of the empire toward new religions; toward Christianity	2 lessons
Cæsar's accounts of German and Gallic customs (of Tacitus)	2 lessons
Physical and moral deterioration of upper class Romans	
Wealthy life in provinces	1 lesson
The court at Constantinople	2 lessons
The Church as an institution	
Its power for control	
Centering of authority at Rome	2 lessons
Study of the laws of Francia	2 lessons

SUMMARY

93 lessons	51 lessons
Allow 1/6 for review=	93 plus 51=144
15 lessons	Allow 1/6 for review=
93 plus 15=108	24
Approximately 115 lessons may be given besides examinations	144 plus 24=168
7 lessons are allowed for readings, reports, stories, and any other illustrative matter	Approximately 180 lessons may be given besides examinations
	12 lessons are allowed for reports, etc
	If course is divided into two years, allow 40 lessons for review, and more detailed study of first year's work=total
	51
	40
	—
	91
	1/6 review = plus 91 =
	105 which leaves time for extras 8 or 9 lessons

ENGLISH HISTORY TO 1760

(with Continental references)

Topics	Time
Geography of England and Continent	
Britain through the Roman occupation	5 lessons
Christianity in Europe	
Supremacy of Rome	3 lessons
Church organizations	
Angles and Saxons	
Saxon heptarchy	4 lessons
Customs and institutions	
Christian missions, English and Continental	
Church dissensions, east and west	2 lessons
England and the Danes	
Rise of Wessex	2 lessons
Charlemagne and his times	
Church and state	3 lessons
Alfred the Great	2 lessons
Danish conquest	1 lesson
Europe 1000 A D (geog and political)	2 lessons
England and Norman conquest	2 lessons
Feudalism, the institution	4 lessons
In England under William I	2 lessons
Powers of kings as developed under Henry I and II	3 lessons
The Crusades (in general and results)	4 lessons

Topics	Time
John and the Pope	
German emperors and Pope	4 lessons
Church and state	
Magna charta	
Survey of former political conditions	3 lessons
Constitutional advance of 13th century	2 lessons
England and Scotland	2 lessons
Hundred years' war	4 lessons
The renaissance	
Era of discoveries and inventions	4 lessons
Origin of English language	
Chaucer, etc.	2 lessons
Wars of the roses	2 lessons
Decline of feudalism	3 lessons
Religious sects and discontent in Europe and England	2 lessons
Reformation in England, on Continent	{ 3 lessons 2 lessons
Thirty years' war	2 lessons
England's discoverers	
England and Spain	5 lessons
Attempts at colonization	
The American colonies	3 lessons
The Puritan revolution	2 lessons
Restoration and revolution	3 lessons
Beginnings of parties	2 lessons
European and Colonial wars	4 lessons
Europe in 1763	2 lessons
The British empire in 1763	3 lessons
Summary	96 lessons
Review	16 lessons
	112 lessons

with a few extra if there are 120 recitations

MODERN HISTORY

Three-period course, third year

Topics	Time
Review of main principles of	
renaissance	1 lesson
discovery	4 lessons
reformation	1 lesson
	} 6 lessons
Geographical and political study of Europe, Westphalia	10 lessons
1 or 2 lessons on each great state to 1760	
The divine right of kings	
France	3 lessons
England, and parliament	4 lessons
Rise of Holland	1 lesson
Fall of Sweden	1 lesson

Topics	Time
Rise of Prussia (Frederick the Great, his conquests, etc) .	4 lessons
Continental wars, England, France, and other European powers	4 lessons
American colonies	
American revolution	3 lessons
French revolution and Napoleon	10 lessons
France since 1815	5 lessons
England since 1815	10 lessons
United Italy	3 lessons
Germany and Austria	1 lesson
The German empire	3 lessons
Austria-Hungary	3 lessons
Russia since French revolution	3 lessons
Spain as a world power }	1 lesson
In America, etc	
Expansion 19th century	5 lessons
Present-day conditions and problems and	
Summation of excellencies and work of each nation . .	5 lessons
82 lessons	
8 lessons for study of great men of various races	
15 lessons review	

105 total

Any extra time may be spent in special reports

AMERICAN HISTORY

Three-period course	Lessons	Five-period course	Lessons
Conditions leading to discovery of New world	3	Extracts from English history to explain main ideas of representative government, "rights" of Englishmen, and rise of House of commons, to Charles I	5
Spain, France and England in New world, including geography	5		
Institution and Government of English-American colonies	5	Puritan revolution	
Union of colonies		Restoration	
Causes, etc	2	Revolution of 1688	2
Life in Colonial days			
French and English		Developmeent of ministerial responsibility	
Treaty of Utrech, 1713		George III	2
Treaty of Paris, 1763	3	British point of view	2
American revolution			
Causes			
Men			
Brief summary of campaigns			
Results and treaty of 1783	8		
Articles of confederation			
Formation			

Three-period course	Lessons	Five-period course	Lessons
Outline of government	2		
Critical period, mainly with reference to defects of confederation			
Ordinance of 1787	5		
Constitution			
Formation			
Study of text as correcting defects of confederation	4		
Formation of new government		President and development of his cabinet	2
Inauguration of Washington			
Formation of cabinet, etc	1		
Hamilton's financial reforms	2		
Origin of parties		French revolution and its effects on parties	
Hamilton and Jefferson	2		
Whiskey insurrection	1		
Foreign relations			
Genet			
Indian relations			
Jay's treaty			
Troubles with France	3		
Election of Jefferson and fall of Federalists	1	Election of president today	
		How method has developed to make vote tell	2
Louisiana purchase	1		
War of 1812		Henry Clay and development of power of speaker	
Causes, etc	3	Committee system	3
After war of 1812			
Tariff, bank, internal improvements	2	Present-day questions	
		Tariff and national conservation, etc	2
Florida	1	Caucus system and development of national political party conventions	2
Development of slavery	2		
Missouri compromise	1	Westward movement of population	1
Monroe doctrine	1		
Parties and political methods			
Election of Jackson	2	Spoils system, civil service reform	2
Jackson — life			
Nullification			
Bank question			
Webster			
Calhoun			
Mexican war			
Oregon			
California			

Three-period course		Five-period course	
	Lessons		Lessons
Compromise of 1850		Supreme court and judiciary	2
Kansas-Nebraska		Recommend — A course in civics starting with local government and spreading to national government. To emphasize practical working of present political parties, the extra-constitutional machinery, problems of municipal government. To include not less than twenty lessons. (It should be noted that about fifteen of the lessons of the five hour course would supplement this, making a total of thirty-five lessons on this subject)	
Dred Scott Case			
Parties — Lincoln, Douglas	5		
Civil war			
Causes			
Campaigns			
Reconstruction	10		
Since civil war	6		

SUMMARY			
	Lessons		Lessons
	90	Three hours	90
Review	15	Five hours extra	28
	105	Civics	20
			138
About ten lessons for special reports, collateral readings, etc		Review	23
			161
		Over twenty lessons for special reports, discussions, and occasional debates	

THE RELATION OF THE COLLEGE TO THE STUDY OF HISTORY IN THE SCHOOL

While relatively few of the pupils in our public schools are preparing to enter college, the recognition by the colleges of the work done in the schools is an important factor in the successful establishment of a school curriculum. Such recognition takes its most practical form in including among the college entrance requirements subjects which have proved to be desirable and effective studies in the schools. History is one of those subjects, a fuller recognition of which by the colleges, especially in Connecticut, would be of material assistance in raising the standard of work throughout the state.

The courses in history for the high school outlined by the present committee are based upon the recommendations of the committees of the American historical association which have been approved by various history teachers' associations and adopted by many schools throughout

the country. From the standpoint of the schools it might be desirable for the pupil entering college to be allowed to present for entrance all of the four subjects in history—Ancient history, English history, modern European history and American history. If, from the standpoint of the colleges, that it is not feasible or desirable, it is believed that at least two of the four subjects ought to be accepted. From the standpoint of the schools, again, it is desirable that the determination as to which of the four subjects are to be accepted should be left to the option of the pupil or of the school; but, if the college is to make the decision, it should be borne in mind that the most effective work in history is done by the schools in American history and that the teachers, at least in Connecticut, from their experience would place the subjects in order of preference; (1) American history and civics, (2) English history, (3) Ancient history, (4) Modern European history. (Because of tradition and existing conditions the committee has prepared outlines for college entrance, in the subjects of American history and Ancient history, as best suited to the needs of the present situation.)

If entrance to college is based upon the work of four years in the secondary school, each subject of history presented for entrance should represent one-fourth of one year's work. The character and amount of the work which could be covered in that time would vary greatly between the first and fourth years; accordingly the work of the second and third years should be taken as the standard. (Where a subject is studied in the first year and is presented for entrance to college, it is generally reviewed in the fourth year, and thus becomes equivalent to the work of the second and third years.)

The first requirement in the study of any field of history is the obtaining of a reasonable knowledge of the more important events, with an understanding of the relations of those events. This knowledge should be derived primarily from a careful study of one or two text-books. In addition the pupil should be required (a) to do a reasonable amount of collateral reading, (b) to make some study of geography in connection with the subjects, (c) to do some written work in the form of analyses of chapters, outlines of subjects, and, possibly, short essays. The total amount of this supplementary work should be approximately one-third of that devoted to the subject as a whole.

From the nature of the subject and because of the freedom that should be allowed the schools in the methods of study to be followed, it is difficult to give an examination which adequately tests the extent and character of the work that has been done. If the college is willing to accept history as one of the subjects for entrance, it might well protect itself by requiring a certificate from the school which should state exactly the amount of time spent upon the subject, together with the extent, character, and quality of the work the candidate has done. If this statement meets the requirements of the college in question as to the preparation necessary, the candidate might then be permitted to take an examination which would deal mainly with the facts.

BOOKS OF REFERENCE FOR USE OF TEACHER AND PUPIL

NOTE: For a brief statement as to the need of books of reference, books for collateral reading, source books, and the like for the use of both teachers and pupils—see the introduction.

Bryant & Gay's History of U S	
McMaster's History of U S	
American history told by contemporaries	Hart
Beginnings of New England	Fiske
Brave little Holland	Griffis
History of New England	Palfrey
Complete history U S	Ellis
Connecticut	Johnston
Connecticut river	Edwin P Bacon
Cyclopedia American history	Lossing
Discovery of America	Fiske
Discovery of Northwest	Baldwin
Field book American revolution	Lossing
History American people	Gilman
History American revolution	Bartlett
History Connecticut	Benj Trumbull
History Connecticut	Sanford
History U S	E Benj Andrews
History U S 5 vols	Elson
History U S 7 vols	Rhodes
History U S	Ridpath
History our country	Abby Richardson
History our navy 5 vols	Spears
How U S became a nation	Fiske
Jesuits in North America	Parkman
Record of 40 years in house, Senate, and cabinet, 2 vols	Sherman
La Salle and discovery of great west	Parkman
Liberty documents	A B Hart
Louisiana purchase	Ripley Hitchcock
Making of the great west	Samuel Drake
Making of the nation	F Walker
Making of New England	Drake
Literary history of America	Barrett Wendell
Making of the Ohio valley states	Drake
Method in history	William Mace
Montcalm and Wolfe	Parkman
Narrative and critical history of America 8 vols	Justin Winsor
Naval actions war 1812	Barnes
New history U S	Hamilton Mabie
19th century	Ellis
19th century	Mackenzie
Ohio and her western reserve	A Mathews
Story of New World	H D Winthrop
Ship of state	Roosevelt
The state	Woodrow Wilson
History U S 5 vols	"
Source book American history	A B Hart
Our country 14 vols	Johonnot
Story of a great nation	Shea
Story of the Indians	Geo B Grinnell
Students' American history	D H Montgomery
Study in historical methods	Mary S Barnes
Ten great events in history 15 vols	Johonnot
Territorial acquisitions	Bicknell

This country of ours	Benj Harrison
Topic manual of American history	W A Smith
Twenty years in congress	Blaine
Uncle Sam's business	C Marriot
Uncle Sam's medal	Rodenbaugh
Underground railroad	Siebert
U S history of our time	E B Andrews
U S history of America	N S Shaler

READING BOOKS IN HISTORY FOR TEACHER AND PUPIL

Adventures of pirates and sea rovers	Pyle
American fights and fighters	Brady
American history stories 4 vols	Mara Pratt
American Indians	Starr
Among the lawmakers	Alton
Around the hub	Drake
At war with Pontiac	Monroe
Bird's-eye view of civil war	T A Dodge
Boys of old Monmouth	Tomlinson
Boys of '76	Coffin
Blue jackets of '61	W Abbott
Border wars New England	Drake
Boys '61	Coffin
Brant and red jacket	Seelve and Eggleston
Building the nation	Coffin
Burgoyne's campaign and St Ledger's expedition	W L Stone
Burgoyne's invasion of 1777	Drake
Campaign of Trenton	Drake
Camps and firesides of the revolution	A B Hart
Campfire and battlefield	Rossiter Johnson
Campfires of the revolution	H C Watson
Children's stories in American history	Wright
Children's stories in American progress	Wright
Century Book for young Americans	Story
Stories of our government	E S Brooks
Children of history { Early times	} Hancock
Children of history { Later times	
Child's history of England	Dickens
Child's history of Rome	Bonner
Child's history of U S	Shea
Civics for young Americans	W M Griffin
Civil war and the constitution	J W Burgess
Colonial boy	Evester
Colonial days	Markham
Colonial days in old New York	Earle
Colonial era	G B Fisher
Congressional library	Halford
Conquest of Mexico	Prescott
Conquest of Peru	Prescott
Conquest of southwest	Brady
Conquest of Pizarro	Towle
Conspiracy of Pontiac	Parkman
Cortez and Montezuma	Mara Pratt
Costumes of colonial times	Earle
Critical period	Fiske
A great treason	Hoppus
The crusades	Fox
Daring deeds of American revolution	Watson
Dorothy the Puritan	A C Watson

Dutch and Quaker colonies	Fiske
Ethics for children	Cabot
Everyday life in the colonies	Stone
Faith Whites' letter book	
Fifty famous stories	Baldwin
First across the continent Lewis and Clarke	Baldwin
Field book American revolution	Lossing
Flag of U S other national flags	Preble
Frigate <i>Constitution</i>	Hollis
Geographic influence in American history	Brigham
Great conspiracy	Logan
The great west	Pratt
Greater republic	Morris
Guide to American history	Channing
Great names and nations { Ancient	} Niver
Great names and nations { Modern	
Hero tales from American history	H C Lodge
Heroes of American discovery	Anvers
Heroes of the middle west	Catherwood
Hessians in the revolution	Lowell
Historical tales	Morris
History Northern Pacific R R	Smalley
How the republic is governed	Brooks
Indian history	Drake
Land of the Incas	Adams
Life of the Greeks and Romans	Grihl
Liberty documents	Hart
Louisiana purchase	Hitchcock
Making of the great west	Drake
Making of the nation	Walker
Making of New England	Drake
Making of Ohio valley states	Drake
Making of Virginia and middle colonies	Drake
Men and manners 100 years ago	Scudder
Method in history	Mace
Middle period 1817-58	Burgess
Naval actions war 1812	Barnes
Naval war 1812	Roosevelt
New England legends	Drake
Newgate of Connecticut	Phelps
Old northwest	Hinsdale
Old paths and legends of New England border	K M Abbott
Old times in the colonies	Coffin
Old Virginia and her neighbors	Fiske
Oregon trail	Parkman
Our country in peace and in war	Mabie
Our country in poem and prose	Persons
Our country's flag	Holden
Our country's story	E Tappan
Our fatherland	Carver
Our first century	Devens
Our own country	Mabie
Our presidents	McClure
Passing of Spain	Crabtree
Pilgrims and Puritans	Moore
Puritans in Holland	Campbell
Readings from English history	Greene
Romance of the civil war	Hart
Romance of the charter oak	Seton
Russia and Japan	Anger

Sabbath in Puritan New England	Earle
Sam Houston	Williams
Ship of state	Roosevelt
Short history of English colonies in America	Lodge
Short history of English people	Greene
Short history of French revolution	Farmer
Short history Mississippi valley	Hosmer
Sidelights on American history	Elson
Stage coach and tavern days	Earle
Southern girl in '61	D G Wright
Standish of Standish	Austin
The state	W Wilson
Stories of American history	Yonge
Story of Captain Merriwether Lewis and Clarke	Kingsley
The old dominion	Cooke
Story of the civil war	Butterworth
The opening campaign of 1862	Ropes
Manassas	Sinclair
Story of government	H Austin
Story of great nation	Shea
Story of the Indian	Grinnell
Story of the Mississippi	E E Hale
Story of the nation	E E Hale
Story of Philadelphia	Rhoades
Story of post office	Cushing
Story of U S navy	Lossing
Taking of Louisburg	Drake
This country of ours	Benj Harrison
Three years behind the guns	L G T
Through colonial doorways	Wharton
Uncle Sam's business	Marriot
Uncle Sam's medal	Rodenbaugh
Underground railroad	
Under six flags	Davis
Year's festivals	Patten
Mary of Plymouth	Otis
Ruth of Boston	"
Stephen of Philadelphia	"
Peter of New Amsterdam	"
Richard of Jamestown	"
Calvert of Maryland	"

Respectfully submitted by the committee appointed by the Council of education to prepare a suggestive course in history and civics for the public schools of Connecticut.

MAX FARRAND
CHARLES B JENNINGS
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PENSIONS FOR PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS

[An address by Charles L. Ames principal of the Brown school Hartford, before the Connecticut Woman's council of education at Hartford May 4 1912.

The Connecticut woman's council of education is an affiliated organization of the Association of collegiate alumnae, Federation of women's clubs, Congress of mothers, Women's Christian temperance union, Woman's relief corps, New Haven, Mt. Holyoke association, Connecticut state teachers league, Daughters of the American revolution, and Hartford college club, representing in all about thirty thousand Connecticut women.]

An old Hindoo proverb says: "Every undertaking is involved in its faults as a fire in its smoke." In this discussion I shall not say much about the smoke or faults in the maintenance of a pension system, but shall endeavor to disclose the fire, or spark of life that is there. In the business world the fire is already burning brightly, being clearly seen in the many pension systems maintained by large corporations for their employees; and, as business sets the pace today for efficiency, I shall speak first of the growth of the pension idea in the business world of this country, during the last fourteen years, and second of pensions for public school teachers.

Until within a few years the only pensions paid in this country have been paid to soldiers and sailors, the survivors of the wars, holy and unholy, that this country has carried on. While we believe that the soldier should be pensioned on account of the peculiar dangers to which he has been exposed, let us recognize the fact that the "man behind the gun," ready to defend his country from martial foe, is not so vitally necessary to the perpetuity of our government as is the teacher before the child. One is an occasional necessity, the other is a constant necessity.

THE PENSION IDEA

In 1898 the pension idea in its broader aspect was practically foreign to this country, the B & O being the only railroad then maintaining a pension system for its employees. Since 1898, pension systems have been established by the leading railroads of the country, so that at the present time nearly fifty per cent of the railway employees in this country are working under a pension system, and in most cases the pension fund is maintained exclusively by the corporations. Let me name some of these railroad corporations: the Pennsylvania road, the Union Pacific, the B & O, the Southern Pacific, the New York Central and Hudson River, the Grand Trunk lines, the Boston and Maine, the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, the New York, New Haven and Hartford, the Metropolitan Street Railway company of New York city, and so on. Besides, many industrial concerns, commercial and banking houses, maintain pension systems for their employees. On January 1 1911 the United States Steel corporation inaugurated its new automatic pension system for its 200,000 employees under the non-assessment plan. The firm of our own Cheney Brothers of South Manchester has recently established a system of industrial insurance and pensions for its employees on the assessment plan. (Later I shall say a word about the two systems.)

AN AUTOMATIC SYSTEM

The automatic pension system maintained by the Pennsylvania railroad company is one of the best in the United States. It affects its 150,000 employees, from the baggage-clerk to the president of the road. Every employee who has served the company thirty years or longer, and who becomes incapacitated for further service, may be retired at 65 years of age. At 70 years of age, every employee goes automatically upon the retired list, whether incapacitated or not. Those that retire receive different pensions according to their position and salary. For every year of service rendered the company, a pensioner, whatever his position may have been, receives one per cent of his average salary for the last ten years before retirement. For instance, if his average salary for the last ten years has been \$2,000, and he has served the company thirty years, he will receive a pension of \$600, that is, one per cent for each year of

service, or thirty per cent in all. If he has served the company forty years, he will receive forty per cent of his average salary for the last ten years, or \$800; fifty years, fifty per cent, or \$1,000. Those that are retired have the right to engage in any outside work at whatever compensation they can secure. A pensioner may, and may not, be incapacitated for further service. He may be in good condition, both physically and mentally, but retire he must when he reaches three score years and ten. I have given these facts about the Pennsylvania road for two reasons, first to illustrate an automatic pension system, and second to affirm from the testimony of experts that the Pennsylvania road has one of the best railway systems in the United States, if not in the world. Its roadbed, equipment, and service are of the best. In passing, permit me to state that the Pennsylvania road pays the entire cost of pensions. There are no assessments.

WHY IT IS PRACTICAL

So far I have touched upon the bare statement of facts regarding the pension movement in the United States. It may be well for us to consider briefly the reasons for the maintenance of pension systems by these large corporations. Evidently the soldier's pension is on account of service rendered. He has risked his life to uphold the honor and integrity of his country, and the nation regards him as a hero deserving something more than the regular compensation, a principle to which we all heartily assent. Concerning the employees of these large corporations, the case is different. The humanitarian principle is not involved in their pension system. On the contrary, the maintenance of an automatic pension system is a matter of economics. In other words, these corporations regard their pension systems as a business proposition, a good investment. Regarding the effect of a retirement system for its employees, the officers of the Grand Trunk lines say:

"It has been stated that the existence of a pension acts as a detriment to efficient service owing to the tendency on the part of an employee, approaching the retirement age, to become lax in the performance of duty, in consequence of the knowledge that he will soon be able to leave the service and draw a pension. The experience of this company has demonstrated that such reasoning is entirely fallacious. Every company and corporation having

a retirement system in operation regards it as a good business investment, without considering the humanitarian principle involved."

ATTRACTS THE BEST

The pension system attracts the most capable and ambitious men and secures from them their most efficient service. The corporation can always feel reasonably sure that its entire property is being managed by men at their period of greatest efficiency. Under the present competitive system, a company wants employees whose eyes are not always on the clock, lest they work a minute over time, but employees who will talk of "our company," and who will have the spirit to lie awake nights devising new ways for increasing the business. We do not claim that pensions are the only attractive feature of a system like the above, for good salaries, reading-rooms, and everything to better the social conditions of the employees will accompany the pension system. The laws of gravitation affect wage-earners as well as other objects in nature, and the best talent will inevitably gravitate towards the most satisfactory terms of employment.

PERTINENT QUESTIONS

In a few years all of the employees of the corporations of this country, railway, industrial and commercial, will, I predict, be under a pension system maintained entirely, or partly, by the corporations themselves. In view of the above I regard the following as pertinent questions:

(1) Are the employees of these corporations serving under a system of organized charity? Emphatically they are not. (2) Is the humanitarian principle involved in their pension systems? I think not. (3) Why do these corporations maintain pension systems for their employees? Mainly as an economic measure. (4) Does the principle of pensions hold good in the pensioning of public school teachers? We believe that it does. If a corporation secures a better mechanic, engineer, or superintendent by a profit-sharing system, or by a pension system, or by both, as is now the case with the United States Steel corporation, may we not conclude that the same principle will hold true in securing a teacher? The mechanic is engaged in some mechanical business, the teacher is engaged in the business of teaching, both susceptible to all the allurements of salary, pension and hours of labor. The Pennsylvania road cannot afford to have its railway system managed by any employees except those most efficient

and at their most efficient time of life. A decrepit or incompetent engineer might cost the company in one hour more than its pension system would cost in a year. The mechanic and engineer are employed by a corporation chartered by the state; the teacher is employed by the state, or by a town or city under statutory law. Let the state, which makes compulsory the maintenance of public schools, which makes compulsory the attendance of children between seven and sixteen years of age, and which expends annually millions of dollars for the support of these public schools, establish a pension system for its public school teachers. The business of a great corporation is usually managed by shrewd business men, who constantly re-adjust matters in order to secure greater efficiency. Many of these business men are ever on the outlook for newer and better methods, for more efficient employees, and for a better product. The schools are often held back on conservative lines, by their own inertia, by precedent and school traditions, by obsolete methods, by politicians, or by communities sparing in the expenditure of money, so that a high efficiency is not always attained. If the schools are run more as a matter of business, on the best business methods, higher efficiency will be secured.

PENSION SYSTEM ESTABLISHED

Second, pension systems for public school teachers have already been established by state, municipality, or voluntary association in twenty-two of our states. State pension systems maintained exclusively by the state are in force in Rhode Island and Maryland. New Jersey has a state pension system under the compulsory assessment plan, the state itself making an annual appropriation of \$3,000 for administrative purposes. Virginia makes an annual appropriation of \$5,000 to its pension fund. Massachusetts allows all cities and towns, other than Boston, to pay pensions from public funds, providing any city or town votes to do so. New York state administers a pension system on the voluntary assessment plan.

Pension systems are also maintained by the following municipalities: Greater New York, Albany, Buffalo, Elmira, Rochester, Schenectady, Syracuse, Troy, Yonkers, Providence, Boston, Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Charleston (S C), New Orleans, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus (O), Indianapolis, Chicago, Milwaukee, Detroit, Minneapolis, St Paul, Duluth, Omaha, Denver, Salt Lake City, San Francisco, New Haven, and so on.

IMPORTANT FACTS

Permit me at this point to submit for your consideration several facts pertaining to the schools of Connecticut.

(1) In Connecticut, for the year 1909-10, there were 5302 public school teachers, 4950 women and 352 men; (2) the average salary per month for women was \$54.51, for men, \$123; (3) in 1909-10, the salaries of women teachers in 134 of the 168 towns in the state averaged less than \$350 a year; (4) in the same year the salaries of women teachers in 44 of those towns averaged less than \$300 a year; (5) in 1909-10, it was found on investigation that of the more than 5000 teachers then employed in the state, only 250, or one in every 20, had taught 30 years or more, thus showing that very few teachers make teaching a life-work. If the teachers' pension bill, introduced in 1909, had been enacted into law that year, only about 40 teachers would have retired with a pension. (6) Thousands of teachers enter the profession to teach only a few years, the young women expecting to retire to change their names, or to enter more remunerative business pursuits, the young men to change their vocations. (7) The number of graduates from our normal schools for the year 1909-10 was 264. The number of new teachers required each year is 450 or more. From what source shall we make up the deficiency? From Rhode Island? That state has a state pension system for teachers. Its first pensions were paid in 1908 to 21 teachers, 20 women and one man. Shall we make up the deficiency from Massachusetts? The salaries in that state are larger than those in Connecticut. In 1909-10 the average salary per month for women, in Massachusetts, was \$61.82, for men, \$152.96; besides, Massachusetts has an optional pension system for every town and city excepting Boston. Many towns and cities have already adopted it. Boston has a pension system of its own. Shall we make up the deficiency from New York and New Jersey? Ask the Superintendents in southwestern Connecticut whether or not that could be done. Ask the superintendent of South Norwalk who last year lost 28 per cent of his teachers. Connecticut has become the recruiting station for all of our adjoining states. At a public hearing at the Capitol Hartford in 1909, Superintendent William H Maxwell of New York city said: "New York city has many of your best teachers, and will continue to get more of them every year, unless you do better by your teachers and offer them some inducement to remain at home." For several years, the New Jersey superintendents have come to Connecticut to hire the best of the graduates of our normal schools, and others with larger experience. Connecticut has become a sort of training-school for teachers for the adjoining states. What then is the source of supply? Partly from normal

schools, partly from high schools, whose graduates have had no normal training, and partly from the state at large, many of whose young women without academic or normal training "keep" school in the country districts.

At that hearing Superintendent Maxwell claimed that the state had made a monopoly of school education, a statement which attracted the attention of "Trumbull," who in his letter to the New York Herald said: "Superintendent Maxwell's view is particularly interesting, because it presents a new phase of the rights of the school teacher, as a result of the action of the state in undertaking to give education free. In other words, he contends that the state has made a monopoly of school education, and has, therefore, taken from teachers the advantage of competition which prevails in other professions. It has brought salaries to a level, which is more or less arbitrary, and has, therefore, driven from the profession men and women whose tastes lie in that direction. If such a pension as is proposed is a means of alleviating the monopolistic situation, there should be little hesitation in adopting it. Then, too, there remains all of the time the impressive fact that the lowering of the standard of teaching is a serious thing for the state in which it occurs."

WAGES PAID WOMEN

In 1909 a committee, of which one of your own members was chairman, made an investigation of the matter of wages paid women of average ability in other vocations than that of teaching, and submitted its report from which I quote: "Summarizing, your committee finds, first, that with equal training, many women of average ability can earn in the business world, with less nerve strain, as much as a teacher, or more; second, that, with no academic or special training at all, many young women of ordinary ability can earn nearly as much as a teacher who has attended a high school four years and a normal school two years; third, that there is a scarcity of trained teachers, a condition of things that calls for serious consideration on the part of every community."

"The reasons for the scarcity of teachers are, first, the financial attraction of the business world; second, a real liking of some women for business pursuits; and, third, the chief reason, the prevailing low rate of wages in the teaching profession."

Thousands of shop girls receive more money per year than hundreds of teachers in the state; trained nurses receive from \$18 to \$25 per week; manicurists from \$12 per week upwards, and there are many teachers who do not receive \$12 per week for the 52 weeks in the year. We must remember that the expenses of living continue throughout the year, even if a young woman does teach only 30 or 36 weeks. The problem of the state is to get and keep a sufficient number of trained teachers. We need some plan which will (a) attract able persons to the work of teaching; (b) make it for their advantage to excel in their work; (c) afford inducements for their remaining long in the service. Superintendent Smith of Maine says: "If our teaching is to be held at the highest point of efficiency, the profession must be able to recruit for itself the choicest natural ability and the most efficient training. These are not to be assumed unless that profession shall offer a greater security for future returns. A teachers' pension system gives this security."

Let us face the facts. Teachers of experience today are advising their younger sisters and nieces not to enter the teaching profession. The brightest and strongest personalities are entering into business pursuits which pay better and require less nerve strain than teaching. The list of applicants for positions in the business world is large, while the list of applicants for teachers' positions is small. Summarizing again, we find that the salaries of teachers in Connecticut are too small, that there is a scarcity of desirable teachers, that the normal schools do not graduate yearly a sufficient number of teachers for the positions that are vacant, that the allurements of salary and pension in adjoining states draw away many of our best teachers, and that the lucrative positions in the business world are too attractive for the ambitious young woman to resist. What shall be done to counteract all of this? This is up to you and every community in the state. I have given you the facts which do not admit of contradiction. Teachers are underpaid, teachers are attracted to other states, teachers are entering into business pursuits, and there is already a scarcity of teachers. In his last annual report, Dr P P Claxton, United States commissioner of education, says: "Teachers in the United States are underpaid, and, for the salaries paid in several of the states, the services of men and women of good native ability, with sufficient scholarship, train-

ing, and experience to enable them to do satisfactory work, cannot be secured. The average wage for public school teachers all over the country, including teachers in the wealthy cities and in the high schools, is less than \$500, about \$3 a day for the actual number of days taught, or about \$1.60 a day for the actual working days of the year. Clearly there must be a large increase in the salaries of teachers before we may expect the efficient service which is desirable." Mr Alfred Moseley, the head of the British educational commission, in an address at Stanford University, said: "America owes her position among the nations of the earth to her system of free education. American teachers, however, are grossly underpaid, and, unless salaries are raised, your system will fail. If America fails, the world will go back to autocracy and the sword."

Salaries have been raised in several cities and towns of Connecticut during the last year or two. In Meriden for instance the salaries of the teachers for the first seven grades range from \$480 to \$720 according to the teacher's experience and efficiency; in New Haven, the salaries for the same grades range from \$450 to \$750; in Bridgeport, from \$500 to \$800; in Hartford, from \$500 to \$900. That is a good beginning, but we must not stop until teachers throughout the state shall receive an adequate compensation, and until every superannuated teacher can retire from the school-room, after thirty or forty years of service, with an annuity that shall support her in her declining years. Why? To give her a reward? Not at all. To make her an object of charity? Far from it. To increase the efficiency of our schools? Most emphatically, yes.

In all of this discussion of salaries and pensions let us keep clearly in mind that the children of the state constitute the objective point in the whole pension movement. For one reason or another a few teachers are indifferent to this matter of pensions. They may regard their eligibility to pensions so remote, or their matrimonial prospects so bright, that pensions do not appeal to them. They may think that they would become objects of charity, but employees of corporations and professors in college, who are now on the pension list, do not think so. Their retirement with a pension was a matter of economics, no thought whatever being given to sentiment, benevolence or reward. The pensions under the Carnegie Foundation have already made the position of col-

lege professorships more attractive, and the teaching staff more efficient. A state pension system will do the same for our public schools.

THE INITIATIVE

Who shall take the initiative in this pension movement? Remember that this is a question of economics and not a granting of favors. The teacher is not a suppliant but a servant, and the better the servant the better the service. In view of what I have said, I am fully convinced that the people of the state, outside of the teaching profession, should take the initiative in this pension movement. England, Mr. Moseley's own country, pensions its elementary teachers; Sweden, which has one of the best educational systems in Europe, pensions its teachers; Germany, France, Austria, Italy, and the Netherlands do the same; Russia, Portugal, and Spain do not pension the teachers of their elementary schools. But it remains for Connecticut, a state of great wealth and influence, one of the thirteen original states, the Constitution state, to hesitate to do what the Netherlands did in 1855, France in 1876, and Italy in 1878, namely, establish pension systems for teachers.

With the world coming to our doors, ignorant of our customs, laws and language, our public school system will be put to its severest test, and therefore should receive most generous support from every community.

PENSION SYSTEMS

There are really but two plans for pensioning employees — and I include teachers — the assessment or participating plan, and the non-assessment plan. With the non-assessment plan in force, all of the teachers would be subject to its provisions, the pension fund being maintained entirely by the state, city or corporation. Under the assessment plan, membership may be voluntary or compulsory. The voluntary plan is often a failure and the compulsory plan meets with opposition. The teachers of Minneapolis, who were under a compulsory assessment plan, took their case to the supreme court, which declared the law unconstitutional; the teachers of Toledo, Ohio, under the same system, appealed to the supreme court, which declared the law unconstitutional. The teachers of New Jersey, under essentially the same plan, appealed to the supreme court, which upheld the law, and

the teachers had to pay their assessments. In Chicago, the coercive feature first adopted has since been eliminated. There are many objections to the assessment plan. Shall the young lady teacher wearing her engagement ring be subjected to an annual assessment for a fund from which there is only one chance in twenty that she will ever draw one cent? Shall the young man studying his law books every evening be subjected to an annual assessment for a fund for the benefit of others? If the assessment is a charity contribution, then it should be voluntary; if it is a business proposition, then the money must in part be refunded at the option of the contributor. It is for these reasons that I have heretofore advocated a state pension with no assessments. The pension bill presented to the legislature called for that kind of a pension. We knew that Maryland and Rhode Island maintained such state systems, and we saw no reason why Connecticut should not do the same. Recently, however, the supreme court of this state has handed down a decision which declares the soldier's pension law unconstitutional. Prominent lawyers in the state believe that this decision can be applied to the whole matter of state pensions from public funds, for any one person, or for any class of persons. I am not a lawyer, but permit me, however, to quote from the decision and make one or two statements. The court says: "The test of the act before us is, will it serve a recognized object of government, and will it directly promote the welfare of the people of the state in equal measure?" On this point let me say that a state pension system is proposed as an economic measure, therefore directly promoting the welfare of the people of the state. The fact that the brightest and strongest personalities are entering business pursuits, thereby causing a scarcity of desirable teachers, is an element of danger to our public school system. Again, the soldiers' pension act said that any resident of the state, who had served in the army or the navy of the United States during the Civil war, should be entitled to an annual pension of thirty dollars. Under this act, a soldier whose service was to the credit of other states, but who is now a resident of Connecticut, would receive "state aid." On the other hand, a soldier who served to the credit of Connecticut, but who now is not a resident of the state, would be denied any "state aid." Again I quote from the court's decision: "Far from there being a course and usage

sanctioning this attempt to tax the people of one state for the services rendered in the Civil war by the soldiers and sailors of another state, we find no attempt of like character in Connecticut or in any other state of the union." With reference to this matter of service, may I say that under a state pension system for teachers, no teacher shall be entitled to a pension whose service in teaching shall have been less than thirty or thirty-five years, the last twenty or twenty-five years of which shall have been in this state.

In view of what has been presented in this paper regarding state pensions for teachers in other states and in view of the fact that the whole pension movement is an economic measure for a public purpose, I shall still advocate a state pension on the non-assessment plan. Municipal systems would pension the teachers of cities only leaving out in the cold many excellent teachers of long and successful experience in the small towns, from which have come many of our leading business men, scholars and statesmen.

If state pensions under the non-assessment plan cannot be secured, then what? Time will not permit me to discuss in detail any other plan for pensioning teachers. I believe however that we could work for a system that will call (1) for voluntary assessments from all persons now engaged in teaching (2) for compulsory assessments from all teachers entering the profession after the law is enacted, with a provision for liberal refunds for those who retire early from teaching, and (3) for state aid of from ten to twenty thousand dollars annually for a term of years until a large pension fund is secured. A somewhat similar system is now maintained in Virginia, which makes an annual appropriation of \$5,000 to the state pension fund.

DIVERSITY OF VIEWS

No plan should be adopted until there has been a thorough study of the whole subject and that plan should receive the cordial support of the teachers of the state. Teachers hold such varied views on this subject of pensions that I begin to think that we shall need an adjustable system. Some teachers do not believe in a state pension with no assessments for they think that that will make them objects of charity. They forget that ex-president Eliot of Harvard university now receives a pension

of \$4,000; they forget that hundreds of officers and thousands of employees of our large corporations are the beneficiaries from a pension fund towards which they may not have made any contributions; they forget that many professors in college and university have been retired with a pension from the Carnegie Foundation; and they forget the basic principle underlying pensions, viz., an economic measure. Other teachers do not believe in assessments for they are sure that they will not teach long, that the wedding-ring will surely be worn, or that a good business position will be ready for them. They may teach longer than they now think that they will; besides, liberal refunds can be paid to teachers who retire from the profession. Still other teachers believe that all teachers eligible to a pension should receive the same pension irrespective of the number of years in the service or the salary received while teaching. Pensions seldom exceed fifty per cent of the average salary for the last five or ten years before retirement. Under the plan suggested by these teachers, the pensions for the teachers in those 44 towns where the average salary is less than \$300 a year, would be the same as for the teachers in more responsible positions with salaries of \$600 to \$1000. If we should establish a uniform pension, based on the salary of \$300, the pension, \$150, would be much too small for the higher-priced teachers. If we base the pension on the salary of the teacher receiving \$800, then the pension, \$400, would be larger than the average salary paid in 134 towns of the state. Such a system would be ridiculous in the extreme. We must remember that the contributions or assessments under a pension system depend upon the salary and service, and may be one, two, or three per cent according to the length of service. A teacher having taught 30 years with a salary of \$300 pays much less into the fund than a teacher who has taught 40 years with a salary of \$800. Why then should the pensions for these two teachers be the same? Their contributions were not the same. They might as well claim that every person in an accident should receive the same amount from the insurance company. All such bristling, striking views of the pension movement do not help the cause of pensions. Let us remember that we are not advocating pensions for teachers on account of a deferred salary increase, on account of sentiment or the humanitarian principle, but wholly as an economic measure. Let us remember that there

are teachers in our schools, who, after a long successful experience, are now physically incapacitated for the duties of a school, and who would retire under a pension system. Superintendent Maxwell said that the retention of these teachers was really pensioning them at the expense of the children. Teachers have told me that they will be glad to retire under a pension system and give place to the young, vigorous teachers.

In order to succeed we must get together on this matter. The constitution under which we live and the laws on our statute books are the result of compromise and concession. Nothing is gained by extremists in this pension movement.

CONCLUSION

Finally, I maintain that Connecticut is a state of great commercial and industrial activity and that its schools are of paramount importance. Is it nothing to Connecticut that the teachers of the state are underpaid and that many retire from the teaching profession to enter business pursuits? Is it nothing to Connecticut that its best talent is attracted to adjoining states by larger salaries and that those states maintain pension systems for their teachers? Certainly such a method of procedure does not make for the efficiency of our public school system. Remember the words of Mr Moseley, the chairman of the English education commission, who said: "If America fails, the world will go back to autocracy and the sword." Give the public school your generous support, attract to its service the best talent, and the swords shall be beaten into plowshares and the spears into pruning-hooks.

Brown school Hartford

May 4 1912

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State of Connecticut
PUBLIC DOCUMENT No. 35

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

Board of Education of the Blind

TO

THE GOVERNOR

FOR THE TWO YEARS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30

1911—1912

PRINTED IN COMPLIANCE WITH STATUTE

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1912

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APPROVED BY
THE BOARD OF CONTROL.

**PRESENT MEMBERS
OF THE
BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.**

SIMEON E. BALDWIN, GOVERNOR, Middletown.
FREDERIC B. HALL, CHIEF JUSTICE, Bridgeport.
HON. ELISHA J. STEELE, Torrington.
MRS. EMILY WELLES FOSTER, Hartford.

JOHN D. RUSHER, HARTFORD, *Secretary.*

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE BLIND

For the year ending September 30, 1911.

Office of the Board of Education of the Blind,
Room 79, State Capitol, Hartford, Conn.

To His Excellency, Simeon E. Baldwin, Governor:—

SIR:—In compliance with the statutes, we have the honor to submit herewith the annual report of the Board for the year ending September 30, 1911:

During the period of time covered by this report the work of this Board has been conducted along the same general lines as in previous years. In performing the duties imposed by law and in fulfilling the objects for which it was created, the Board has sought to have the influence which it exerts over the Blind of the State wider and more beneficent from year to year. For the accomplishment of this purpose we have secured for the children under our direction the education needed to prepare them for the active duties of life and for the adults the industrial training which shall be conducive to their self-support, we have established in business those who had qualified themselves and have benefited a number who could not avail themselves of the advantages which the Board

has to offer by showing them ways in which they could help themselves.

The general standing and progress of those who have been under instruction have been, on the whole, satisfactory and such as to warrant, with a few exceptions, their continuances. The work of visiting and investigating the condition of the blind throughout the State has been pursued as formerly and the careers of those who were at one time or another under the Board's direction but are now employed in useful occupations have been followed.

The number of blind or partially blind persons registered with the Board September 30, 1910, was fifty-nine. Seventeen have since been added and eleven discharged, making the total number registered September 30, 1911, sixty-five. The foregoing show that seventy-six persons have received instruction and training under the supervision of the Board during the past year. Of these, fifty-five were children and twenty-one were adults.

Five, three boys and two girls, were assigned to the Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind; fifty, twenty-seven boys and twenty-three girls, to the School of the Connecticut Institute for the Blind, and the adults, twelve men and nine women, to the Department of Trades of the latter institution.

One of our pupils at the Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind finished the course of study during the year.

Of those at School of the Connecticut Institute for the Blind, four were discontinued, two for failure to make progress, one for unauthorized absence and one by reason of removal from the State.

Six of those who attended the Department of Trades were discharged, five of whom completed the course of training while the remaining one moved out of the State. Four of those who finished their training returned to their home towns prepared to turn to practical advantage to themselves

the trade or trades which they acquired and one was given employment in the Department.

Of the seventeen who came under the direction of the Board, thirteen were new pupils and four were old pupils who were reinstated. One entered the Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind; seven, the School, and nine, the Department of Trades.

At the close of the year of the sixty-five blind or partially blind persons registered with the Board, four were assigned to the Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind, forty-three to the School, and eighteen to the Department of Trades, of the Connecticut Institute for the Blind.

As the result of the work begun more than a year ago we have been able during the year to establish a register of the blind of the State, comprising the names and addresses of one thousand and twenty-four persons. In this list are a considerable number who can be benefited by the work of this Board and also many for whom by reason of advanced age or infirmity, little, if anything, of a helpful nature can be done. Attention has been given to individual cases and the particulars concerning each have been ascertained and those qualified placed where they might have proper advantages. Ninety-eight such cases have been investigated during the year, the majority of which consists of those for whom our work is intended and who will in time, it is believed, come under the charge of the Board.

Since the organization of the Board in 1893 there have been two hundred and fifty-two persons under its direction, of whom at the date of the filing of their applications one hundred and fifty were children, ninety boys and sixty girls, and one hundred and two were adults, seventy men and thirty-two women. Of this number twenty-three (nine boys, five girls, eight men and one woman) have died. Sixty-five are under instruction. Of the remaining one hundred and sixty-four, the following report is submitted:

Eighty (fifty boys and thirty girls) were children at the date of the filing of their applications, of whom:

Thirty-five (twenty-three boys and twelve girls) were discontinued for the following reasons: Six on account of improved sight, twelve for removal from the State, ten for failure to make progress, three for unsatisfactory conduct and four because of epilepsy.

Ten (four boys and six girls) are living with parents, relatives, or friends. Of this number, all but two could probably either partially or wholly support themselves if occasion required.

One girl has married.

Thirty-four (twenty-three boys and eleven girls) are either wholly or partially self-supporting.

Eighty-four (fifty-seven men and twenty-seven women) were adults at the date of the filing of their applications, of whom:

Thirteen (nine men and four women) were discontinued, three on account of improved sight and ten for failure to make progress.

Five of the women have married and have homes of their own.

Twelve (five men and seven women) are living with parents, relatives, or friends. Two of the women and one of the men have means of their own. Of the twelve, nine could, if necessary, contribute by their own efforts towards their support.

Fifty (thirty-nine men and eleven women) are either partially or wholly supporting themselves.

Four men have been failures.

The Connecticut Institute for the Blind, as directed by Chapter 66 of the Public Acts of 1905, was visited and thoroughly inspected in all its departments by at least two members of the Board as often as once in three months. Such visits were without previous notice to the persons in charge of such departments and every opportunity was afforded for a thorough inspection. In each department a con-

dition of good order and management was found and the work was being done along about the same lines as noted in former reports. During the year three of the infants at the Nursery died, two of whom had been feeble from birth. In the other departments, the general health has been very good, there having been no cases of serious illness and only the usual amount of ordinary ailments.

Two events of interest and importance have occurred during the past year. The first was the completion and opening of the new building on Holcomb Street in the City of Hartford for the School Department. The building was finished in the spring and the work of furnishing it went on until all arrangements for its occupancy, the first part of June, were completed. It is located on high ground and well adapted for the purposes of the School and is so situated and arranged as to admit of any enlargement the future may demand. The second event was the beginning of an endowment fund through gift by a friend of the institution.

At the close of the year the Department of Trades had a population of blind or partially blind persons which filled it to its capacity. There was at that time twenty adults under instruction, twenty-one to whom employment was given and three boarders, a total of forty-four. The work in this Department has progressed well and the industrial training given has been practical and thorough. The same industries were pursued as in the preceding year.

The total number of blind or partially blind persons registered in the various departments of the Institute, as pupils, instructors, employees, and work men and women at the beginning of the year was ninety-four. During the year eighteen were admitted and thirteen discharged, making the total number at the close of the year, ninety-nine. Of these forty-four were in the School, eleven in the Nursery, and forty-four in the Department of Trades. The first division includes forty-two pupils, the principal and an office assistant; the second, nine children, the matron and an assistant; the third, twenty adults receiving industrial training, six in-

structors, one office assistant, one domestic, thirteen work men and women and three boarders.

The expenditures of the Board during the year, together with the financial statement of the Connecticut Institute for the Blind, are given on the pages following this report.

In fulfillment of our duties under Chapter 66 of the Public Acts of 1905, we have obtained from the Connecticut Institute for the Blind the following statements: (Schedule A) statement as to their financial condition on the thirtieth day of September, 1911; (Schedule B) statement of cash receipts and disbursements for the year ending the thirtieth day of September, 1911; (Schedule C) statement as to the financial condition of the Department of Trades on the thirtieth day of September, 1911; (Schedule D) statement of the profit or loss in each of the various departments of the Department of Trades for the year ending the thirtieth day of September, 1911; (Schedule E) statement as to the income of the Department of Trades for the year ending the thirtieth day of September, 1911; (Schedule F) statement as to amount of the Building Fund on the thirtieth day of September, 1911; (Schedule G) statement as to the amount of the Endowment Fund on the thirtieth day of September, 1911.

As stated in former reports the inventory in Schedule A represents, as we understand, the value of the plant as a going concern for the appropriate purposes of the corporation.

The State Auditors have examined and audited such items as fall within the range of their duties.

Dated at Hartford, this 4th day of January, 1912.

(Signed)

SIMEON E. BALDWIN, *Governor.*

F. B. HALL, *Chief Justice.*

ELISHA J. STEELE.

EMILY WELLES FOSTER.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE BLIND

For the year ending September 30, 1912.

Office of the Board of Education of the Blind,

Room 79, State Capitol, Hartford, Conn.

To His Excellency, Simeon E. Baldwin, Governor:—

SIR:—In compliance with the statutes, we have the honor to submit herewith the annual report of the Board for the year ending September 30, 1912:

The policy of the Board has continued along the lines indicated in former reports, wherein the purposes of the Board, and the manner in which we hope to see them attained, have been clearly set forth as well as the details in the progress and development of the work, the results already obtained, the measures which have been initiated having in view a more complete knowledge and understanding of the people who are to be benefited, and their condition, and suggestions and recommendations for the strengthening and improvement of the work as a whole.

The searching out and investigation of all cases of blindness so that all who are of suitable age and capacity may have the opportunity of profiting by the education and train-

ing which the State provides through this Board has been continued as in former years. A noticeable increase in the agencies through which information is received relative to cases which demand our attention and which might not reach the office of this Board until a much later day, as well as a growing and more general acquaintance with the work throughout the State, are matters which are significant as indicating, we believe, that there will be an increase in the number of those who are to enjoy and benefit by the advantages allowed by law and that will result in a broadening of the scope of the work.

During the year ninety-four cases were investigated, among which were both children and adults, who, it is hoped, will avail themselves of the opportunities the Board can afford and who are being kept in as close touch with as possible so that they may come under the Board's direction at an early date. In a number of instances visits were made to those who have in the past been established in business by this Board while the careers of those not visited have been followed through information from reliable sources.

The establishment of a register of the blind of the State is almost accomplished, there remaining but the sifting of the data at hand and its arrangement in systematic form as a permanent record. Through the courtesy of the Census Bureau of the Department of Commerce and Labor, this work was greatly expedited by the loan of their office copy of the United States Census list of the blind of Connecticut. This list, which was received last year, containing six hundred and twenty-three names, was copied, compared with our own records and resulted in our being able to compile a preliminary list, which, with recent additions, comprises approximately eleven hundred names. It is desired to verify as far as possible the results of this work and to make corrections wherever necessary before publication, so that the detailed

information concerning their distribution, color, age, sex, age at which they became blind, degree of blindness—whether total or partial—etc., which we hope to make a part of our next annual report, may be as accurate as we can make it.

The number of blind or partially blind persons registered with the Board September 30, 1911, was sixty-five. Eleven have since been added and fourteen discharged, while one has died, making the total number registered September 30, 1912, sixty-one. The foregoing show that seventy-six blind or partially blind persons were under the direction of the Board as State pupils during the past year receiving instruction and training. Of these, fifty-five were children and twenty-one were adults.

Four, two boys and two girls, were assigned to the Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind, fifty-one, twenty-seven boys and twenty-four girls, to the School of the Connecticut Institute for the Blind, and the adults, fourteen men and seven women, to the Department of Trades of the latter institution.

One of our pupils at the Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind who was pursuing a post-graduate course completed his work in June and has been given employment as a teacher in the School of the Connecticut School for the Blind.

Of the State pupils at the School of the Connecticut Institute for the Blind, nine were discontinued, two for unsatisfactory conduct, three because their further continuance seemed unwarranted, one for insubordination, and three by reason of withdrawal by their families. Six of the nine were boys and three were girls. Four of the boys, who had partial sight, secured employment, three at folding paper-boxes in one of the factories in Hartford, and the other in a factory in New Haven. Two of the girls are receiving instruction at their homes from teachers employed by their

families, one in music and the other in typewriting. Two boys and one girl are with their parents, the former to some extent making use of caning while the latter is helping in the work of the home.

Four of those in attendance at the Department of Trades were discontinued, three of whom completed the course of training while one was discharged for unsatisfactory conduct. Two of the three who finished their training were established in business and the remaining one returned to her home to assist in the work of the household. There was one death among the State pupils in this Department during the year.

The conduct, progress and standing of those remaining under the supervision of the Board, were, on the whole, satisfactory and they have been continued for another year.

Of the eleven new pupils who came under the direction of the Board, eight were assigned to the School and three to the Department of Trades, of the Connecticut Institute for the Blind. In addition to these there were also placed in the Nursery of this institution through the instrumentality of the Board, four children who were cared for there without expense to the State.

At the close of the year of the sixty-one blind or partially blind persons registered with the Board, three were assigned to the Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind, forty-two to the School and sixteen to the Department of Trades, of the Connecticut Institute for the Blind.

As directed by Chapter 66 of the Public Acts of the General Assembly of 1905, the Connecticut Institute for the Blind, in all its departments, was visited and thoroughly inspected by at least two members of the Board, as often as once in three months. Such visits were without notice to the persons in charge of such departments and every opportunity was afforded for a thorough inspection.

The work in the departments of this institution has fol-

lowed along the general lines noted in the reports of this Board in previous years, whatever changes which were made relating to details and none affecting the methods or purposes. The management and teaching forces, with one or two exceptions, remain practically the same as to personnel and number as during the preceding year. The general health in the two departments having the care and instruction of the children has been very good and while there were the usual number of ordinary ailments there were no cases of severe illness nor of contagious disease. With the exception of the death already noted and which was due to pneumonia, the condition of health at the Department of Trades has been satisfactory, there being few cases of sickness and none of a serious nature.

The work in both Nursery and School departments since the completion and occupation of the new quarters by each has never been done under more favorable conditions or with more ample accommodations since its inception, and, we believe, visitors cannot fail to be impressed with the nature of the work and the extent of the admirable facilities which are being offered to the blind of our State. It has been the constant aim of those having the affairs of the institution directly in charge to place, as fast as practicable, in the best possible shape all three departments, and with this in view there was being taken in hand towards the end of the year the inauguration of a special movement in the direction of providing better and more extensive facilities for the industrial training and employment of the adult blind. This branch of the work has been conducted for a number of years at the Department of Trades, in location and buildings, it has been felt for some time, far from suitable for the objects sought to be accomplished. During the past year fifty-three blind or partially blind adults have been in this department, twenty-six as pupils, of whom twenty-one were under the direction

of this Board, three were sent by the State of Massachusetts, one by the State of Rhode Island and one by the State of Vermont; twenty were given employment the whole year, while three others were employed for shorter periods, and four were given boarding accommodations, two during the entire year. This number crowded the department to its capacity and emphasizes the necessity of more room if this field of the work is to grow in its effectiveness and scope.

The total number of blind or partially blind persons registered in the three departments of the institution, as pupils, instructors, employees, work men and women at the beginning of the year was ninety-nine. Twenty-two were admitted and twenty-four were discharged during the year, making the total number at the close of the year ninety-seven. Of these, forty-four were in the School, thirteen in the Nursery, and forty in the Department of Trades. The first division includes forty-one pupils, the principal, one teacher and an office assistant; the second, eleven children, a matron and an assistant; the third, seventeen pupils, eight instructors, all but one of whom devote part of their time in working at the trade they are teaching, one office assistant, one domestic, ten work men and women, and three boarders.

The expenditures of the Board during the year, together with the financial statement of the Connecticut Institute for the Blind, are given on the pages following this report.

In fulfillment of our duties under Chapter 66 of the Public Acts of 1905, we have obtained from the Connecticut Institute for the Blind the following statements: (Schedule A) statement as to their financial condition on the thirtieth day of September, 1912; (Schedule B) statement of cash receipts and disbursements for the year ending the thirtieth day of September, 1912; (Schedule C) statement of the financial condition of the Department of Trades on the thirtieth day of September, 1912; (Schedule D) statement of profit or loss in

each of the various departments of the Department of Trades for the year ending the thirtieth day of September, 1912; (Schedule E) statement as to the income of the Department of Trades for the year ending the thirtieth day of September, 1912; (Schedule F) statement as to the condition of the "Building Fund Account" on the thirtieth day of September, 1912; (Schedule G) statement as to the condition of the "Endowment Fund" on the thirtieth day of September, 1912.

The State Auditors have examined and audited such items as fall within the range of their duties.

(Signed)

SIMEON E. BALDWIN.

EMILY WELLES FOSTER.

ELISHA J. STEELE.

FREDERIC B. HALL.

BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

Year ending September 30 1911.

RECEIPTS.

Amount appropriated by the General Assembly of 1909, for
the two fiscal years ending September 30, 1911..... \$54,000.00

DISBURSEMENTS.

Tuition and board of State pupils:

Perkins Institution, Boston.....	\$1,510.00
Connecticut Institute for the Blind..	16,131.67
Transportation and clothing.....	363.45
Travelling expenses, members and Sec-	
retary of Board	398.83
Office expenses	103.46
Amount paid for salary of Secretary.....	1,800.00
Amount paid for machinery, tools and	
materials for State beneficiaries.....	807.06
	\$21,114.47

Amount disbursed year ending Septem-
ber 30, 1910..... \$21,042.51

Deduct:

Premium on Secretary's bond..	\$ 17.50
Amount paid State Auditors..	183.43
	200.93

September 30, 1911, balance to credit of
Board to be covered back into State
treasury

20,841.58

12,043.95

\$54,000.00

BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

Year ending September 30, 1912.

RECEIPTS.

Amount appropriated by the General Assembly of 1911, for
the two fiscal years ending September 30, 1913..... \$43,000.00

DISBURSEMENTS.

Tuition and board of State pupils:

Perkins Institution, Boston	\$ 1,000.00
Connecticut Institute for the Blind..	12,186.67
Transportation and clothing.....	456.61
Travelling expenses, members and Sec- retary of Board.....	379.00
Office expenses	63.35

In addition to above, Comptroller's report
shows:

Salary of Secretary.....	\$1,800.00
Premium on Secretary's bond.....	17.50
State Auditors	156.59
Machinery, materials and tools for State beneficiaries	274.89
	<u>2,248.98</u>
	<u>\$22,334.61</u>

Deduct:

Premium on Secretary's bond.....\$	17.50
State Auditors	156.59
	<u>174.09</u>

\$22,160.52

September 30, 1912, balance of appropria

tion to credit of Board..... 20,839.48

\$43,000.00

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE CONNECTICUT INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND.

[Schedule A.]

General Balance Sheet.

September 30, 1911.

ASSETS.

Plant and personal property (School).....	\$94,097.95
Plant and personal property (Nursery).....	13,000.00
Plant and personal property (Department of Trades)	81,093.46
Building Fund account.....	11,684.74
Endowment Fund	1,044.11
Legacies	3,025.00
Cash on hand.....	3,651.45
Stock on hand (Department of Trades).....	1,345.54
Tuition and board accrued pupils, State of Con- necticut (Department of Trades).....	219.30
Tuition and board accrued of other than State pupils (Department of Trades).....	77.80
Interest accrued on Savings Bank deposit.....	5.83
	\$159,245.18

LIABILITIES.

Accounts payable	\$ 1,029.36
Balance: Assets over liabilities.....	158,215.82
	\$159,245.18

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE CONNECTICUT INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND.

[Schedule A.]

General Balance Sheet.

September 30, 1912.

ASSETS.

Plant and personal property (School).....	\$ 94,097.95
Plant and personal property (Nursery).....	13,000.00
Plant and personal property (Department of Trades)	31,323.89
Building Fund account.....	12,816.10
Endowment Fund	4,500.00
Cash on hand.....	3,163.81
Stock on hand (Department of Trades).....	1,500.04
Tuition and board accrued pupils, State of Con- necticut (Department of Trades).....	193.50
Tuition and board accrued other than State pupils (Department of Trades).....	397.60
Interest accrued on Savings Bank deposit.....	6.07
	\$160,998.96

LIABILITIES.

Accounts payable	\$ 571.16
Balance: Assets over liabilities.....	160,427.80
	\$160,998.96

[Schedule B.]

SUMMARY OF CASH RECEIPTS AND
DISBURSEMENTS.

For year ending September 30, 1911.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand October 1, 1910:

School (including Nursery).....	\$ 3,157.96
Department of Trades.....	602.57
	<u>\$ 3,760.53</u>

School (including Nursery).

Contributions	\$ 4,058.33
State of Connecticut.....	12,298.33
State of New Hampshire.....	331.00
	<u>\$18,687.66</u>

Deduct:

Transferred to Department of Trades .	300.00
	<u>18,387.66</u>

Department of Trades.

Departmental receipts:

Caning Department	\$2,084.19
Mattress Department	1,766.20
Broom Department	3,953.53
Fancy Work Department....	122.81
	<u>\$ 7,926.73</u>
Tuition and board of State pupils	3,833.34
Tuition and Board of other than State pupils	851.40
Donations	995.50
Interest on Savings Bank deposit	22.62
Treasurer of Institute.....	2,200.00
	<u>15,829.59</u>
	<u>\$37,977.78</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.**Nursery.**

Salaries	\$ 1,691.25
Food	1,158.62
House furnishings and repairs.....	474.04
Light	73.13
Water	25.00
Fuel	242.50
Telephone	63.20
Insurance	19.00
Sickness expenses	138.67
Funeral expenses	35.50
Current expenses	98.07
Petty cash	95.00
	\$ 4,214.07

School.

Salaries	\$ 6,384.75
Food	2,468.73
House furnishings and repairs.....	706.15
School room expenses.....	235.18
Special instruction	259.75
Light	128.19
Water	104.76
Fuel	391.83
Telephone	64.26
Insurance	58.05
Hay and grain.....	169.42
Cow	80.00
Printing	357.40
Sickness expenses	98.01
Current expenses (including assistance in book-keeping, \$185.00)	621.32
Petty cash	110.00
Soliciting expenses	1,960.10
	14,397.90

Department of Trades.**Salaries and wages:**

Household Department	\$ 3,982.72
Caning Department	1,091.37
Mattress Department	228.90
Broom Department	568.52
Fancy Work Department.....	66.96
	\$ 5,938.47

Household Department:

Food	\$ 1,994.11	
Fuel	651.40	
Light	177.95	
Insurance	265.64	
Water rent	96.24	
Telephone	81.92	
Furnishings	40.20	
Hay and grain.....	444.87	
Repairs	304.48	
Office	55.94	
Petty cash	133.00	
Miscellaneous	221.09	
		4,466.84

Materials and supplies:

Caning Department	\$ 718.62	
Mattress Department	705.77	
Broom Department	3,657.31	
Fancy Work Department.....	42.66	
		5,124.36

Property account

184.69

15,714.36

September 30, 1911, cash on hand:

School (including Nursery).....	\$ 2,933.65	
Department of Trades.....	717.80	
		3,651.45
		\$37,977.78

[Schedule B.]

SUMMARY OF CASH RECEIPTS AND
DISBURSEMENTS

For year ending September 30, 1912.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand October 1, 1911:

School and Nursery.....	\$ 2,933.65
Department of Trades.....	717.80
	\$ 3,651.45

School and Nursery.

Contributions	\$ 6,331.63
State of Connecticut.....	13,036.66
Borrowed from Building Fund account.....	2,100.00
Borrowed from legacy account.....	1,000.00
Board of children at Nursery.....	135.00
From sale of cows and calves.....	57.00
Income from Endowment Fund.....	134.87
Discount returned on electric light bill.....	34
	22,845.55

Department of Trades.

Departmental receipts:

Caning Department	\$ 2,629.62
Mattress Department	1,177.47
Broom Department	4,074.72
Fancy Work Department.....	186.49
	\$ 8,068.30
Tuition and board of State pupils.....	5,150.01
Tuition and board of other than State pupils	1,228.59
Donations	582.88
Borrowed from Building Fund account...	1,500.00
Property	10.00
Interest on Savings Bank deposit.....	23.54
	16,563.32
	\$43,060.32

DISBURSEMENTS.

Nursery.

Salaries	\$ 1,886.93
Food	1,288.61
House furnishings and repairs.....	408.30
Light	63.33
Fuel	395.24
Water	25.00
Telephone	71.85
Hospital expenses and sickness.....	123.78
Insurance	22.50
Property	259.40
Current expenses	51.35
Petty cash	70.00
	\$ 4,661.29

School.

Salaries	\$ 6,792.44
Food	2,748.28
House furnishings and repairs.....	778.58
School room expenses.....	221.25
Special instruction	365.95
Light	158.33
Fuel	1,543.47
Water	102.96
Telephone	67.60
Printing and stationery.....	98.05
Hospital expenses and sickness.....	118.46
Soliciting	744.20
Property	222.63
Cow	58.00
Grain	361.09
Farm and garden.....	364.80
Services of Treasurer.....	300.00
Current expenses	437.94
Petty cash	70.00
	15,554.02
Contributions transferred to Department of Trades	425.00
Borrowed money returned to Building Fund account	2,100.00
Borrowed amount returned to legacy account.....	1,000.00

Department of Trades.

Salaries and wages:

Household Department	\$ 3,965.70
Caning Department	1,125.86
Mattress Department	451.00
Broom Department	543.21
Fancy Work Department.....	94.50
	\$ 6,180.27

Household Department:

Food	\$ 2,473.80	
Fuel	729.05	
Light and power.....	125.37	
Fire Insurance	230.02	
Water rent	100.79	
Telephone	53.95	
Furnishings	87.10	
Hay and grain.....	308.98	
Repairs	309.07	
Office	91.54	
Services of Treasurer.....	200.00	
Petty cash	200.00	
Miscellaneous	293.72	
		5,253.39

Materials and supplies:

Caning Department	\$ 866.48	
Mattress Department	758.96	
Broom Department	2,819.87	
Fancy Work Department.....	36.79	
		4,482.10

Property account 240.43

16,156.19

September 30, 1912, cash on hand:

School and Nursery.....	\$ 2,038.88	
Department of Trades.....	1,124.93	
		3,163.81
		\$43,060.32

[Schedule C.]

CURRENT BALANCE SHEET.

(Department of Trades.)

September 30, 1911.

ASSETS.

Cash:

In National Bank.....	\$ 134.62	
In Savings Bank.....	583.18	
		\$ 717.80

Stock on hand:

Caning Department	\$ 209.72	
Mattress Department.....	124.68	
Broom Department	859.85	
Fancy Work Department.....	151.29	
		1,345.54

Accounts receivable:

Caning Department	\$ 357.89	
Mattress Department	150.10	
Broom Department	819.44	
Fancy Work Department.....	1.72	
		1,329.15

Tuition and board accrued of State pupils

219.30

Tuition and board accrued of other than

State pupils 77.80

Interest accrued on Savings Bank deposit

5.83

\$ 3,695.42

LIABILITIES.

Accounts payable \$ 1,029.36

Excess of current assets over current

liabilities, September 30, 1910, as per
previous report\$ 3,439.47

Deduct:

Printing Department's accounts re-
ceivable as shown by current
balance sheet, September 30, 1910,
charged to profit and loss..... 1,823.19

\$1,616.28

Deduct:

Increase in property account carried to general balance sheet.....	184.69
	\$1,431.59

Add:

Error in cash balance, September 30, 1910	.01
	\$1,431.60

Add:

Profit for year ending September 30, 1911, as per income statement...	1,234.46

Excess of current assets over current li- abilities, September 30, 1911.....	2,666.06
	\$ 3,695.42

[Schedule C.]

CURRENT BALANCE SHEET.

(Department of Trades.)

September 30, 1912. ✓

ASSETS.**Cash:**

In Security Company.....	\$ 518.21	
In Mechanics Savings Bank.....	606.72	
		\$ 1,124.93

Stock on hand:

Caning Department	\$ 344.87	
Mattress Department	200.58	
Broom Department	784.01	
Fancy Work Department.....	170.58	
		1,500.04

Accounts receivable:

Caning Department	\$ 324.80	
Mattress Department	192.40	
Broom Department	796.48	
Fancy Work Department.....	13.27	
		1,326.95

Tuition and board accrued State pupils.. 193.50

Tuition and board accrued other than

State pupils 377.60

Interest accrued on Savings Bank deposit 6.07

\$ 4,529.09**LIABILITIES.**

Accounts payable	\$ 571.16	
Amount due Building Fund account.....	1,500.00	
		\$ 2,071.16

Excess of current assets over current
liabilities, September 30, 1911, as per
previous report\$ 2,666.06

Deduct:

Increase in property account carried
to general balance sheet..... 230.43

\$2,435.63

Add:

Profit for year, October 1, 1911, to
September 30, 1912, as per income
statement 22.30

Excess of current assets over current
liabilities, September 30, 1912..... 2,457.93
-----\$ 4,529.09

(15)

[Schedule D.]

**DEPARTMENTAL ANNUAL PROFIT AND LOSS
STATEMENT.**

(Department of Trades.)

For year ending September 30, 1911.

Caning Department.

Sales	\$ 2,180.13	
Deduct:		
Materials and supplies consumed.....	\$ 703.03	
Wages	1,091.37	
		<u>1,794.40</u>
Gross profit carried to income statement.....	\$ 385.73	

Mattress Department.

Sales	\$ 1,738.25	
Deduct:		
Materials and supplies consumed.....	\$ 724.03	
Wages	228.90	
		<u>952.93</u>
Gross profit carried to income statement.....	\$ 785.32	

Broom Department.

Sales	\$ 4,205.24	
Deduct:		
Materials and supplies consumed.....	\$ 2,807.07	
Wages	668.52	
		<u>3,375.59</u>
Gross profit carried to income statement.....	\$ 829.65	

Fancy Work Department.

Sales	\$ 124.53	
Deduct:		
Materials and supplies consumed.....	\$ 27.28	
Wages	66.96	
		<u>94.24</u>
Gross profit carried to income statement.....	\$ 30.29	

[Schedule D.]
DEPARTMENTAL ANNUAL PROFIT AND LOSS
STATEMENT.

(Department of Trades.)

For year ending September 30, 1912.

Caning Department.

Sales	\$ 2,596.53
Deduct:	
Materials and supplies consumed.....	\$ 600.37
Wages	1,125.86
	<u>1,726.23</u>
Gross profit carried to income statement.....	\$ 870.30

Mattress Department.

Sales	\$ 1,219.77
Deduct:	
Materials and supplies consumed.....	\$ 604.92
Wages	451.00
	<u>1,055.92</u>
Gross profit carried to income statement.....	\$ 163.85

Broom Department.

Sales	\$ 4,051.78
Deduct:	
Materials and supplies consumed.....	\$ 2,914.46
Wages	543.21
	<u>3,457.67</u>
Gross profit carried to income statement.....	\$ 594.69

Fancy Work Department.

Sales	\$ 198.04
Deduct:	
Materials and supplies consumed.....	\$ 17.50
Wages	94.50
	<u>112.00</u>
Gross profit carried to income statement.....	\$ 86.04

[Schedule E.]

INCOME STATEMENT.

(Department of Trades.)

For year ending September 30, 1911.

Gross Profits of Departments:

Caning Department	\$ 385.73
Mattress Department	785.32
Broom Department	829.65
Fancy Work Department.....	30.29
	\$ 2,030.99
Tuition and board of State pupils.....	3,870.74
Tuition and board of other than State pupils	843.01
Donations	995.50
Interest on Savings Bank deposit.....	22.84
Treasurer of Institute.....	2,200.00
Total Income	\$ 9,963.08
Deduct:	
Supplies and current expenses.....	\$ 4,745.90
Salaries and wages.....	3,982.72
	8,728.62
Net profit carried to current balance sheet.....	\$ 1,234.46

[Schedule E.]

INCOME STATEMENT.

(Department of Trades.)

For year ending September 30, 1912.

Gross Profits of Departments:

Caning Department	\$ 370.30
Mattress Department	163.85
Broom Department	594.09
Fancy Work Department.....	86.04
	\$ 1,714.28

Tuition and board of State pupils.....	5,124.21
--	----------

Tuition and board of other than State pupils	1,528.39
--	----------

Donations	582.88
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Interest on Savings Bank deposit.....	23.78
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Total Income		\$ 8,973.54
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Deduct:**Household expenses:**

Supplies and current expenses...	\$ 4,985.54
----------------------------------	-------------

Salaries and wages.....	3,965.70
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		8,951.24
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Net profit carried to current balance sheet.....	\$ 22.30
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(42)

[Schedule F.]

"BUILDING FUND."

September 30, 1911.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand, October 1, 1910:

In Savings Banks.....\$ 3,885.92

In Phoenix National Bank..... 11,218.12

\$ 15,104.04

Received from donations..... 6,083.00

State Treasurer 25,000.00

Sale of Asylum Avenue property..... 20,000.00

Interest 361.77

Fire insurance premium rebated..... 113.70

\$ 66,662.51

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid on account of building contract.... \$ 48,202.90

Architects 1,451.82

Repairs to barn, poultry house, laundry
yard, etc..... 1,070.52Cartage, water, curbstone, wiring to barn,
plumbing to barn..... 591.12

Furnishing new building..... 2,507.49

Fire insurance 543.92

Nursery at Farmington..... 610.00

Balance on hand, September 30, 1911:

In Savings Banks.....\$ 4,045.38

In Phoenix National Bank..... 7,639.36

11,684.74

\$ 66,662.51

Note.—The sum of \$3,025.00 received from legacies is also on deposit in Phoenix National Bank.

[Schedule F.]
"BUILDING FUND."

September 30, 1912.

RECEIPTS.

1911.	
Sept. 30.	Balance
	Legacies
	Interest Phoenix National Bank, June 30, 1911.....\$ 87.94
	Interest Phoenix National Bank, December 30, 1911... 130.39
1912.	
July 1.	Coupons American Telephone & Telegraph Co..... 100.00
	Loan to School and Nursery, paid 1,500.00
May 16.	Loan to School and Nursery, paid 1,000.00
July 30.	Loan to School and Nursery, paid 500.00
	Loan to School and Nursery, paid 100.00
Sept. 12.	Legacy Estate of Ellen T. Smith 500.00
	3,918.33
	\$ 14,582.69

EXPENSES.

1911.	
Dec. 23.	Loan to Trades Department..\$ 1,000.00
	Loan to School and Nursery... 1,000.00
	\$4,000 American Telephone & Telegraph Co., 4%, 1929.... 3,645.00
	Accrued interest on \$4,000 American Telephone & Telegraph Co., 4%, 1929 27.11
1912.	
Jan. 2.	Loan to School and Nursery.. 500.00
Mar. 29.	Loan to Trades Department... 500.00
	Loan to School and Nursery.. 1,000.00
	\$1,000 American Telephone & Telegraph Co., 4%, 1929.... 910.00
	Accrued interest on \$1,000 American Telephone & Telegraph Co., 4%, 1929 10.56

BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

July 2.	Loan to School and Nursery..\$	500.00	
	Loan to School and Nursery..	100.00	
	Checks Phoenix National Bank		
	to Dec. 21, 1911.....	1,876.11	
	Checks Security Co., Dec. 21,		
	1911, to Sept. 30, 1912.....	1,543.43	
Sept. 12.	Deposit State Savings Bank...	500.00	
			\$ 13,112.21
	Balance		1,470.48
			<u>\$ 14,582.69</u>

INVENTORY.

Cash	\$	1,470.48	
\$5,000 Bonds American Telephone & Tel-			
graph Co., 4%, 1929.....		4,555.00	
Loan to Trades Department.....		1,500.00	
Farmington Savings Bank Book, Sept.			
30, 1911	\$	215.29	
Accrued interest on Farmington Savings			
Bank Book, Sept. 30, 1911.....		22.34	
			237.63
Mechanics Savings Bank Book, Sept 30,			
1911	\$	2,124.56	
Accrued interest on Mechanics Savings			
Bank Book, Sept. 30, 1911.....		85.82	
			2,210.38
Mechanics Savings Bank Book, Sept. 30,			
1911	\$	585.87	
Accrued interest on Mechanics Savings			
Bank Book, Sept. 30, 1911.....		23.64	
			609.51
State Savings Bank Book, Sept. 30, 1911..	\$	1,119.66	
Accrued interest on State Savings Bank			
Book, Sept. 30, 1911.....		45.22	
			1,164.88
Deposit State Savings Bank.....		500.00	
Deposit Society for Savings.....		568.22	
			<u>\$ 12,816.10</u>

Note.—As understood by this Board the loans to the different departments are from sums of money which have been placed in this Fund though not given for its particular purpose or limited as to the use to be made of them and which are more than sufficient to cover the amount of the loans.

[Schedule G.]

"ENDOWMENT FUND."

September 30, 1911.

\$1,000.00 Bond American Telephone and Telegraph Company, 4%, 1929.....	\$	905.47
Deposit with State Savings Bank.....	\$	94.53
Accumulated interest deposited with above		44.11
		138.64
	\$	1,044.11

Note.—The amount of \$44.11, accumulated interest, was income and has been so treated in the report for September 30, 1912, where it appear under Income receipts, being made up of the first two items therein, viz., "Coupons American Telephone & Telegraph Co., \$20.00" and "Interest State Savings Bank, \$24.11," under the dates of July 3 and December 9, 1911, respectively.

[Schedule G.]
"ENDOWMENT FUND."

September 30, 1912.

INCOME RECEIPTS.

1911.		
July 3.	Coupons American Telephone & Telegraph Co.....	\$ 20.00
Dec. 9.	Interest State Savings Bank.....	24.11
1912.		
Jan 3.	Coupons American Telephone & Telegraph Co.....	20.00
Feb. 19.	Interest State Savings Bank.....	1.88
July 2.	Coupons American Telephone & Telegraph Co.....	20.00
Aug. 16.	Interest State Savings Bank.....	1.88
Sept. 4.	Coupons N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.....	60.00
		\$ 147.87

CONTRA.

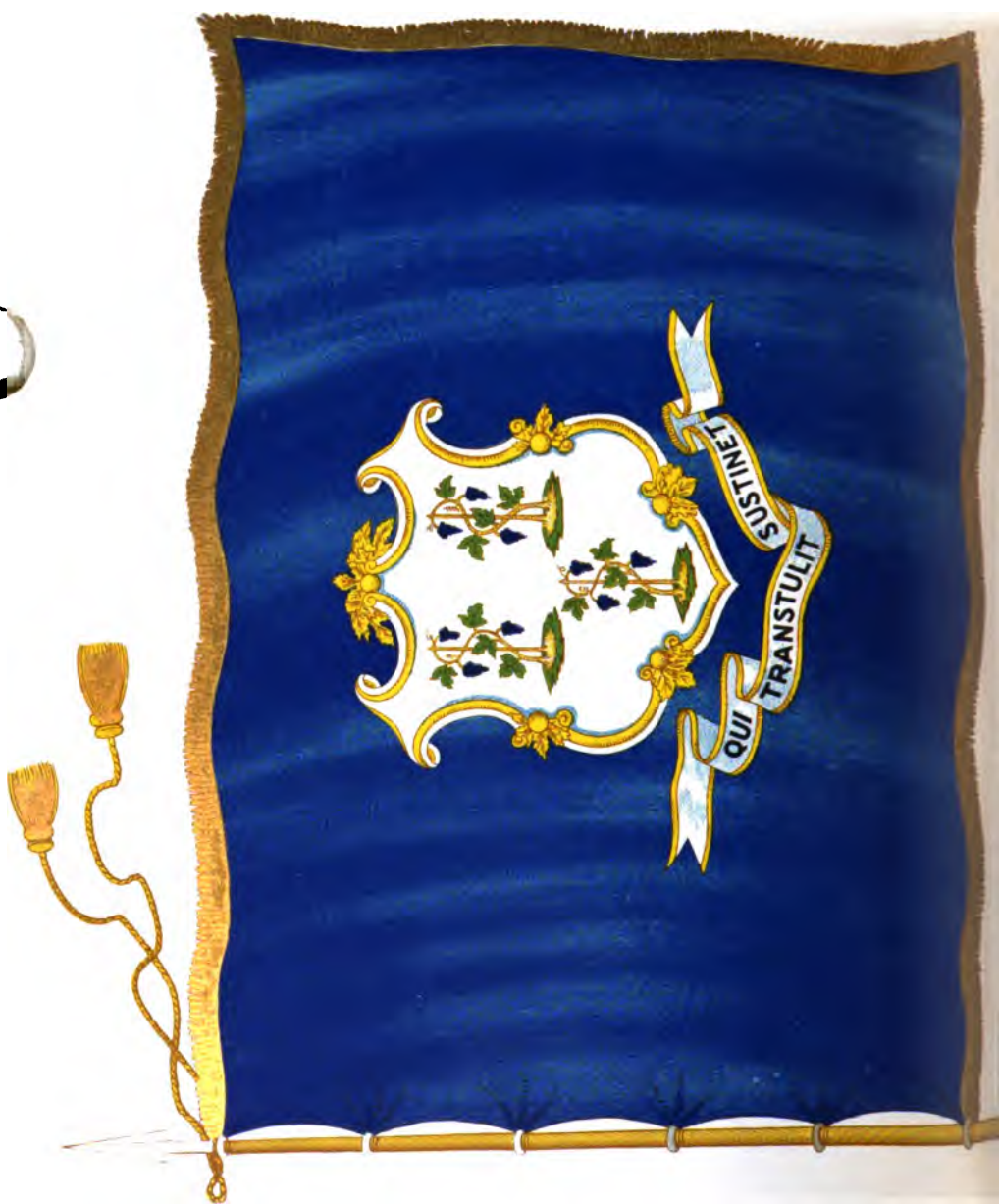
1912.		
April 11.	Accrued interest, \$3,000 N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.....	\$ 13.00
Sept. 10.	Balance transferred to School and Nursery bank account.....	134.87
		\$ 147.87

PRINCIPAL ACCOUNT.

Balance on hand last report.....			\$ 1,000.00
1911.			
Dec. 6.	Cash from Miss Sarah N. Pardee.....	3,500.00	
			\$ 4,500.00

INVESTMENTS.

\$1,000. American Telephone & Telegraph Co., 4%, 1929, at 90.547.....	\$ 905.47
\$3,000. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., 4%, March 1, 1947, at 93.....	2,790.00
Deposited State Savings Bank.....	94.53
Cash	710.00
	\$ 4,500.00



State of Connecticut

PUBLIC DOCUMENT No. 13

REPORT

OF THE

STATE LIBRARIAN

TO

The Governor

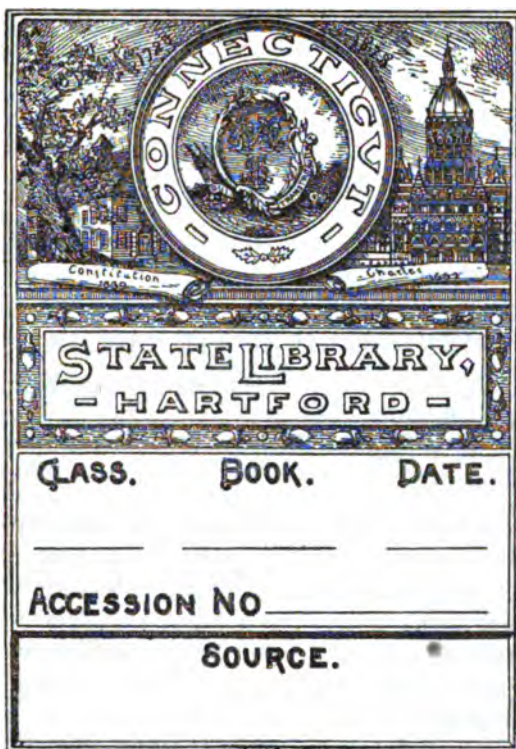
For the Two Years Ended September 30, 1910



PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATURE

HARTFORD
PUBLISHED BY THE STATE
1913

PUBLICATION
APPROVED BY
THE BOARD OF CONTROL



STATE LIBRARY COMMITTEE

HIS EXCELLENCY FRANK B. WEEKS

HON. MATTHEW H. ROGERS

HON. WILLIAM HAMERSLEY

LIBRARY STAFF

GEORGE S. GODARD, State Librarian

FANNY I. YALE, Librarian's Assistant

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE

Orrena L. Evans

Anna B. Gilnack

ARCHIVES AND RECORDS

Effie M. Prickett

CATALOGUERS

Mary E. Pearson

Grace E. Perkins

GENERAL ASSISTANTS

Lena J. Barnard

Christian N. Due

Florence H. Herman

Estella M. Penfield

M. V. B. Barker

CONNECTICUT STATE LIBRARY.

Hartford, November 28, 1910.

To His Excellency
Frank B. Weeks
Governor

Sir: I have the honor to submit herewith my report as State Librarian of Connecticut for the two fiscal years ended September 30, 1910. As heretofore, I have endeavored to have this report of such a character as to serve as an official report to the state upon the life and progress of the Connecticut State Library, and at the same time to be an item of some interest to the citizens of our state.

Respectfully submitted,

Geo. S. Godard.
State Librarian.

PREFACE.

IT is with pleasure that I am able to call the attention of the people of our state through this report to the life and activities of their State Library, for the two years ended September 30, 1910. The years 1909 and 1910 constitute a most important epoch in the history of the Connecticut State Library, for during this time it has been our privilege and pleasure to have seen our hopes and expectations actually materialized. We have seen gradually brought to completion our new State Library and Supreme Court Building, dignified and beautiful in its architecture, solid and substantial in its construction, and complete and convenient in its arrangement. By those, who have inspected it and are competent to judge, it is pronounced a model of its kind, a building which for its purposes is second to none extant. Practically the only criticism made is that concerning its location, for each visitor thinks it should have been located in his own state.

In my report for the two years ended September 30, 1908, I gave a somewhat detailed description of the building as planned. It is a pleasure to here record that under the intelligent and faithful supervision of the commission having in charge its erection the building has been constructed substantially as there described and within the appropriation.

LIBRARY EXPENSES.

Expenditures of the State Library for the two years ended September 30, 1910, have been as follows:

	Total	1908-09	1909-10
Library Employees	\$16,246.77	\$ 7,586.64	\$ 8,660.13
Purchase of Books	9,386.34	4,946.87	4,439.47
Special Reports	1,917.19	200.00	1,717.19
New Books	63.06	63.06	
Legislative Reference	586.60		586.60
Records	1,715.50	1,715.50	
Binding	1,509.70	856.45	713.25
Supplies	2,164.53	1,345.46	819.07
Postage	227.25	107.25	120.00
Moving	605.62		605.62
Miscellaneous	2,171.07	998.78	1,172.29
Circulating	749.32	328.58	420.74
	<u>\$37,402.95</u>	<u>\$18,148.59</u>	<u>\$19,254.36</u>

	1908-09	1909-10
George S. Godard, State Librarian	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 2,958.33
Fanny I. Yale, Librarian's Assistant	780.00	900.00
Orrena L. Evans, Legislative Reference	716.64	
Anna B. Gilnack, Legislative Reference		75.00
Effie M. Prickett, Archives and Records	900.00	871.80
Mary E. Pearson, Cataloguer	780.00	900.00
Grace E. Perkins, Cataloguer	50.00	675.00
Lena J. Barnard, Assistant	620.00	780.00
Florence H. Herman, Assistant	420.00	480.00
Christian N. Due, Assistant	420.00	570.00
Estella M. Penfield, Assistant	400.00	
M. V. B. Barker, Assistant		450.00
	<u>\$ 7,586.64</u>	<u>\$ 8,660.13</u>

ACCESSIONS.

The Connecticut State Library, like its sister state libraries, acquires its additions through three main channels: exchange, purchase and gift.

A total of 55,539 items have been thus received during the twenty-four months ended September 30, 1910. Of these 9,540 were bound volumes; 19,966 were pamphlets; and 26,002 were



CONNECTICUT STATE LIBRARY, HARTFORD.
MAIN READING ROOM. LOOKING EAST.

miscellaneous. The following paragraph shows the approximate time of their receipt.

	1908-1909.			1909-1910.		
	Vols.	Pams.	Misc.	Vols.	Pams.	Misc.
October	308	757	113	486	601	120
November	466	2476	738	678	836	88
December	266	750	445	700	782	142
January	399	953	770	346	846	350
February	151	599	7009	567	846	484
March	298	980	7051	419	906	866
April	384	597	2109	375	588	450
May	348	791	1840	478	1151	598
June	384	1472	1361	453	1123	616
July	188	424	145	284	492	211
August	228	586	146	601	368	139
September	590	680	101	143	392	111
	4010	11065	21828	5530	8931	4175

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE WORK.

The following notice which appeared daily during the session of our General Assembly in the Legislative Bulletin briefly outlines the work which has been done in this branch of the library's activities:

"Members are reminded that the Special Legislative Reference Department of the State Library, located on the third floor of the Capitol, is at their service. In this department there has been assembled and conveniently arranged for ready reference not only laws, journals, printed bills, special and departmental reports of Connecticut, but the special reports, literature, laws, and proposed laws relating to the principal questions now before the several General Assemblies of our Country. As the material in this section is being added to daily, it is hoped that this department may be freely used."

NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

In my former reports I have called attention to the efforts which were being made by the National Association of State Libraries, to formulate and establish a National Legislative Reference Service, through which the several subscribers and co-operators might receive a prompt, comprehensive, systematic and reliable legislative intelligence service, and at a reasonable cost. The following letter sent to the members of the Association by the Special Committee on Legislative Reference, in December, 1909, embodies a statement of the plan as thus far developed.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE LIBRARIES

Special Committee on
LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE

Dec. 4, 1909.

To the Members of the National Association of State Libraries.

GENTLEMEN: In December, 1908, a proposition was submitted by a special committee of the National Association of State Libraries relating to "A National Legislative Reference Service" by which a system of reports on the current legislation of the several states would be promptly and accurately furnished to the several subscribers. As an insufficient number responded, in the required time, the project was necessarily postponed.

This special committee, again working in conjunction with the Law Reporting Company, whose facilities for this line of work have previously been explained, beg leave to submit the following modified plan of service to begin with the legislative sessions of 1910.

(1) A complete card list, standard size, one card for each bill introduced in every state legislature, will be issued daily.

(2) A progress sheet for each state will be issued daily, showing the action taken on all bills, by either house, final passage, and governor's action.

(3) A set of 20 subject index cards for each state, one card to be used for each selected topic, will be furnished at once.

(4) Information regarding special legislative action, length of sessions and other important items of interest will be promptly reported.

This is practically the same service as outlined in our former correspondence, full details of which may be found in the report of the State Librarian of Connecticut for 1908, page 12.

It has seemed best, however, to substitute printed cards for each bill in place of the "Bill Index" containing twenty or thirty entries as first planned. As Mr. Allen, Secretary of the Law Reporting Company, states:

"We believe that the cards are better than the sheets and are willing to furnish them at the same rate previously suggested for the sheets. Daily reports of action taken on all bills will also be sent from day to day, on receipt of which each Librarian can post on the cards as much of this information as his particular situation requires. That is, he can keep a record of the action on all bills or on only the bills he is interested in, and he need not keep up the record for the others. We will also show on the daily reports the 'subject' of each bill, and the Librarian can easily select and post reports relating to the particular bills which he is interested in. At the same time, he has in the daily reports a complete record of action taken on every bill, so that if some new subject comes up and he wants to do so, he can very quickly and easily go to his report files and post the record up to date, and determine the present position of any bill in which he may not previously have been interested."

For those who do not care to use the full service, your Committee have made arrangements whereby each librarian can select, if necessary, the subjects on which he desires to obtain information and be relieved from the labor of handling and caring for cards upon subjects in which he has no interest. The price, however, is the same as for the complete service.

If the full text of any bill is desired, the regular exchange file of the library can be utilized or copies secured through correspondence, or from the Law Reporting Company at usual rates.

Your Committee does not feel called upon, at this time, to offer any detailed plan for filing these cards, as the requirements in each state must largely determine this matter.

The value of the proposed service to the legislative reference departments of the country is evident. By means of these cards a librarian has accessible for the first time prompt and accurate information relating to proposed and current legislation of the several states. By separating the cards containing the passed and unpassed bills the file will immediately give a complete list, by title, of the entire legislation of the country several months before the receipt of the printed laws.

The price for the complete service will be one hundred dollars (\$100.00) for the year 1910 (including sessions beginning in December, 1909), payment to be made, \$50.00 January 1, 1910, and \$50.00 July 1, 1910, to Law Reporting Company, 67 Wall St., New York.

This plan has been endorsed by the members present at the Bretton Woods conference, by the Comparative Law Section of the American Bar Association and many prominent students of legislation.

As it is necessary for twenty libraries to subscribe to this service, and as it is essential to perfect arrangements as soon as possible, please advise George S. Godard, State Librarian, Hartford, Conn., of your decision at the earliest possible date.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. S. GODARD,

HERBERT O. BRIGHAM,

CLEMENT W. ANDREWS.

For the Committee.

Enclosures

A. B. C.

ARCHIVES DEPARTMENT.

The Connecticut State Library is rich in original manuscript material. The large number of official manuscripts in our archives is being frequently supplemented by many smaller collections which have heretofore been treasured in private homes, and having been inherited, they have been held as almost sacred.

These are being calendared, arranged and indexed. Effort is made to include in these indexes, the name of every subject,

place and individual mentioned, and to note each autograph and seal.

CHARLES T. WELLS COLLECTION.

It is a pleasure to here call attention to the remarkable collection of books and manuscripts relating to Bibliography, Connecticut, New England and the early colonies, which was presented to our State Library by the late Major Charles T. Wells of Hartford. Rich in historical and bibliographical items, this collection represents much of the loves and labors of one who was a born collector, a lover of books, a diligent student, a hard worker, and a friend to man. The kindly and intelligent interest which he showed in our State Library should long be remembered. It is to be regretted that it was not his privilege to see the completion of our beautiful State Library building, in the plans of which he was so much interested and for which he prophesied large things. Born in Hartford, August 26, 1839, the son of Dr. Horace Wells, the discoverer of anaesthesia, he died June 8, 1909, beloved by all who knew him.

MAJOR EDWARD V. PRESTON COLLECTION.

On March 26, 1909, when presenting to the State Library his vouchers, record books and various memoranda, referring to transactions during the Civil War, 1861-1865 inclusive, during which period he acted as Regimental Quartermaster, Commissary, Ordinance, Acting Assistant Quartermaster, Additional Paymaster United States Volunteers, Major Preston wrote:

"I improve this opportunity to express my gratitude to you for extending an invitation to place these papers in your hands, and the kindness and courtesy which you have evidenced in the matter, and sincerely hope that my associate paymasters in the state, or their heirs, will sooner or later express a desire to you to place such papers in your hands. My belief is that the state should encourage officers of the Civil War, who were appointed from this state, to deposit with the state, documents of importance concerning war transactions 1861-1865 inclusive."

COL. EDWIN D. JUDD COLLECTION.

The following letter from Col. Judd's nephew may give a hint concerning this collection which we are pleased to add to our collection of official records:



CONNECTICUT STATE LIBRARY, HARTFORD.
SECTION OF ONE OF THE ARCHIVES VAULTS SHOWING METAL EQUIPMENT.

H. C. JUDD & ROOT
Hartford, Conn.

March 18th, 1910.

Mr. George S. Godard,
State Librarian,
State Capitol,
Hartford.

Dear Sir:—

I am today sending you six chests containing all the official papers belonging to the late Lt. Col. Edwin D. Judd, with the keys and lists showing contents of the different chests.

These valuable papers were left me by my uncle, with the request that they were to be given, if they cared for them, to the State Library for safe keeping, and where future generations might have access to them.

It is with pleasure therefore, that I am today carrying out this wish, knowing they will be carefully and properly handled.

Thanking you for your interest in this matter, I remain,

Yours very truly,

(Signed) E. Y. Judd.

CONNECTICUT "THE CONSTITUTION STATE."

The unique position which Connecticut holds in the constitutional history of our country, having formulated and adopted the "Fundamental Orders"—the first written constitution—Jan. 14, 1638-39, entitles it to be called "The Constitution State." In recognition of this fundamental instrument and important action of our fathers in Windsor, Hartford and Wethersfield, the central section of the tile floor of Memorial Hall is occupied by a historical tablet showing the evolution of the seal of Connecticut from the early British seal first used by our fathers to the seal now used, and bearing Thomas Hooker's statement concerning constitutional government which reads as follows:

"In matters of greater consequence which concern the common good a General Council chosen by all to transact businesses which concern all I conceive under favor most suitable to rule and most safe for relief of the whole."

A photograph of this historical tablet is made a part of this report.



1

3

Historical tablet in Memorial Hall showing the evolution of the Public Seal of Connecticut, and Thomas Hooker's statement advocating a representative government.

1. British Seal.

3. Second Connecticut Colonial Seal.

2. First Connecticut Colonial Seal.

4. Present State Seal.

STATE FLAG.

So many inquiries have been received asking concerning the Connecticut State Flag, State Seal and State Coat of Arms, that it has seemed desirable to answer these several questions again in this report. I have accordingly had a fairly good representation of the State Flag made in colors and showing the official Coat of Arms upon the same. This is made the frontispiece of this report. It appears that it was not until 1897 that our General

Assembly formally adopted a State Flag. The following is the description as incorporated in Section 4889 of the General Statutes, Revision of 1902.

§ 4889. Description. The following-described flag is the official flag of the state. The dimensions of the flag shall be five feet and six inches in length; four feet four inches in width. The flag shall be of azure blue silk, charged with a shield of rococo design of argent white silk, having embroidered in the center three grape vines, supported and bearing fruit in natural colors. The bordure to the shield shall be embroidered in two colors, gold and silver. Below the shield shall be a white streamer, cleft at each end, bordered by gold and browns in fine lines, and upon the streamer shall be embroidered in dark blue letters the motto "*Qui Transvulit Sustinet*"; the whole design being the arms of the state.

PUBLIC SEAL OF CONNECTICUT.

For the information of those interested in the history and meaning of the Seal of our State, it has seemed advisable to reprint here the article upon this topic, which appeared in the Connecticut Register & Manual for 1899, written by the late Charles J. Hoadly, L.L.D., State Librarian of Connecticut 1855 to 1900.

"THE PUBLIC SEAL OF CONNECTICUT.

"In a paper hitherto unprinted, written in 1759 by Roger Wolcott, sometime Governor, he tells us that his step-father, Daniel Clark, informed him that the seal was given to the Colony by George Fenwick. Mr. Clark was likely to be well informed on the subject, for he was born about 1623, and was Secretary of the Colony for several years between 1658 and 1666. Mr. Fenwick was agent for the proprietors of Connecticut under the Warwick patent of 1631. Perhaps he gave the seal when the Colony bought of him Saybrook Fort, etc., in 1644, and it may be that the seal was used by the said proprietors. There is in the State Library a pretty fair impression of this seal on wax, affixed to the commission¹ of John Winthrop as magistrate at Nameock [New London], dated October 27, 1647.

"This seal represents a vineyard of fifteen vines, supported and bearing fruit. Above the vines a hand issuing from clouds holds a label with the motto *SVSTINET QVI TRANSTVLIT*. The seal is slightly oval in form and has a beaded border. There remain, besides the one above mentioned, but three impressions of it among the State archives; all are on wax and all poor.

"After the receipt of the charter, the first General Assembly held under it, October, 1662, ordered that the seal that formerly was used by the General Court should still remain and be used as the seal of this Colony until the court saw cause to the contrary; and the Secretary was to keep it and use it on necessary occasions for the Colony.

¹ A photograph of this document was published in my report as State Librarian for 1905-1906.

"In October, 1662, the General Assembly laid claim to Westchester as being within the chartered limits of Connecticut, and sent down a copy of their vote certified under the colony seal, which is thus curiously described by Mr. Richard Mills, who had the document in his custody: "The signal of the seal above is come to the inhabitants of Westchester, absolute, made in red wax; the motto I suppose to be the arborated craggy wilderness and the flying cloudea."

"The first printed revision of the statutes of Connecticut, Cambridge, 1673, had, by order of the General Court, an impression of the colony seal upon the title page. All other editions of the statutes during our colonial period had the royal arms instead.

"When Sir Edmund Andros took the government of the Colony in October, 1687, the public seal disappeared. Gershom Bulkeley, in his book *Will and Doom*, says that "The Secretary [John Allyn], who was well acquainted with all the transactions of the General Court, and very well understood their meaning and intent in all, delivered their common seal to Sir Edmund Andros." Whether the seal was broken or what became of it we know not: certain it is that the seal used after the resumption of the charter government in 1689 differs considerably from the first one:—it was not so well cut, is a trifle larger, the hand bends downward and the motto reads, SVSTINET QVI TRANSTVLIT. I am inclined to doubt whether the new seal had been procured in 1690, for of five or six impressions on commissions which I have seen, made in that year, all are so very bad that it would seem as though some temporary substitute, made of wood, perhaps, had been used.

"No further change was made until 1711, when, at a meeting of the Governor and Council, October 25th, it was agreed, ordered, and resolved, that a new stamp should be made and cut of the seal of this Colony, suitable for sealing upon wafers, and that a press be provided, with the necessary appurtenances for that purpose, as soon as may be, at the cost and charge of the Colony, to be kept in the Secretary's office.

"This seal was considerably larger than its predecessors, measuring $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches in length and $1\frac{3}{4}$ in breadth. Instead of fifteen vines there are but three, and there is a hand, about midway on the dexter side, pointing to them. The motto, which is on a label below the vines, is QVI TRANSTVLIT SVSTINET, and around the circumference is the legend, SIGILLVM COLONIÆ CONNECTICENSIS.

In October, 1747 the General Assembly voted, that the public seal of the Colony be altered and changed from the form of an oval to that of a circle, and that the same should have cut and engraved upon it the same inscription, motto, and device, that are on the present seal, with a correction of such mistakes as happened in the spelling and letters in the inscription of the present seal, and the Secretary was to procure such alterations. Nothing seems to have been done.

"The press, becoming worn through age, was replaced by a more powerful one in the Secretary's office, and after doing duty for some time in the Treasurer's office, was relegated to the cellar, where it was probably left when the State abandoned the old State House in 1879.

"Wax seems to have been generally used until within about a century. The few impressions upon wafer preserved among the colonial documents are all poor.

"In May, 1784, the General Assembly passed the following resolution:

"Whereas the circumscription of the seal of this state is improper and inapplicable to our present constitution, Resolved by this Assembly, that the Secretary be and he is hereby empowered and directed to get the same altered from the words as they now stand to the following inscription namely SIGILL REIP. CONNECTICUTENSIS.' "

"The inscription was, however, cut without abbreviation, though in its shortened form it appears in engravings of that period. At the October session in 1784, the new seal was approved and ordered to be lodged with the Secretary to be used as the seal of this State as the law directs. The size of this seal was $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches in length by $1\frac{1}{8}$ in breadth. It was engraved on a silver plate soldered to a brass shoe or base. The silver plate was given to Yale College after a new seal was procured, and the brass base³ is at this moment serving the writer as a paper weight.

"Article fourth, section eighteenth, of the constitution adopted in 1818, declares that the seal of the State shall not be altered; but it is singular that neither in that instrument nor in any law or resolution is the seal ascertained or described. In 1840, it was resolved, "That the Secretary of State, be instructed to ascertain the proper seal and bearings of this State, and report to the next General Assembly; and also, whether any legislative enactment is required for a proper description of said seal. Mr. Hinman was at that time Secretary, but, as the subject would have required considerable investigation, he made, as he informed the writer, no report at all.

"At present there are two state seals in use: one for sealing with wax or wafer, which was procured in accordance with a resolution passed October, 1842, which directed that it should be similar to the one then in use. The resolution as originally drawn up provided that the new seal might be of smaller dimensions and circular instead of oval; but these provisions were struck out in the House of Representatives, probably upon constitutional grounds, and the seal was made of similar form and size with the preceding one, except that it is a trifle broader; the workmanship also is better; there are three clusters of grapes on each vine, whereas the old one had four on each of the upper and five on the lower one. It is engraved on brass. The hand had been omitted from the seal of 1784. The other seal is used for making an impression upon paper without the use of wax or other tenacious substance, which mode was declared, by an act passed in 1851, to be a sufficient sealing. This seal is supposed to

³ This base is still in possession of the State Library.

have been procured in 1882, under authority of a resolve passed in 1864.*

"The armorial bearings of Connecticut in heraldic language would be blazoned thus: Argent, three vines supported and fructed proper: that is, the field is white or silver, and the vines of their natural colors. The blazon of the first seal would be: A field argent serné with vines supported and fructed proper. In chief a hand issuing from clouds, proper, holding a label inscribed with the motto. The number of vines on the old seal was doubtless arbitrary; that on the present seal has no special significance, but is the more usual number when a charge is repeated.

"The first issue of bills of credit was made by Connecticut in 1709. The General Assembly ordered that they should be stamped with such stamps as the Governor and Council should direct, and the latter body at a meeting June 14, 1709, directed that they should be all stamped with the arms of the Colony, or such a figure as was drawn in the council book representing three vines. On the small bills issued in 1777 the seal represented has but one vine, and a seal having but one vine has been used in the Secretary's office for sealing letters.

"The vines symbolize the Colony brought over and planted here in the wilderness. We read in the 80th Psalm: "Thou hast brought a vine out of Egypt; Thou hast cast out the heathen and planted it:—in Latin, *Vineam de Ægypto transtulisti, Ejicisti gentes et plantasti eam*; and the motto expresses our belief that He who brought over the vine continues to take care of it—*Qui transtulit sustinet*."

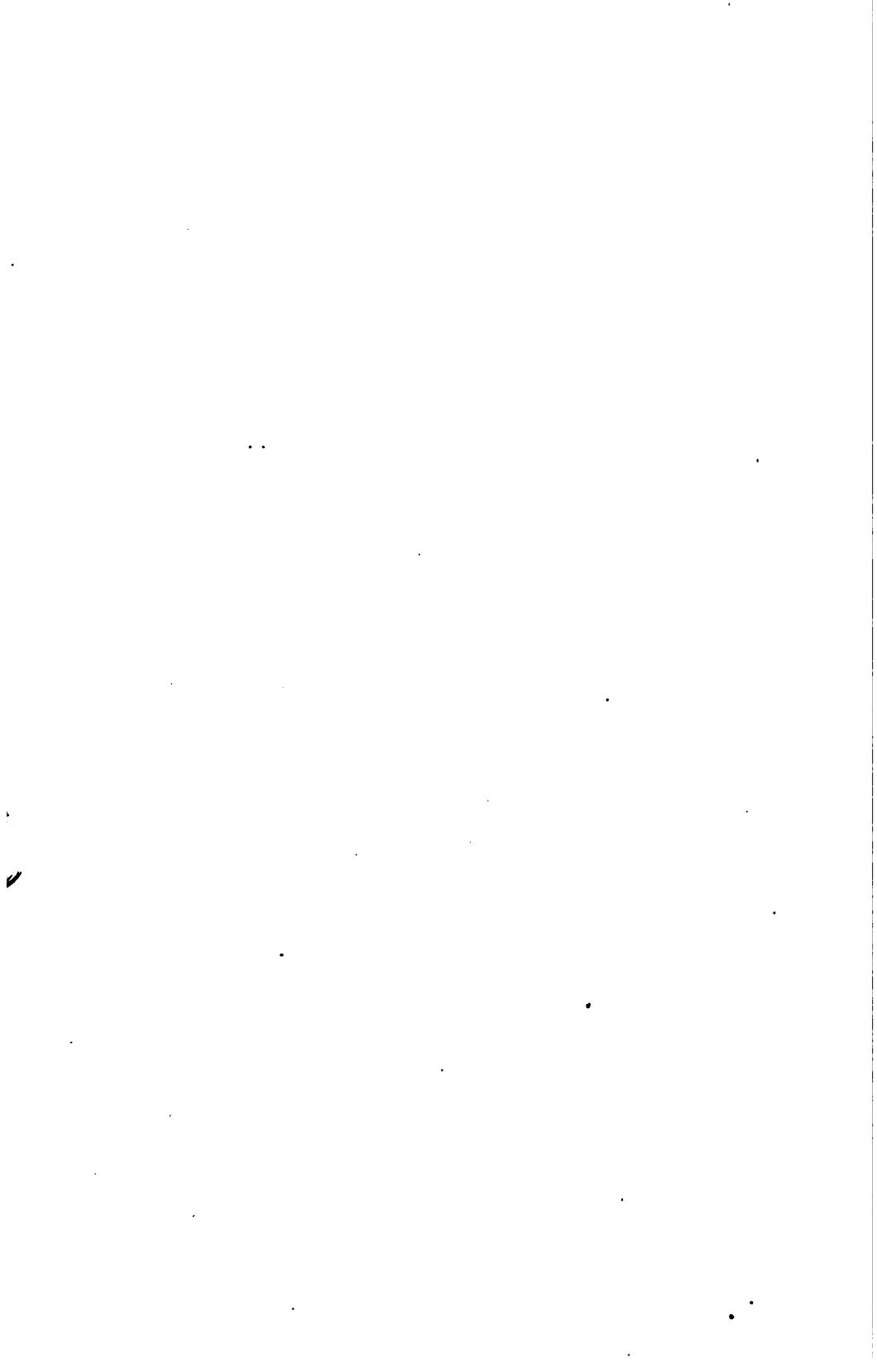
* The copper plates of this seal having been mutilated by a pin which became imbedded in it was placed in the corner-stone of our new State Library and Supreme Court Building by me, May 25, 1909, with the consent of the Secretary of the State, a new plate having been made sometime before.

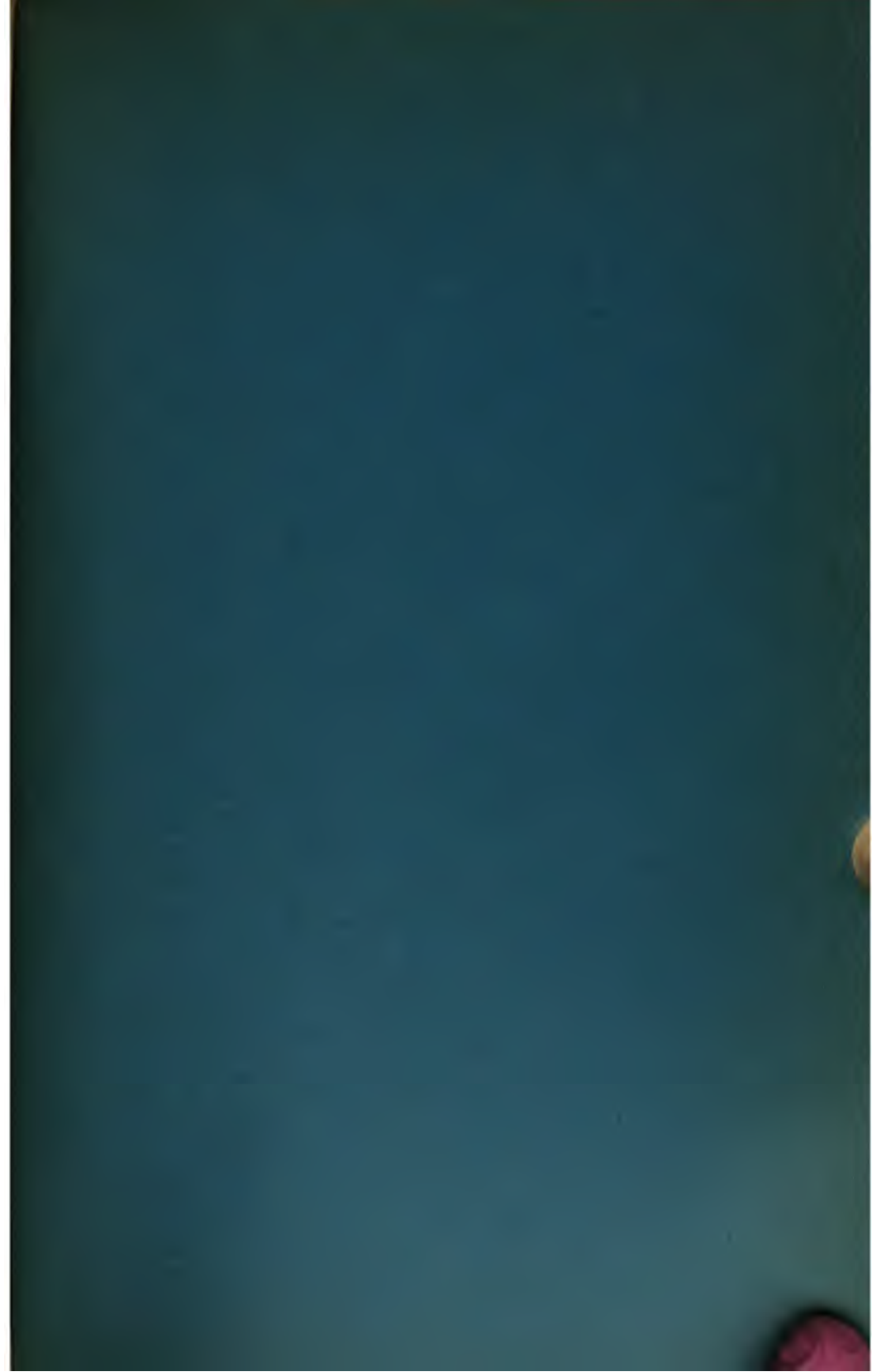


CONNECTICUT STATE LIBRARY AND SUPREME COURT BUILDING, HARTFORD.
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CONNECTICUT STATE LIBRARY, HARTFORD.
CENTRAL HALL. LOOKING WEST INTO SUPREME COURT ROOM.

State of Connecticut

PUBLIC DOCUMENT No. 13

REPORT

OF THE

STATE LIBRARIAN

TO

The Governor

For the Two Years Ended September 30, 1912



PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATURE

HARTFORD
PUBLISHED BY THE STATE
1913

PUBLICATION
APPROVED BY
THE BOARD OF CONTROL

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CONNECTICUT STATE LIBRARY.

Hartford, November 28, 1912.

To his Excellency

Simeon E. Baldwin, Governor.

Sir: I have the honor to submit herewith my report as State Librarian of Connecticut for the two fiscal years ended September 30, 1912. As heretofore, I have endeavored to have this report of such a character as to serve as an official report to the state upon the life and progress of the Connecticut State Library, and at the same time to be an item of some interest to the citizens of our state.

Respectfully submitted,

Geo. S. Godard.

State Librarian.

INTRODUCTION

THE Connecticut State Library is especially fortunate, being central in its location, housed in a building substantially built, beautiful in its architecture, convenient in its arrangement, harmonious in its decorations and homelike. It is, to paraphrase the words of another, a library by the people, of the people, and for the people.

To the judge and attorney it is the Law Library of the State, commendably complete in its several lines.

To the legislator and man of public affairs it is a legislative reference library, in which he can, at his own convenience and in his own way, study easily, intelligently and fully, not only the trend of legislation both at home and abroad and learn something of the reasons for and against the several movements, but he can also ascertain there the daily status of each bill in his own legislature.

To the town clerk and judge of probate it is a possible, convenient, desirable and safe depository for files and papers not in current use, and a source of intelligent assistance, which is theirs for the asking, in matters pertaining to binding, repairing, indexing and caring for those records which must be retained in their several offices.

To the state officer and commissioner, the State Library is the place where he can find at any time the reports of his own department and similar departments in other states, and a place where he can deposit any special reports, records or other material which may come to him, or which he may care to have in a place of safety, and at all reasonable times have accessible to him and to those who have a right to use them.

To the selectman and town treasurer the State Library is the place where they are confident they can find a commendably complete file of the financial reports of their own towns and neighboring towns, which are so often lacking at home.

To the civil engineer and surveyor the State Library is not only a source of supply of topographical maps of the State as it is today, but the depository of the official copy of the drawings and specifications for all dams and waterways approved by the State Board of Civil Engineers, and the repository of records showing the layout of many counties, towns, school districts, ecclesiastical societies, highways, etc., as they now are or used to be.

To the members of the Connecticut Geological and Natural History Survey and those interested along these lines, the State Library is the distributing and exchange agency for the several publications of the Commission.

To the minister of our older churches the State Library is a mine of wealth concerning many things which relate to the life and activities of the church in the days of our fathers.

To the genealogist and descendants of Colonial and Revolutionary ancestry our large collection of muster-rolls, pay-rolls, lists, receipts and miscellaneous manuscripts, together with our genealogies and local histories, is the one department thought of. To the members of the Connecticut Society of Colonial Dames, the Connecticut State Library is the home of that unique collection of manuscript histories relating to the early homes of our fathers in Connecticut, which are being compiled by this society.

The student of political economy and government is attracted by our large collection of public documents of our own state, the sister states, and United States, arranged in long series, easily accessible.

The inventor and prospective patentee thinks only of our long sets of patent reports and certified copies of specifications and drawings of patents, always at his service.

The pupils of our public schools think of the State Library as the home of the old Charter, the Stuart portrait of Washington, the portraits of our several governors, and the place where they can see so many things of interest to them connected with the history of our own State and the general government.

The numismatist has formed his idea of our State Library through that remarkable collection of coins, currency, medals, tokens and associated books, recently presented to the State by one of her sons, the late Joseph C. Mitchelson of Tariffville.

To the tourist and professional traveler the Connecticut State Library is simply a beautiful, new building, which having been



CONNECTICUT STATE LIBRARY, HARTFORD.
MAIN READING ROOM. LOOKING WEST INTO CENTRAL HALL FROM THE
EAST GALLERY.



planned from the inside out as well as from the outside in, and having been built upon honor and for time, is acknowledged to be a model of its kind.

To the several state libraries of our own country and governmental libraries of Europe the Connecticut State Library is looked upon as the exchange medium with the State of Connecticut, through which they receive promptly the official publications of the State, and in which may be found the several official publications sent in return.

To the sons and daughters of Connecticut, who have inherited or accumulated manuscripts and records which they have held almost sacred, the Connecticut State Library is regarded as a most fitting depository for these private collections of official and semi-official papers, which have to do with the early life and activities of the state and its several families.

To the librarian and his staff the Connecticut State Library is a group of departments, housed in a model building, with interested and competent assistants, whose aim and purpose is to serve intelligently, promptly, and courteously not only the inquirers of our own generation but those which are to follow.

The above, I imagine, are some of the ideas which have become clustered about the name of the "Connecticut State Library," and may we not say that all of them are right, simply looking at the Library from their own point of view, and thinking along the lines in which they are especially interested.

ASSISTANCE.

The large increase in the number of frequenters of the library, the ever increasing number of official and other publications received, and the large amount of work to be done upon the material long since in the library and never catalogued, continues to make our State Library a busy place. The labor of getting from and returning to the shelves books called for is but a small part of our work. The real labor comes in the selection, securing, preparing, cataloguing and maintaining these volumes.

So rapidly has the library advanced along its lines of activity, and so many are the demands made upon it, that it has been necessary from time to time to increase the force of assistants and specialize their work. As competence, adaptability, preparation, and enthusiasm are essential to the success of any library staff, it

is a pleasure for me at this time to express my appreciation of the work which has been accomplished through the interested cooperation of the several members of my staff, each one of whom it has been my privilege to select, having in mind the special lines of work to be accomplished.

The following colleges and library schools are represented upon the staff: Yale, Wesleyan, Cornell, Smith, Mount Holyoke, Simmons, Drexel and Albany.

LIBRARY EXPENSES.

When the Library was located in the Capitol, the expenses recorded as State Library expenses were limited practically to the librarian and assistants, and purchase of books. There were no charges for heat, light, janitor service, watchman, care and repair of building or grounds; all these expenses came as part of the Capitol expenses. But when in the Capitol, the books of the Library were stored on five different floors upon crowded and overloaded shelves or in heaps upon the floor. Many important sets of books were separated or incomplete or entirely inaccessible. It required no little thought and labor to keep the current and more important works fairly accessible. Moreover, the great danger from fire, water, and other possible damages to which our invaluable collections and books were exposed was great, and the accommodations for readers and investigators were very meager.

In its new home, in our new and model State Library and Supreme Court Building, proper provision has been made whereby all the books of the Library have been brought together, where the several portraits of our governors have been properly and safely hung, where accessible vaults properly equipped have been provided for our invaluable records and papers, where proper facilities for readers and investigators have been provided, and where suitable provisions have been made for the necessary development and work of the several departments of our State Library.

It should also be borne in mind that our Supreme Court and its main offices are also housed in this same building, and cared for by the same janitor service.



CONNECTICUT STATE LIBRARY, HARTFORD.

MAIN READING ROOM. LOOKING SOUTH INTO MAIN STACK ROOM.



Expenditures of the State Library for the two years ended September 30, 1912 have been as follows:

	Total	1911	1912
Library Employees	\$26,689.05	\$12,091.06	\$14,597.99
Purchase of Books	7,620.52	3,060.49	4,560.03
Special Reports	2,905.39	782.54	2,122.85
New Books	2,182.53	1,235.36	947.17
Legislative Reference	4,073.33	2,542.21	1,531.12
Records	1,670.64	1,287.43	383.21
Binding	1,697.01	786.15	910.86
Supplies	2,370.46	1,189.64	1,180.82
Postage	285.00	125.00	160.00
Moving	2,641.43	2,641.43	
Miscellaneous	1,742.13	710.05	1,032.08
Mitchelson Collection	2,535.11		2,535.11
Circulating	794.86	322.74	472.12
Building Special	985.00	985.00	.
	<u>\$58,192.46</u>	<u>\$27,759.10</u>	<u>\$30,433.36</u>

	1910-11	1911-12
George S. Godard, State Librarian	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 3,000.00
Fanny I. Yale, Librarian's Assistant	900.00	900.00
Christian N. Due, Reading Room	630.00	870.00
Helen M. Bissell, Memorial Hall	540.00	720.00
Anna B. Gilnack, Legislative Reference	900.00	318.00
Helen Coffin, Legislative Reference		666.64
Asa B. Tilton, Legislative Reference	874.95	
Renee M. Ramsden, Legislative Reference	337.50	540.00
Effie M. Prickett, Archives and Records	999.96	981.63
Lena J. Barnard, Archives and Records	780.00	715.00
Alice H. Farmer, Archives and Records		125.00
Mary E. Pearson, Cataloguer	300.00	
Grace E. Perkins, Cataloguer	780.00	900.00
Louise M. Bailey, Cataloguer		700.00
Aldina A. L. Galarneau, Cataloguer		178.75
Harriet M. Bosworth, Cataloguer		37.00
M. V. B. Barker, Assistant	525.00	540.00
Chandler T. Green, Assistant		78.80
Florence H. Herman, Receiving Room	480.00	540.00
Kathryn R. Farrell, Telephone Switchboard	430.50	546.00
Irene B. Elmer, Telephone Switchboard		75.00
James D. Lahey, Mail Carrier and Messenger	360.00	520.00
Lucius B. Barbour, Examiner of Public Records ..	237.77	1,000.00
Lucius B. Barbour, Expenses	15.38	646.17
	<u>\$12,091.06</u>	<u>\$14,597.99</u>

MAINTENANCE OF STATE LIBRARY AND SUPREME COURT BUILDING.

The cost of the maintenance of the State Library and Supreme Court Building, for eighteen months from April 1, 1911, when

provision was made for its regular maintenance, to September 30, 1912, has been as follows:

	Total	April 1, to Sept. 30, 1911	Oct. 1, 1911, to Sept. 30, 1912
1. Building	\$ 6,475.93	\$ 2,197.29	\$ 4,278.64
2. Coal	4,079.45	1,587.26	2,492.19
3. Electricity—Light	842.58	421.38	421.20
" Power	922.85	276.52	646.33
4. Equipment	2,909.37	1,709.02	1,200.35
5. Grounds	628.26	507.80	120.46
6. Insurance	311.84		311.84
7. Protection	296.45	.75	295.70
8. Telephone	785.89	371.82	414.07
9. Engineers' Supplies	374.83	230.24	144.59
10. Janitors' Supplies	1,760.26	816.39	943.87
11. Employees	16,234.77	5,037.39	11,197.38
12. Miscellaneous	920.60	441.38	479.22
	<u>\$36,543.08</u>	<u>\$13,597.24</u>	<u>\$22,945.84</u>

The following is a list of the Building Employees for the 26 weeks ending September 29, 1911.

William A. Starkie, Supervisor	699.96	
Sewell L. Pease, Day Policeman	455.00	
Walter S. Colton, Night Watchman	100.00	
J. B. Wheeler, Night Watchman	192.50	
S. H. Townsend, Night Watchman	162.50	
	<u>1,609.96</u>	
Jerome W. Wilson, Engineer	546.00	
Clarence A. Decker, Fireman	468.00	
John Wagner, Fireman	468.00	
	<u>1,482.00</u>	
Frank De Corleto, General Helper	364.00	
John De Carmine, General Helper	312.00	
Wilfred J. Boyer, General Helper	87.00	
George R. Krull, General Helper	202.00	
	<u>965.00</u>	
William J. Murray, Carpenter and Painter	118.00	
	<u>118.00</u>	
Renardo Dominick, Grounds	9.90	
Ritordaso Vincingo, Grounds	28.92	
Biaso Leone, Grounds	22.32	
Carlo Regino, Grounds	19.02	
Salvatore Scorpells, Grounds	19.02	
Antonink Sopenta, Grounds	5.40	
Domink Montario, Grounds	1.80	
Bloiss Nicola, Grounds	1.65	
	<u>108.03</u>	
Mrs. L. C. Purves, Cleaner	260.00	
Mrs. A. Noren, Cleaner	97.60	
Mrs. C. McInnis, Cleaner	249.60	
Mary Ellsworth, Cleaner	147.20	
	<u>754.40</u>	
		<u>\$ 5,037.39</u>

The following is a list of the Building Employees for the 52 weeks ending September 27, 1912.

William A. Starkie, Supervisor	\$ 1,390.98	
Sewell L. Pease, Day Policeman	793.35	
Walter S. Colton, Night Watchman	913.50	
William Edwards, Night Watchman	215.00	
James E. Officer, Night Watchman	496.00	
Walter J. Wheaton, Guide	105.00	
		3,913.83
Jerome W. Wilson, Engineer	1,092.00	
Clarence A. Decker, Fireman	656.00	
John Wagner, Fireman	936.00	
H. P. Smith, Fireman	36.55	
William O'Brien, Fireman	11.00	
		2,731.55
Frank De Corleto, General Helper,	735.00	
John De Carmine, General Helper	638.00	
George R. Krull, General Helper	170.00	
William J. Rosell, General Helper	520.00	
		2,063.00
William Murray, Carpenter and Painter	724.00	
		724.00
Antononk Sopenta, Grounds	10.80	
Andrew Corrione, Grounds	21.00	
James Bothina, Grounds	21.00	
James Vitale, Grounds	4.00	
Emile Claudell, Grounds	178.00	
		234.80
Mrs. L. C. Purves, Cleaner	527.00	
Mrs. C. McInnis, Cleaner	502.00	
Mary Ellsworth, Cleaner	501.20	
		1,530.20
		\$11,197.38

PURCHASE OF BOOKS.

As heretofore in the purchase of books, special attention has been given to our Supreme Court Law Library, the Legislative Reference Department, the Connecticut Section, and the books needed in the work of the several commissions and departments of the State. Special effort has been made to complete our files of American and British Case and Statute Law with the result that our State Library now possesses one of the finest, best arranged and most easily accessible collections to be found.

The fact that Connecticut is interested in all spheres of our country's activity, requires that so far as possible we have accessible the current law and special reports of those with whom we deal. Our Library is, therefore, being strengthened along these lines. While we are able to secure many series of reports and statutes upon exchange account, there are increasing num-

bers of these items which not being published by the states—but by private publishers—must be purchased. As a rule, the longer the delay in purchasing, the greater the cost when finally secured. This is aggravatingly true in the purchase of session laws and early statutes.

SPECIAL DEPARTMENTAL COLLECTIONS.

Already several departments in the Capitol have turned over to the State Library the separate libraries which they have been maintaining in their offices. These books have been made a part of a larger collection in this library, and being conveniently arranged and catalogued will thus prove of greater service not only to the several departments interested, but also to the public, who thus gain access to them.

ACCESSIONS.

The Connecticut State Library, like its sister state libraries, acquires its additions through three main channels: exchange, purchase and gift.

A total of 68,613 items have been thus received during the twenty-four months ending September 30, 1912. Of these, 9,961 were bound volumes; 23,660 were pamphlets; and 34,992 were miscellaneous. The number of pamphlets and miscellaneous items here recorded, gives something of an idea of the large number of records and briefs, town, borough and city reports, experiment station and legislative material received.

	1910-'11			1911-'12		
	Bd. Vol.	Pams.	Misc.	Bd. Vols.	Pams.	Misc.
October	595	895	59	518	887	97
November	326	773	93	594	671	160
December	456	652	149	366	1397	834
January	260	958	1428	568	1093	721
February	360	660	7585	548	1319	2220
March	306	1020	7286	494	1164	898
April	396	993	3099	399	1280	1104
May	169	1404	1874	697	1412	606
June	360	828	1288	417	1214	1128
July	346	757	2455	677	1321	611
August	253	635	368	251	1323	533
September	260	291	145	345	713	251
	4087	9866	25829	5874	13794	9163



CONNECTICUT STATE LIBRARY, HARTFORD.

MAIN STACK ROOM. SECTION OF DOCUMENT DIVISION ON SECOND FLOOR.

2

CORRESPONDENCE.

That the resources and services of our State Library are appreciated both by the people within our State and by the sons and daughters of Connecticut who have gone forth into the many callings of life in many parts of our earth, is made evident by the large and increasing correspondence. So far as possible and convenient all queries have been promptly answered or referred to some one competent to do so.

CERTIFICATES OF MILITARY SERVICE.

When sealed certificates of military service of ancestors have been issued, they have been accompanied by a letter something as follows:

"Dear Sir or Madam:

"As per your request, I am enclosing herewith certificate of Revolutionary service of one _____ as found in the material found in the Connecticut State Library thus far indexed. I trust the same will prove of service.

"In return we shall appreciate receiving through your favor any items, printed or manuscript, which you may be able to send from time to time which you feel will be of interest and service here in the Connecticut State Library.

Yours very truly,

In response to this service many items of interest and value have been and are being added to our several collections.

REPORTS OF LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE HEARINGS.

The importance of these stenographers' reports of committee hearings should not be overlooked. Our General Assembly is of necessity compelled to delegate to its several committees the responsibility of investigating the several matters presented and report upon the same with their recommendations. The report of these committee hearings are, therefore, most important. An accessible file of such reports for past years would have prevented many a law-suit and relieved our courts of much labor.

In 1905 the General Assembly passed the following:

"The Comptroller shall provide for and furnish to the state library one original copy of all such reports of committee hearings as any of the several committees shall require to be made and transcribed by the stenographer of such committee for the use of said committee." (Public Acts, Chap. 28.)

The State Library now has more or less complete stenographers' reports of the following committees, all of which have been indexed and substantially bound :

Agriculture, 1905, 1907, 1909, 1911.
 Appropriations, 1889, 1893, 1899, 1901, 1903, 1905, 1907, 1909, 1911.
 Banks, 1905, 1907, 1909, 1911.
 Capitol Furniture and Grounds, 1905, 1909, 1911.
 Cities and Boroughs, 1901, 1905, 1907, 1909, 1911.
 Claims, 1905, 1907, 1909, 1911.
 Congressional and Senatorial Districts, 1909, 1911.
 Constitutional Amendments, 1901, 1903, 1909, 1911.
 Contested Elections, 1907, 1911.
 Education, 1905, 1907, 1909, 1911.
 State Board of Education Investigation, 1909.
 Excise, 1907, 1909, 1911.
 Federal Relations, 1909, 1911.
 Finance, 1899, 1901, 1905, 1907, 1909, 1911.
 Fish and Game, 1905, 1907, 1909, 1911.
 Forfeited Rights, 1909.
 Humane Institutions, 1905, 1907, 1909, 1911.
 Incorporations, 1905, 1907, 1909.
 Insurance, 1905, 1907, 1909, 1911.
 Judiciary, 1903, 1905, 1907.
 Telephone Matters, 1907.
 Labor, 1905, 1909, 1911.
 Legislative Expenses, 1907.
 Manufactures, 1909, 1911.
 Military Affairs, 1905, 1907, 1909, 1911.
 New Towns and Probate Districts, 1905, 1907, 1909, 1911.
 Public Health and Safety, 1905, 1907, 1909, 1911.
 Public Utilities, 1909.
 Israel Putnam Memorial Camp Ground, 1909, 1911.
 Railroads, 1901, 1903, 1905, 1907, 1909, 1911.
 Roads, Rivers and Bridges, 1905, 1907, 1909, 1911.
 School Fund, 1907, 1909.
 Senate Appointments, 1907.
 Shell-Fisheries, 1909, 1911.
 Woman Suffrage, 1909, 1911.
 Armstrong Insurance Bills, 1906, Vols. 1 and 2.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE DEPARTMENT.

I take pleasure in calling to the attention of the members of the Connecticut General Assembly and the people of the state in general the opportunities and facilities offered by the special Legislative Reference Department of the Connecticut State Li-



CONNECTICUT STATE LIBRARY, HARTFORD.
MAIN READING ROOM, LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE DIVISION. LOOKING SOUTH
INTO SPECIAL STUDY ROOMS.

brary, for keeping in touch with the existing laws, proposed laws, and the literature upon the leading topics before the several general assemblies of the country.

As the number of states, municipalities and organizations in the Union have increased and the number of their several official publications have multiplied, it has become more and more difficult to obtain and keep available even the more important of these publications so essential in framing new legislation. Moreover, the increasing popular and specialized interest in social, economic and governmental questions has resulted in the publication by organizations, societies and individuals of increasing numbers of special reports, proceedings and periodicals the contents of which are of the greatest assistance towards the proper understanding of our times and the intelligent dealing with our problems.

In order therefore that this material may be of ready assistance to those interested it has become necessary to make it easily accessible through specialized indexes and so far as possible by minute classification upon the shelves.

In this department there have been assembled and conveniently arranged for ready reference not only the laws, journals, printed bills and special departmental reports of Connecticut but also the special reports, literature, laws and proposed laws relating to the principal questions now before the American people. As the material in this section is being added to daily, and is arranged by subject, it is hoped that this department may be used freely.

CONNECTICUT BILLS.

In addition to the above-mentioned laws, reports and literature, we are planning to continue having accessible, so far as possible, copies of all the bills introduced into our General Assembly, arranged according to the committee to which the same have been referred. We are planning also to continue the daily record of the action taken by the several committees, the Senate and the House upon each bill and to maintain the daily file of the several publications issued by the General Assembly. No part of the service rendered by this department was more appreciated last session than was this daily record and collection of bills, at all times accessible.

It is hoped that the State Library may receive through the favor of the several members of the General Assembly a copy of each bill, petition or resolution which they may introduce in order that our file of bills may be as complete as possible and immediately accessible to all interested in the same.

We shall be pleased to transcribe any bills, or make duplicate copies of the same, which may be desired by members for introduction in the General Assembly, so far as we may be able. This service rendered during our last General Assembly was appreciated by the many members who availed themselves of our offer.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION IN SISTER STATES.

In 1911 an exchange of bills, special reports, and other legislative material was conducted with the following twenty-three states: California, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New York, North Dakota, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Washington and Wyoming. A similar arrangement has been made for an exchange of legislative reference material from a larger number of states in 1913.

NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU.

At the Fifth Annual Meeting of the National Association of State Libraries held at the Chateau Laurier, Ottawa, Canada, June 27 to July 2, 1912, the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS the members of the National Association of State Libraries have heard with very great pleasure of the movement to institute a National Legislative Reference Bureau at Washington, closely affiliated with the Library of Congress; and on motion it was

RESOLVED, That the establishment of such a Department in Washington would be in sympathy with and in harmony with the movement now spreading throughout the country in the interest of worthy and correct legislation, and the establishment of such a Bureau at Washington would without doubt be of great assistance to the Bureaus established in the various State Capitols.

RESOLVED, That the Secretary of this Association communicate with the Committee of the House having this matter in charge and express to the Committee their hearty interest in this Bureau and to state to it



CONNECTICUT STATE LIBRARY, HARTFORD.
SECTION OF READING ROOM SHOWING SPECIAL METAL STUDY TABLES.

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that the Members of the National Association of State Libraries are desirous of forwarding this movement in any way within their power.

DEMARCUS BROWN, *President Pro Tem.*

GEO. S. GODARD, *Secretary.*

PHOTOSTAT.

Arrangements have been made for the installation of a Photostat to be used in connection with our Legislative Reference and Archives work. This equipment, which has been recommended by the President's Commission on Economy and Efficiency for use in the several departments of the United States Government, is a simple and practical device for the rapid photographing of printed, written or painted documents, maps, drawings, records, etc., directly upon the surface of sensitized paper with the image in correct position instead of reversed, as upon the ordinary negative. Documents may be enlarged, reduced, or reproduced, easily, quickly and cheaply. When electric lights are used exposures may be made either day or night, not over fifteen or twenty seconds being needed for each exposure. As the photostat is entirely mechanical in its operation, no previous knowledge of photography is necessary to operate it.

We anticipate that this addition to the equipment of the State Library will prove to be one of the most useful and appreciated.

EARLY CONNECTICUT HOUSES.

One of the branches of work which the Connecticut Society of Colonial Dames of America has undertaken has been the systematic getting together of uniform and concise statements relating to the arrangement, structure and history of our colonial houses. A special booklet with definite questions with space for the answer following each question, was prepared, which invited definite and necessary information regarding these homes of our fathers.

By special vote of the Society it was decided to place all the histories thus far secured in the State Library, where they will be safe and accessible to all interested. The Society reserves for itself, however, all rights of publication. We have received such manuscript histories of one hundred and nine houses located throughout Connecticut, as follows:

HISTORIES OF COLONIAL HOUSES PRESENTED TO THE CONNECTICUT STATE LIBRARY BY THE CONNECTICUT SOCIETY OF COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA.

BERLIN.	Fuller Tavern. 1769.
CANAAN.	Lawrence House. 1751.
CHESHIRE.	Brooks Homestead.
CHESTER.	Dr. Ambrose Pratt House. 1820.
"	Jonathan Warner Homestead. 1798.
COLEBROOK.	Reuben Rockwell House. 1767.
CORNWALL.	Douglas House. 1750.
DERBY.	"Brownie Castle." 1686.
EAST HARTFORD.	Pitkin House. 1725.
FAIRFIELD.	Bulkley House.
"	Dennison House.
"	John Goodsell House.
"	Edmund Hobart Homestead. 1766.
"	Justin " " 1765.
"	Hull Tavern. (Greenfield Hill.)
"	Redfield House.
"	Gen. Silliman House.
FARMINGTON.	Henry Trowbridge Allen House. 1784.
"	Waldo K. Chase House. 1815.
"	Gen. George Cowles House. 1803.
"	"Oldgate" Admiral W. G. Cowles House. 1780.
"	F. P. Swanston House.
GLASTONBURY.	Welles House. 1780.
GROTON.	Ebenezer Avery House.
"	Oldest Baptist Parsonage in America. 1700.
"	Barber House. 1704.
GUILFORD.	Henry Whitfield (Old Stone) House. 1640.
GUILFORD AND MADISON.	Memoranda by Rev. W. G. Andrews.
HARTLAND.	Humphrey House. (East Hartland) 1764.
HEBRON.	John Peters House.
HUNTINGTON.	Perry Homestead. About 1767.
KENT.	Nathaniel Slosson House. 1774.
LITCHFIELD.	William Deming House. 1771.
"	The Lindens. Between 1790 and 1793.
"	Judge Reeve House. 1773.
"	Tallmadge House. 1775.
"	{ Maj. David Welch House. 1757.
"	{ Maj. Welsh House. 1745.
"	Garret P. Welch House. 1774.
"	Oliver Wolcott "Homestead." 1754.
LYME.	John McCurdy House. 1725.
MADISON.	Bishop House. 1690.

MADISON.	Ellis House. 1739.
"	Fowler House. 1764.
"	Graves House.
"	Daniel Hand House. 1757.
"	Capt. Frederick Lee House. 1767 (?).
NEW HAVEN.	Bontecoa-Wooster Homestead. About 1774.
"	Forbes House. 1767.
"	Grove Hall. (Hillhouse House.) About 1762.
"	Jones House. 1765.
"	Old Morris House. 1780.
"	"Old Tory Tavern." 1774.
"	Parsonage of "The Old Blue Meeting House." 1748.
"	Pierpont-Foster House. 1767.
NEWTOWN.	Morris Homestead.
NORWICH.	Coit House. (Norwich Town.) 1785.
"	Harland House. " " 1779.
"	Gen. Jabez Huntington House. (Norwich Town.) 1719.
"	Gen. Jedediah Huntington House. 1765.
"	Hyde House. (Norwich Town.) 1744.
"	Dr. Daniel Lathrop House.
"	Reynolds House. 1659.
"	Sherman House. Before 1785.
OLD SAYBROOK.	Elliott-Newell House. 1740.
"	Lord House. 1665.
"	Azariah Mather House. Before 1736.
ORANGE.	Collins House. (West Haven.) 1695.
"	Stevens Homestead. " 1735.
POMFRET.	Trowbridge-Pike Farm. Before 1702.
ROCKY HILL.	Calvin Chapin House. 1783.
SAYBROOK.	Potter House. 1700.
SCOTLAND.	Nathaniel Huntington House. After 1700.
"	Waldo House. About 1715.
SHARON.	Gay House. About 1780.
"	Sedgwick House. 1780.
"	Gov. Smith Homestead. Between 1757 and 1775.
"	Prindle House.
SOUTH WINDSOR.	Grant Homestead. 1757.
STONINGTON.	Davis House. About 1700.
"	Dennison House. (Mystic.) 1668.
"	Nehemiah Palmer House. (Wequetequock.) 1700.
"	Nathaniel Williams House. About 1685.
STRATFORD.	Judson House. 1723.
TORRINGTON.	Fowler House. 1750.

TORRINGTON.	Henessey House. 1761.
WALLINGFORD.	Rev. Samuel Street House. 1670.
WASHINGTON.	Cogswell Tavern. (New Preston.) 1756.
"	Leman and Joel Stone House. (Old Red
"	House.) 1772.
WATERBURY.	Samuel Chipman House.
"	Cooke Homestead. 1741.
WEST HARTFORD.	Samuel Millard House. 1814.
"	Noah Webster House. About 1676.
WETHERSFIELD.	Jonathan Goodrich House.
"	Robbins House. (Rocky Hill.) 1767.
"	Williams House. 1832.
WILTON.	Lambert House. About 1725.
WINDHAM.	Col. Eleazer Fitch House. 1769.
WINDSOR.	Ellsworth Homestead.
"	Loomis Homestead.
"	Pierson House. 1807.
WINSTED.	Rockwell House. 1813.
WOODBIDGE.	Elloenai Clark Tavern. About 1780.
"	Lieut. Samuel Newton House. 1758.
"	Old Houses with map (inserted).
WOODBURY.	Curtis House. 1754.
"	Daniel Curtiss House. 1758.
"	Glebe House.
"	Orton House. 1711.
"	Thompson House. 1765.
"	Dr. Webb House.

NEWSPAPERS.

The daily newspaper is current history in compact form. It is to the newspaper that historians have had and will hereafter have to go for the records, reports, news and summaries of events and occasions in our family, local, state, national and international activities. The newspaper file has always been, and so far as we can see, always will be in demand by historians and students of government.

Until recent years the paper used in our newspapers was of an enduring quality, but when wood-pulp paper came into use, the permanency of the newspaper file seemed doomed. It is hoped therefore that the example of printing a small library edition of each issue on good paper, which the Brooklyn Daily Eagle is expected to inaugurate in 1913, may be followed by others.



CONNECTICUT STATE LIBRARY, HARTFORD.
CATALOGUE ROOM. LOOKING NORTH INTO EAST GALLERY OF CENTRAL HALL.

MEETINGS OF CONNECTICUT ORGANIZATIONS.

The holding of an occasional meeting in our new building by Connecticut organizations has been encouraged. Such an assembling brings the Library and its work into touch with large circles who otherwise might know little or nothing of what our State Library can do for them, or they for the State Library.

The Connecticut Probate Assembly has of late been holding its meetings with us regularly and has expressed its hearty approval of our method for receipting for, filing and making accessible the early probate files which are being deposited in our State Library. The value of this work cannot be overestimated, and judging from the condition of many of the papers received, the delay in undertaking it has already been too long.

DEPOSITORY OF PUBLIC RECORDS.

That the provisions made in our new State Library and Supreme Court Building for the accommodation and safety of records and files which may be deposited in the State Library, and the provision for making and receiving such permanent deposits by public officials and the State Librarian respectively, conferred by Chapter 175 of the Public Acts of 1909, are being appreciated is evidenced by the number of such deposits already made or in progress.

In accepting these official papers for permanent deposit, preference has been given to those offices in which these files were either not accessible or only partially so, or the space they occupied was needed for the official records which must be properly maintained, protected and kept accessible in the local office.

PROBATE FILES DEPOSITED.

Probate files have been received from twenty districts, as follows:

PROBATE FILES DEPOSITED IN THE STATE LIBRARY.

District.	Date deposited.
Brooklyn	Oct. 14, 1911.
Tolland *	Oct. 14, 1911.
Pomfret *	Oct. 15, 1911.
Chaplain *	Oct. 28, 1911.
Woodstock	Nov. 6, 1911.

District.	Date deposited.
Marlborough *	Nov. 9, 1911.
Farmington	Nov. 13, 1911.
Somers	Nov. 14, 1911.
Hampton *	Nov. 15, 1911.
Suffield	Nov. 28, 1911.
Sherman *	Dec. 2, 1911.
Bethany *	Dec. 9, 1911.
Oxford	Dec. 20, 1911.
New London	July 23, 1912.
Salem	July 23, 1912.
Colchester	Aug. 12, 1912.
East Lyme	Aug. 14, 1912.
New Hartford	Aug. 22, 1912.
Stonington	Aug. 29, 1912.
Old Lyme	Sept. 13, 1912.

The files of the districts starred have been sorted and arranged and are now easily accessible.

PLAN OF ARRANGEMENT.

With the assistance of several Judges of Probate from different sections of the State, the following plan for checking, recording, arranging, making and keeping these papers accessible has been evolved. This plan, which has been approved by the Connecticut Probate Assembly, shows not only the number, date and kind of estate the files of which have been deposited by each district, but also the actual number and kind of papers relating to each estate.

It is briefly described as follows: (1) Papers from each Probate District are kept together as a separate section in our record vault. (2) All papers of an estate are to bear the accession number of that estate, and brought together in a standard document envelope, properly endorsed with name, date, kind of estate, exact contents and date when deposited in the State Library. (3) The estates within the district are to be arranged alphabetically. (4) Every estate is to have an index card bearing the essential data, which card shall be filed alphabetically with similar cards from other districts, thus easily, quickly and definitely locating the papers of any estate at any time deposited in our Library by any Probate District. (5) A receipt to the Judge of Probate to be in book form, with one line devoted to an estate, which shall contain an exact inventory



CONNECTICUT STATE LIBRARY, HARTFORD.
SECTION OF ARCHIVES VAULT. LOOKING WEST.



CONNECTICUT STATE LIBRARY, HARTFORD.
SECTION OF ARCHIVES DIVISION. LOOKING EAST.

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of the papers filed and space for volume and page where each estate is found in the court records of the District.

These estates being arranged alphabetically, this receipt at once becomes a complete index to the records of each Probate District, and shows at a glance what papers relating to an estate are officially extant and accessible.

UNITED STATES PUBLICATIONS.

At the Thirty-fourth Annual Meeting of the American Library Association held in Ottawa, Canada, June 27 to July 2, 1912, the following Resolutions reported by the Committee on Public Documents were passed unanimously:

WHEREAS the Congressional Committee on Printing appointed under the Act passed March 3, 1905, has after seven years of investigations and hearings, formulated and presented to Congress a new bill relating to public printing, binding and distribution of government publications, which embodies so many of the suggestions and recommendations upon these subjects, made from time to time by this Association and its several Committees,

RESOLVED that we, the members of the American Library Association, assembled at our Thirty-fourth Annual Conference at Ottawa, Canada, June 26 to July 2, 1912, express our appreciation to the Senate and House Committees on Printing, and to the Superintendent of Documents, for the uniform courtesy and careful consideration extended, and the hope that the Bill (S. 4339) may be enacted into law substantially as passed by the Senate.

GEO. S. GODARD, *Chairman*,
Committee on Public Documents.

All who are interested in the study of our government and its several departments and institutions, through its official publications will appreciate the spirit which permeates these resolutions.

IMPOSTORS.

It is but natural that from time to time attempts should be made by covetous persons to secure for private gain valuable and out-of-print publications, by writing to the State Librarian and other public officials, representing themselves to be public or memorial libraries.

These requests are usually quite self-evident, and correspondence with the postmaster or the neighboring public library

frequently brings an answer similar to the following, which was recently received in response to such an inquiry :

"I do not know anything about the — Memorial Library, except that, like you, I suspected the character of the institution, largely on account of the form in which the requests for publications have been preferred. We have sent them nothing and intend to send them nothing, unless we get better evidence of their need for our literature than we have received up to the present time."

DUPLICATE REQUESTS.

In order that the several officials who have furnished our exchange division with copies of their publications, to be forwarded to our regular exchanges as soon as possible after publication, may understand why they have had in a few cases separate requests for the same publications from certain libraries, which have already received them through our department, I may state that since the publication of the "Monthly List of State Publications" by the Library of Congress, it has been an easy matter to write to the several states for current departmental reports, and very easy for the clerk, who writes, not to distinguish between those states which have a prompt and careful exchange service and those states which do not. The following letter, written to one of these thoughtlessly offending brothers, may prove to be mutually helpful.

July 17, 1912.

"My dear Mr. : Your circular request of 12th inst. to our Secretary of State, asking for current Departmental reports, was referred by that official to our State Comptroller and by him to this department. I am pleased to state that everything is sent regularly and, as you stated at the Ottawa meeting, promptly to your Department as one of our regular exchanges, and will continue to be.

Right here permit me to call your attention to what I endeavored to emphasize at the Ottawa meeting; viz.: that where a state has an exchange department which is serving its several exchanges very acceptably, or commendably so, don't you think it is a little unfair to permit circular letters intended for states which have no such regularly established exchange departments to be sent to all indiscriminately? Can't you see that this letter of yours thoughtlessly sent casts reflection on the service which you have been receiving from this department both in the office of the Secretary of State and the office of our State Comptroller, for it implies that you are not receiving a satisfactory service, which you state you were, and which I believe you are?



CONNECTICUT STATE LIBRARY, HARTFORD.
SHIPPING ROOM. LOOKING SOUTH THROUGH RECEIVING ROOM.

If you knew how hard it was to get even a few copies of certain publications to send to our exchanges, I think you would see to it that letters of this character hereafter were cut out so far as Connecticut goes, for a few circular letters from different states intended for delinquent exchanges, although, as above stated, thoughtlessly sent, will undermine the work of and confidence in a department which required years of thought, planning and work to build up.

Please make note that in future, if you have any special requests, that you send them direct to this department.

I have spoken thus a little at length and with some feeling in the matter because it makes little difference how many conferences we may have or how many papers read upon the subject of co-operation between legislative reference departments or between state libraries if the suggestions made in these papers and conferences are not carried out with some degree of discrimination.

Trusting you reached home from Ottawa safely, I remain with best wishes,

Very sincerely yours,"

GEORGE E. WRIGHT COLLECTION.

This collection of books and papers relating to the old Hartford Bridge Company, from its organization early in the nineteenth century until its property and franchises were condemned and purchased by the state in 1889, is a portion of the official papers accumulated by Thomas Martin, Treasurer, during his fifty-five years of service with that Company. Among the papers are maps, petitions, depositions, compilations and other documents identified with the organization, life, struggles and dissolution of this Bridge Company, which occupied such an important place in the transportation problems of this section.

BRANDEGEE COLLECTION OF PORTRAITS.

Through the favor and generosity of Hon. Frank B. Brandegee, one of our representatives in the United States Senate, there has been presented to the state, original oil portraits of four Chief Justices of the United States Supreme Court as follows:

Hon. John Marshall, Chief Justice, 1810-1835, by Henry Inman; Hon. Roger B. Taney, Chief Justice, 1836-1864, by Constantino Brumidi; Hon. Salmon P. Chase, Chief Justice, 1864-1873, by Constantino Brumidi; and Hon. Morrison R. Waite, Chief Justice, 1874-1888, by Eugene Poole. These portraits,

which are suitably framed, have been appropriately marked and hung on the walls of the Attorney's Room.

The following report made to the Senate of the Second Session of the Fifty-fourth Congress identifies and gives the history of these four portraits:

TO PURCHASE PORTRAITS OF LATE CHIEF JUSTICES.

FEBRUARY 16, 1897.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. HANSBROUGH, from the Committee on the Library, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 2571.]

The Committee on the Library, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2571) to purchase the portraits of Chief Justices Marshall, Taney, Chase, and Waite, have carefully considered the same, and respectfully report as follows:

That the four portraits of the above-named Chief Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States were painted from life, and were formerly the property of the late clerk of the Supreme Court of the United States, Daniel Wesley Middleton, Esq., and are now owned by his daughter, Mrs. S. W. Middleton, and hang upon the walls of the former residence of Mr. Middleton, in whose custody and in the custody of whose family, since his death, they have always been.

That Mr. Middleton was the clerk of the Supreme Court from 1863 to 1880, during the latter part of the service as Chief Justice thereof of the Hon. Roger B. Taney, during the entire service as Chief Justice of the Hon. Salmon Portland Chase, and during the first years of the service as Chief Justice of the Hon. Morrison R. Waite; also, that Mr. Middleton was an assistant clerk of said court from 1825 to 1863, during the latter portion of the time when John Marshall, of Virginia, sat as its Chief Justice, and during all the remaining portion of the Chief Justiceship of the Hon. Roger B. Taney.

That during these fifty-five years of his service as an officer of said court, Mr. Middleton must have become very familiar with the features and personality of each and every one of the four Chief Justices, whose portraits he gathered for the adornment of his own home and as a memorial and to himself a constant reminder of the great jurists whom he had known personally, and under whom he had served.

It appears that the Secretary of the Treasury, out of all the portraits of John Marshall now extant, selected this one to be engraved in steel at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing for use as a vignette upon

Government bonds and notes, and as such it may now be seen upon the face of the twenty-dollars Treasury note, upon the face of the \$1,000 4 per cent Government bond, issue of 1895, and also upon the disbursing officers' check of the Department of Justice.

This portrait of Marshall is probably a copy, made during the jurist's lifetime, of the great painting by Henry Inman, which is in the law library of Philadelphia, or a replica by the artist himself. This opinion is sustained by the eminent engraver, Mr. John Sartain, who wrote the following letter after viewing the Government engraving made from the portrait now on sale, and making careful comparison and study of its lines and the modeling of the face with those of steel engravings of the authenticated Inman portrait:

My impression is that the print of Judge Marshall that you have is copied (engraved) from a duplicate picture of the one Henry Inman painted from life, and is now in the law library of Philadelphia (or used to be). The original of your print may be a replica by Inman himself or a copy by some good painter.

The portrait of Chief Justice Taney, it appears, was painted by Constantino Brumidi, whose skill and power as an artist are evidenced by the fresco, distemper, and oil decorations that adorn the walls and Rotunda of the Capitol. It was painted in the Capitol building. The Chief Justice gave his sittings there before the daily meetings of the court, and was finished the last day that the Chief Justice sat as Chief Justice.

The portrait of Chief Justice Chase, your committee are informed, is the only one extant, which represents him with the beard beneath the chin; and, as his beard was worn thus only after he took his seat upon the Supreme Bench and throughout his term of office there, it is, in fact, the only portrait of him as Chief Justice of the United States.

It was painted by the same artist who painted the portrait of Chief Justice Taney, as is shown by the following letter from his son, L. S. Brumidi, now having his residence and studio in the city of Washington:

I am the son of Constantino Brumidi, the artist who was for thirty years the artist of the Capitol and engaged in its decorations.

The portraits of the Chief Justices Chase and Taney, owned by the estate of Daniel Wesley Middleton, esq., the late clerk of the Supreme Court of the United States, and now on exhibition at the Capitol, in charge of Mr. Duxtine, are the work of my father, C. Brumidi.

The portrait of Chief Justice Waite also was painted during his incumbency of office for Mr. Middleton, and appears to have been inspected and approved by his official associates upon the Supreme Bench. A copy of the same was made at the request of Mr. Waite for his family use. It appears that this portrait is the work of Eugene Poole.

All of these portraits are in good condition of preservation, as to features, coloring, lines, and canvasses.

Your committee can not but feel that they ought to be the property of the Government of the United States, not only for their artistic value,

but for their value as faithful portraits of men who held for many years the highest position in the judicial branch of the Government, and whose remembrance, as they appeared in life, can be preserved to posterity only by such purchase.

The bill under consideration appropriates \$8,000 to pay the owner for these four portraits. Even at the full sum appropriated your committee feel themselves justified in recommending the purchase by the Government of all of these portraits, for the reasons above set forth; and they so report, and recommend the passage of the bill.

PRINTED CATALOGUE CARDS.

As heretofore we have continued to make use of such printed cards as are adapted to our needs. It is to be hoped that at no distant day publishers will see their way clear to supply with each publication of importance the necessary cards to properly catalogue the same.

In these days of well defined standards in size of cards and systems of classifications such a service ought not to be very difficult. A step in this direction it would seem might easily be taken by printing upon slips of paper of standard card size some of the descriptive matter now printed upon seemingly accidental sizes. Such standardized slips could be easily filed in a standard tray and would be of assistance in ordering books and might be useful in cataloguing the same.

STATE GEOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY.

The large number of requests for the publications of our Geological & Natural History Survey received from those connected with colleges and those engaged in special scientific work speaks well for the character of the several bulletins thus far published. As the custodian and exchange agent for the commission the State Library has endeavored with the cooperation of the commission to place these several publications with libraries, institutions and individuals where they would be of service and the files maintained for the public and professional reference.

While preference has been given to institutions and libraries every request from citizens of our state and professors and students in colleges has been honored. In return for these publications much valuable material has been added to the library.



CONNECTICUT STATE LIBRARY, HARTFORD.
MEMORIAL HALL. LOOKING SOUTH.

EXAMINER OF PUBLIC RECORDS.

I have the honor to submit as a separate document, the first report of the Examiner of Public Records, made to the State Librarian, under the provisions of Chapter 58 of the Public Acts of 1911, which Act made the supervision of the public records of our state a part of the work of the State Library. This report of forty pages has been printed separately as Public Document No. 41, and covers the fifteen months ended September 30, 1912. Under the authority of this Act, Mr. Lucius B. Barbour of Hartford was appointed Examiner of Public Records, June 15, 1911, and entered upon his duties July 5th following, the oath of office having been administered by His Excellency, Governor Baldwin. Having for many years been deeply interested in public records, he has been able to make this up-to-date report upon the condition of records, vaults and safes in the offices of the several Town Clerks and Judges of Probate throughout the state, as he has personally visited and inspected each office since he assumed the duties of Examiner of Public Records. In Mr. Barbour the state has an interested and efficient official, and public officials throughout the state have an intelligent and sympathetic advisor.

REMOVAL FROM CAPITOL.

In removing its State Library and Supreme Court from the Capitol to a separate building, Connecticut has done what has seemed the best and under the circumstances, the only thing to do. By thus removing from the Capitol the State Library and the Supreme Court and its accompanying officials, these two departments are given much larger quarters so much needed, and makes accessible for the use of the General Assembly and other departments of state the rooms vacated.

Among the other states which have separate State Library Buildings, or are planning for them, are New York, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Louisiana, Virginia, Missouri and Washington. There should also be included in this list the Library of Congress the removal of which to a separate building with adequate accommodations has not only made its contents more accessible, but has multiplied its efficiency.

DORENCE ATWATER COLLECTION.

Mr. Richard Atwater of this city has presented his collection of original manuscripts, documents and other material relating to his brother, Dorence Atwater, and his preservation and publication of the names of the soldiers who died in Andersonville Prison. It will be remembered that it was through this list and the direct assistance given by Dorence Atwater that the many thousands of—up to that time—unknown graves were marked by our government.

ELSON E. BEECHER COLLECTION.

This is a collection of several thousand official and governmental maps and charts of different sections of the globe, the result of his systematic study and collecting for twenty years. Mr. Beecher, who is a native of Derby and a resident of Bethany, has had an extensive correspondence with many governments, which have contributed many official maps and charts towards the upbuilding of this Geographical Library, now presented to our State Library. The collection consists of 2,193 unmounted maps and two wall maps. Several of the unmounted maps are in sections making a total of 2,524 pieces.

The collection has been arranged and classified according to the Dewey system of classification in use in the main library, and the maps are filed in heavy manila folders in special steel cases in the newspaper room. A complete classified list has been made giving the name of the country and state represented and also the number of maps of each.

Many of the maps in the collection show only a small portion of a country and some countries are less well represented than others, the largest proportion for any single division being the collection of maps for Africa. There are 720 maps representing Africa in whole or in part, many of which are military maps from the British War Office.

The chief value of the collection is in its maps of the less well-known parts of the world, particularly of Africa and the East Indies.

INDEX TO LEGAL PERIODICALS.

The effort which is being made by the American Association of Law Librarians to make easily accessible the contents of the

legal periodicals of our day is most commendable and is worthy of a large and hearty support not only from Law Librarians but from the legal profession. In the *Index to Legal Periodicals and Law Library Journal* the librarians have endeavored to open up the current legal periodicals. It is to be hoped that some one at no distant day will see his way clear to bring Jones' Index to Legal Periodicals down to date. The amount of valuable material published in legal and kindred periodicals since 1899 is very large and its value will be appreciated only after it has been made accessible through a suitable index or digest.

SPECIAL LIBRARY POLICE.

Under the authority of an act, approved August 23, 1911, on the recommendation of the State Librarian, Governor Baldwin commissioned three of the regular employees of the State Library Building to act as special police in the building and about the grounds. The following is the special act providing for such appointment:

An Act concerning the Appointment of Special Policemen for the State Library and Supreme Court Building.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Section 1. The governor may commission, during his pleasure, one or more persons, employed in the state library and supreme court building, named by the state librarian, to act as policemen in the state library and supreme court building upon the grounds connected therewith. Such policemen shall be duly sworn and may arrest all offenders within their precincts and bring them before proper authority. When any such commission is issued or revoked the executive secretary shall give notice thereof to the clerk of the superior court for Hartford county.

Section 2. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved, August 23, 1911.

COPIES OF RECORDS.

Among those who have presented records or copies of them to our State Library, there should also be mentioned the following:

Edward L. Boyd of Woodbury, who has presented a copy of the Society Records of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Woodbury and a copy of the Historical Sketches of this church, written by Rev. Solomon C. Hitchcock and Mrs. Mary Ann Betts, Bristol, and found in the Parish Register. These copies were made by Mr. and Mrs. Boyd.

The First Universalist Church of Granby, which presented 12 books and 224 documents, covering the record of its life and activities from September 5, 1832 to the date of its dissolution May 18, 1912.

ELLEN D. LARNED COLLECTION.

Through the favor of Miss Mary Hamilton Hadley of New Haven, the administratrix and residuary legatee of the estate of her aunt, Miss Ellen D. Larned, late of Thompson, our beloved historian of Windham County, our State Library has received Miss Larned's collection of books and pamphlets relating to Connecticut, and her miscellaneous manuscripts. These are to be known as The Ellen D. Larned Collection. In presenting this collection to the Library Miss Hadley wrote:

"I think it would have pleased my aunt, Miss Ellen Larned, very much to think that her papers would be preserved in the State Library, especially in a collection bearing her name. I shall be very glad to give them to you for that purpose."

DANIEL NASH MORGAN COLLECTION

Through the favor and generosity of Hon. Daniel Nash Morgan of Bridgeport, Treasurer of the United States under President Cleveland from 1893 to 1897, the State Library has received the table on which President Lincoln signed the Emancipation Proclamation with the certified documents authenticating the table. Mr. Morgan has also presented a collection of books, pamphlets, manuscripts and currency, which represents the accumulation of years. Among these should be mentioned the file of scrap books relating to financial affairs and other questions of public interest which has been systematically maintained by Mr. Morgan since 1894.

The documents authenticating the table read as follows:

COPY OF STATEMENTS MADE BY LOUIS BURGDORF REGARDING THE EMANCIPATION TABLE

I, Louis Burgdorf, of the City of Washington, D. C., residing at 1027 Eighth Street, N. W., do most solemnly affirm and say: that I was born in Brunswick, Germany, February 28th, 1823; that I was employed as a messenger in the White House while James Knox Polk was President, from 1848 to 1849; that I remained in that capacity during the administrations of Presidents Zachary Taylor, 1849 and 1850, Millard Fillmore, 1850 to 1853, Franklin Pierce, 1853 to 1857, James Buchanan, 1857 to 1861, and with Abraham Lincoln from 1861 until nearly the time that he was



CONNECTICUT STATE LIBRARY, HARTFORD.
TABLE ON WHICH PRESIDENT LINCOLN SIGNED EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.
PRESENTED BY HON. DANIEL N. MORGAN.

assassinated by John Wilkes Booth at Ford's Theatre on April 14th, 1865. I do further affirm that I was given a position in the Treasury Department, which had been arranged more than a year before through the kindness of President Lincoln, April 25th, 1866, and began my duties there May 1st, 1866; that I have been employed in the department since that time and am now a clerk in the cash room of the U. S. Treasurer's Office. I do further affirm that I was present in the Executive Mansion, in the President's Office, when President Abraham Lincoln signed the Emancipation Proclamation, dated January first, eighteen hundred and sixty-three; that I held the document on his table when he signed it; that he gave me the pen then with which he signed it and about a week afterward he gave me the table on which he signed it, I furnishing one to take the place of it and Doctor Blake consenting to the exchange, as Mr. Lincoln was willing I should have it. The table had been previously used by Presidents Polk, Taylor, Fillmore, Pierce and Buchanan, to my certain knowledge. Since President Lincoln gave me the table I have had it in my possession in my present residence, so that the authenticity and correctness of all my statements pertaining to the historical Emancipation table must forever go unquestioned, for nothing can be more absolutely sure. I was obliged to lessen the size of it somewhat in order to use it in my small house. This table I do this day relinquish all my right and title to, and interest in, (except of affection for the gift, owing to my associations with it and my reverence for the memory of the giver) to Daniel N. Morgan, now U. S. Treasurer, in consideration of his giving me in exchange another table equally serviceable, which he has insisted upon doing before he would accept it. I feel confident that he will fully appreciate it and carefully preserve it as a sacred souvenir of a nation's martyred hero, who was one of the world's best philanthropists.

To all of the above I take pleasure in attesting on this, the twenty-seventh day of June, A. D. 1894, at 1027 Eighth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

LOUIS BURGDORF (L. S.)

In the Presence of

M. A. TUCKER
MRS. M. L. BURGDORF
ALMON F. TUCKER
DANIEL NASH MORGAN

COPY OF STATEMENTS OF OFFICIALS OF THE UNITED STATES TREASURER'S
OFFICE AT WASHINGTON REGARDING LOUIS BURGDORF.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER

Washington, D. C., June 28th, 1894.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

We the undersigned, holding positions in the Treasury Department at Washington, D. C., Office of the Treasurer of the United States, having known Mr. Louis Burgdorf of 1027 Eighth Street, N. W., some of us since 1866, or during his and our employment by the government, and all of us for many years, and having read the statement Mr. Burgdorf made and signed June 27th, 1894, relative to his knowledge, possession and transferring of the Emancipation table, so called, as used by several Presidents and upon which Abraham Lincoln signed the Emancipation Proclamation January 1st, 1863, hereby take pleasure in testifying, from our personal and long-standing knowledge, to the honor, uprightness and truthfulness of the character of Mr. Louis Burgdorf as a man and

one who has been faithful in every trust, and we assert our belief that any statement he has made or may make is entitled to absolute credence.

J. F. MELINE, Ass't Treas. U. S.
 E. R. TRUE, Cashier U. S. Treasury.
 G. C. BAUTZ, Ass't Cashier U. S. Treasury.
 ALFRED R. QUAIFFE, Vault Clerk.
 W. HOWARD GIBSON, Pay Teller.
 FRED WEILER, Chief of Division.
 JAS. A. SAMPLE, Chief Div. of Issues.
 THOS. E. ROGERS, Sup't N. B. R. A.
 D. W. HARRINGTON, Chief Division of Accounts.

CONNECTICUT TOWN AND MUNICIPAL REPORTS.

The following is a list of Connecticut Town and Municipal Reports in the State Library, December 1, 1912:

- Andover. School Reports, 1864, 1883.
 Town Reports, 1877-1912.
- Ansonia. Education Reports, 1902, 1904.
 Town Reports, 1889-1910.
- Ashford. School Reports, 1911, 1912.
 Superintendent of Schools Report, 1911.
 Town Reports, 1869, 1873, 1875-1879, 1882, 1883, 1885, 1887, 1889, 1891, 1893-1897, 1899-1912.
- Avon. Town Reports, 1880, 1882-1884, 1891, 1893-1897, 1899-1910, 1912.
- Barkhamsted. Town Reports, 1860, 1861, 1864, 1867-1873, 1875-1891, 1893-1912.
- Beacon Falls. Town Reports, 1879-1912.
- Berlin. School Reports, 1901-02.
 Town Reports, 1859-1912.
- Bethany. Town Reports, 1883, 1888, 1890-1912.
- Bethel. Town Reports, 1882, 1891, 1893-1897, 1899-1908, 1910.
- Bethlehem. Superintendent of Schools Report, 1903-04.
 Town Reports, 1883-1891, 1893-1911.
- Bloomfield. Town Reports, 1869-1912.
- Bolton. Town Reports, 1883, 1884, 1891-1909.
- Bozrah. Town Reports, 1872, 1882-1885, 1889, 1890, 1893-1912.
- Branford. Town Reports, 1879-1887, 1889, 1891, 1893-1912.
- Bridgeport. Charters, 1855, 1874.
 Charter and Ordinances, 1869, 1874, 1880, 1887, 1892, 1898, 1906.
 Education Reports, 1880, 1885, 1891-1896, 1905.
 Hospital Reports, 1882, 1884-1887, 1889, 1890, 1893, 1895-1901, 1903-1910.
 Mayor's Message, 1893.
- Bridgeport. Municipal Registers, 1873, 1873-75, 1876-1909, 1911.
 Public Charities Reports, 1892, 1893.
 St. Vincent's Hospital Report, 1907, 1909-11.
 Town Reports, 1883, 1884, 1888.
 Board of Trade Reports, 1890.
 Board of Trade Year Book, 1905.

- Bridgewater. Town Reports, 1909-10, 1910-1911, 1911-12.
 Bristol. Abstract of list of taxable property, 1889, 1893.
 Borough Reports, 1894-1907, 1909, 1910.
 School Reports, 1900-1904, 1907, 1910.
 Town Reports, 1869-1910.
 Brookfield. Town Reports, 1884, 1893-1896, 1899-1907, 1909, 1910.
 Brooklyn. Town Reports, 1876, 1877, 1882-1885, 1888-1912.
 Burlington. Town Reports, 1881, 1883, 1884, 1886, 1888-1912.
 Canaan. Town Reports, 1858, 1869-1912.
 Canterbury. Town Reports, 1880, 1882-1884, 1886, 1888-1910.
 Canton. School Reports, 1895.
 Town Reports, 1869-1912.
 Chaplin. Town Reports, 1884, 1887, 1890, 1891, 1893-1912.
 Chatham. Town Reports, 1868-1912.
 Cheshire. Town Reports, 1868-1910.
 Chester. Town Reports, 1878, 1880-1887, 1889-1891, 1893-1910.
 Clinton. Town Reports, 1892-1912.
 Colchester. School Reports, 1858, 1859, 1875-1877, 1879-1888.
 Town Reports, 1877-1880, 1882, 1884-1886, 1888-1912.
 Year Books, 1883, 1885, 1886.
 Colebrook. Town Reports, 1880, 1882-1912.
 Columbia. Town Reports, 1871, 1873-1912.
 Cornwall. Town Reports, 1871-1873, 1875, 1877-1886, 1888-1912.
 Coventry. Town Reports, 1865, 1874, 1878-1880, 1882-1888, 1890-1912.
 Cromwell. Town Reports, 1877, 1882, 1883, 1885-1891, 1893-1912.
 Danbury. Charter and Ordinances, 1902.
 Chief Engineer of Fire Department Report, 1891.
 Common Council Records, 1891-1896, 1899, 1900.
 Hospital Reports, 1890, 1895, 1896, 1898-1910.
 Municipal Registers, 1898-99, 1899-1900, 1901-02.
 School Reports, 1899, 1906.
 Darien. Town Reports, 1879, 1881-1886, 1888-1910, 1912.
 Derby. Charter Amendments and Ordinances, 1902.
 City Reports, 1894-1911.
 Town Reports, 1874, 1882, 1885, 1890, 1891.
 Durham. School Reports, 1896, 1905.
 Town Reports, 1874, 1883, 1890, 1891, 1893, 1895-1903, 1905-1910.
 East Granby. Town Reports, 1877-1906, 1908, 1910.
 East Haddam. Town Reports, 1858-1860, 1875, 1878-1910.
 East Hartford. Fire District Reports, 1903-1908, 1910.
 School Reports, 1871-1876, 1878-1911.
 Town Reports, 1871-1912.
 East Haven. Education Reports, 1872, 1875-1877, 1879, 1880.
 Town Reports, 1882, 1891-1910.
 East Lyme. Town Reports, 1882, 1883, 1890, 1891, 1893-1897, 1899-1910.
 East Windsor. Town Reports, 1854, 1856, 1859-1912.
 Eastford. Town Reports, 1850, 1871-1880, 1882-908, 1910, 1912.
 Easton. Town Reports, 1882-1884, 1891, 1893-1897, 1899-1912.

- Ellington. Town Reports, 1855, 1857-1862, 1864-1912.
 Enfield. School Reports, 1875-1877, 1880, 1882.
 Town Reports, 1869-1871, 1876-1881, 1883-1912.
 Essex. School Reports, 1876, 1882.
 Town Reports, 1882-1886, 1889-1912.
 Fairfield. School Reports, 1908.
 Town Reports, 1882-1884, 1890, 1891, 1893-1912.
 Fairfield County Temporary Home Reports, 1898, 1899, 1901, 1902, 1904.
 Farmington. Borough Reports, 1901-1905, 1907.
 Town Reports, 1866, 1869-1883, 1885-1891, 1893-1905, 1908, 1910.
 Franklin. School Reports, 1873, 1880.
 Town Reports, 1876, 1881-1897, 1899-1912.
 Glastonbury. School Reports, 1873-1880.
 Town Reports, 1859, 1867-1871, 1873, 1874, 1876-1912.
 Goshen. Town Reports, 1882, 1890-1912.
 Granby. Town Reports, 1869, 1871-1912.
 Greenwich. School Reports, 1875, 1878, 1880, 1881, 1884, 1889, 1899, 1901.
 1903, 1905, 1907, 1908, 1910-1912.
 Town Reports, 1877, 1879, 1880, 1882, 1883, 1890-1897, 1899-1912.
 Griswold. Borough Reports, 1896-1899, 1901, 1903-1912.
 Town Reports, 1876, 1880-1910, 1912.
 Groton. School Reports, 1875-1878.
 Town Reports, 1862, 1865, 1875, 1878-1910.
 Guilford. Borough Reports, 1900, 1905-1911.
 Town Reports, 1872-1912.
 Haddam. Town Reports, 1874, 1876-1883, 1885-1912.
 Hamden. Town Reports, 1877-1885, 1887-1897, 1899-1910, 1912.
 Hampton. Town Reports, 1893-1906, 1908-1910.
 Hartford. Aldermen's Journals, 1881-1907, 1909-1911.
 Annual Reports, 1859-1879.
 Arsenal School District Reports, 1902, 1906, 1910.
 Auditing Committee Report, 1907-08.
 By-Laws, 1797, 1812, 1834, 1844.
 Charity Commissioners, 1896-1910.
 Charity Organization Society, 1892, 1894-1911.
 Charter and Ordinances, 1856, 1862, 1866, 1873, 1884, 1898, 1906, 1908.
 City Attorney, 1903-04.
 City Collector, 1897-1906.
 City Controller, 1908.
 City Government Manuals, 1895, 1897-1909.
 City Missionary, 1877-78, 1878-79, 1882-1888.
 Common Council Journals, 1880-1893, 1895-1911.
 Board of Finance, 1906-1909, 1912.
 Fire Commissioners, 1870, 1878, 1893, 1906, 1910.
 Board of Health, 1887, 1888, 1891, 1892, 1895-1899, 1901-1908.
 Hospital Reports, 1855-1911.
 Mayor's Message, 1855-56, 1881, 1884, 1886, 1888, 1893, 1895, 1899,
 1903-1912.



CONNECTICUT STATE LIBRARY, HARTFORD.
CHARTER OF 1662, CONSTITUTION OF 1818 AND STUART'S PORTRAIT
OF WASHINGTON.

- Hartford. Municipal Registers, 1879-1906, 1908-1911.
 Northwest School District Reports, 1905, 1907-1910, 1912.
 Ordinances, 1863, 1904.
 Orphan Asylum, 1880, 1883, 1902.
 Park Commissioners, 1893-1912.
 Public Library Reports, 1840-1842, 1844-1854, 1856, 1857, 1859, 1861-1863, 1866, 1868-1897, 1899-1910.
 Retreat for the Insane, 1823, 1827, 1830, 1831, 1840-1912.
 St. Francis Hospital Reports, 1898-1911.
 Salvation Army Reports, 1905-06, 1908-09.
 School of Horticulture Reports, 1903-1905.
 School Visitors, 1849, 1853, 1856, 1858, 1860, 1863, 1864, 1866-1888, 1890-92, 1898, 1900, 1902-1910.
 Second North School District Reports, 1907-08.
 Social Settlement Reports, 1902-03, 1908-09.
 Soldiers' Aid Association Report, 1863-64.
 South School District Reports, 1911, 1912.
 Street Commissioners, 1873-1912.
 Town and City Collector, 1878-1881, 1884, 1886-1891.
 Town Reports, 1881-1888, 1890-1895.
 Board of Trade, 1888-1910.
 Union for Home Work, 1873-1876, 1879-1882, 1885-86, 1901-02, 1904-06, 1908-09.
 Walnut Hill Asylum Reports, 1875-1878.
 Water Department Reports, 1855-1902, 1904-1908.
 Ways and Means Committee, 1891, 1892, 1901, 1903-1905.
 West Middle School District Reports, 1885, 1889, 1905, 1907-1909, 1912.
 Women's Christian Association, 1868, 1870, 1872, 1874, 1876-1878, 1882, 1883, 1888, 1891, 1903-1905, 1907-1911.
 Young Men's Christian Association, 1879, 1881, 1882, 1886-87, 1890, 1898.
 Hartford County Temporary Home Reports, 1883-84, 1891-92, 1893-95, 1899-1901, 1905, 1908.
 Hartland. School Reports, 1885-1889.
 Town Reports, 1882, 1884-1887, 1889-1912.
 Harwinton. Town Reports, 1873-1877, 1879, 1881-1912.
 Hebron. Town Reports, 1878-1912.
 Huntington. Borough Reports, 1883-1885, 1887-1903, 1905-1910.
 Town Reports, 1882, 1883, 1891, 1893-1897, 1899-1910, 1912.
 Kent. Town Reports, 1892-1912.
 Killingly. Borough Reports, 1890-1912.
 Town Reports, 1867, 1875-1912.
 Killingworth. Town Reports, 1902-1912.
 Lebanon. Town Reports, 1866, 1874-1912.
 Ledyard. Town Reports, 1861-1912.
 Lisbon. Town Reports, 1871, 1893-1897, 1899-1904, 1906-1909

- Litchfield. School Reports, 1880, 1892-1884, 1886-1895, 1897-1911.
 Town Reports, 1871, 1877, 1878, 1880, 1882, 1883, 1885-1891, 1893-1912.
 Litchfield County Hospital Reports, 1903-1910.
 Lyme. Town Reports, 1879-1882, 1886-1912.
 Madison. Town Reports, 1880-1912.
 Manchester. Ninth School District Reports, 1898, 1899.
 School Reports, 1863, 1866, 1869, 1871-1873, 1875-1878, 1881-1884, 1888, 1900, 1902-1904.
 Town Reports, 1863-1865, 1867-1872, 1875, 1877, 1879-1912.
 Mansfield. School Reports, 1883.
 Town Reports, 1873, 1877, 1881-1912.
 Marlborough. Town Reports, 1883, 1890, 1893-1897, 1899, 1900, 1902-1906, 1908, 1910.
 Meriden. Annual Reports, 1877, 1879-1887.
 Charter and By-Laws, 1882, 1892, 1900.
 City Government Handbooks, 1898, 1899.
 Common Council Journals, 1895-1911.
 Hospital Reports, 1903-1911.
 Municipal Registers, 1877, 1879-1911.
 School Reports, 1865, 1871-1875, 1877-1908, 1910.
 Town Reports, 1871-1886, 1888, 1890-1908.
 Middlebury. Acting Visitor's Reports, 1880, 1881.
 School Visitor's Reports, 1880-1882, 1898.
 Town Reports, 1880-1885, 1888-1912.
 Middlefield. Town Reports, 1882, 1884, 1891, 1893-1906, 1908-1910.
 Middletown. Annual Reports, 1874-1876, 1880, 1890, 1892, 1893, 1895-1897, 1900, 1902, 1908.
 District Nurse Association Reports, 1900-02, 1903-04, 1905-06, 1907-08.
 Board of Education Reports, 1870, 1872, 1873, 1875, 1876, 1888, 1893, 1895-1897, 1899-1909.
 Mayor's Message and Annual Reports, 1874-1881, 1896, 1899, 1901, 1902, 1906, 1907.
 Middlesex Hospital Reports, 1904-1911.
 School Reports, 1878, 1880, 1884.
 Town Reports, 1876-1908, 1910.
 Middlesex County Orphans' Home Reports, 1881.
 Milford. Education Reports, 1877.
 Town Reports, 1881-1891, 1893-1910.
 Monroe. Town Reports, 1890-1910, 1912.
 Montville. Town Reports, 1871, 1875, 1882, 1883, 1885, 1890-1892, 1894-1897, 1899-1910.
 Morris. School Reports, 1910-1912.
 Town Reports, 1882-1884, 1886, 1890, 1891, 1895-1912.
 Naugatuck. Borough Reports, 1894-1910.
 Charter and Ordinances of Borough, 1901, 1907.
 Education Reports, 1905.
 High School Committee Reports, 1905-06, 1907-08.

- Naugatuck. School Reports, 1871-72, 1874-1876, 1879, 1881, 1882.
 Town Reports, 1877, 1878, 1882-1894.
- New Britain. Annual Reports, 1873-1878, 1880.
 Charity Organization Reports, 1907, 1908, 1910.
 Charter and Ordinances, 1877, 1896, 1905, 1906, 1908, 1910.
 General Hospital Reports, 1900-1911.
 Municipal Records, 1881-1900, 1902-1912.
 School Reports, 1853-1855, 1859, 1860, 1897-98, 1901-02, 1903-04,
 1904-05, 1906-07, 1908-09.
 Town Reports, 1854, 1873, 1875, 1878-1905.
 Water Commissioners, 1859, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1902.
- New Canaan. Town Reports, 1890, 1891, 1893-1897, 1899-1910.
- New Fairfield. Town Reports, 1886, 1888, 1890, 1893-1912.
- New Hartford. Town Reports, 1878, 1880, 1882, 1883, 1887, 1891-1912.
- New Haven. Aldermen and Councilmen's Journals, 1890, 1893-1899, 1901-1905.
 Chamber of Commerce Year Books, 1900, 1909, 1910.
 Charities and Corrections Reports, 1898-1901, 1905, 1910.
 Charter, 1901.
 Charter and By-Laws, 1848, 1857, 1870, 1883, 1890, 1898, 1905.
 City Year Books, 1863-1908, 1910.
 Colony Historical Society Reports, 1901-1906, 1908-1911.
 Controller Reports, 1898.
 Councilmen's Journals, 1888.
 Education Reports, 1857-1888, 1890, 1895, 1898-1905, 1907.
 Fire Commissioners, Chief Engineer's Report, 1872.
 Home for the Friendless Reports, 1897, 1908.
 General Hospital Society Reports, 1849-50, 1876-1883, 1885-1887, 1890-1911.
 Grace Hospital Reports, 1899-1907.
 Health Reports, 1874-1911.
 St. Raphael Hospital Reports, 1910, 1911.
 Town Reports, 1882-1885, 1888-1897.
- Westville School District Reports, 1882, 1906, 1907.
- New Haven County Anti-Tuberculosis Association Reports, 1905-1909.
- New Haven County Temporary Home Reports, 1888.
- New London. By-Laws, 1838, 1855.
 Charter and Ordinances, 1894, 1906.
 Common Council Reports, 1864, 1872, 1882, 1885, 1895, 1897-1906.
 Mayor's Message, 1890.
 Memorial Hospital Association Reports, 1894-1896, 1898-1912.
 Municipal Records, 1887-1894, 1896-1898, 1907, 1908, 1910, 1911.
 School Reports, 1858, 1870.
 Town Reports, 1864-65.
 Union School District Reports, 1899.
- New Milford. Town Reports, 1886-1912.
- Newington. Superintendent of Schools Reports, 1905-1912.

- Newington. Town Reports, 1877, 1879-1881, 1883, 1885-1912.
- Newtown. Town Reports, 1891, 1893-1897, 1899-1906, 1908, 1910.
- Norfolk. School Reports, 1905-06.
Town Reports, 1880-1887, 1889-1912.
- North Branford. Town Reports, 1874-1912.
- North Canaan. Town Reports, 1882-1886, 1889-1912.
- North Haven. Town Reports, 1867-1912.
- North Stonington. School Reports, 1884, 1893, 1897.
Town Reports, 1889-1912.
- Norwalk. Charter and Ordinances, 1894.
Hospital Association Reports, 1896-1911.
School Reports, 1883-1899, 1906, 1907.
Town Reports, 1878, 1880-1885, 1887-1889, 1891-1894, 1896-1912.
- Norwich. William W. Backus Hospital Reports, 1893-94, 1894-95, 1899-1911.
Central School District Reports, 1873, 1878-1880, 1883, 1885, 1898, 1899, 1905-1907.
Charter and By-Laws, 1855, 1877.
By-Laws, 1822.
Common Council Journals, 1867-1911.
Falls School District Reports, 1899, 1900, 1904, 1905, 1907, 1908.
Greenville School District Reports, 1900, 1904, 1905, 1907.
School Reports, 1875.
Town Reports, 1876-1878, 1880-1884, 1886, 1888-1897, 1899-1910, 1912.
Town Street District Reports, 1908.
West Chelsea School District Reports, 1898, 1906.
- Old Lyme. Town Reports, 1872, 1881, 1886-1908, 1910, 1912.
- Old Saybrook. Health Reports, 1894.
Town Reports, 1877, 1878, 1882-1885, 1888-1910, 1912.
- Orange. Borough Reports, 1875-1880, 1883, 1884, 1886-1895, 1897-1909.
North School District Reports, 1902, 1904.
Town Reports, 1882, 1883, 1885, 1888-1905, 1907-1910.
- Oxford. Town Reports, 1879, 1882-1884, 1887-1912.
- Plainfield. School Reports, 1901-1903, 1905-1908.
Town Reports, 1882, 1883, 1890, 1891, 1893-1897, 1899-1908, 1910.
- Plainville. School Reports, 1888.
Town Reports, 1869-1875, 1878-1883, 1885-1912.
- Plymouth. Town Reports, 1868-1912.
- Pomfret. Town Reports, 1879-1912.
- Portland. School Reports, 1876, 1881, 1883, 1886, 1890, 1893, 1894, 1897-1910.
Town Reports, 1864, 1870, 1878, 1881, 1882, 1884, 1886-1888, 1890-1912.
- Preston. Town Reports, 1854-1856, 1883, 1884, 1887, 1889-1891, 1893-1897, 1899-1904, 1906-1912.
- Prospect. Town Reports, 1882, 1883, 1890-1908.
- Putnam. School Reports, 1875, 1877, 1878, 1898, 1902, 1905, 1906.
Town Reports, 1879, 1882-1885, 1887, 1890, 1891, 1893-1908, 1910.
- Redding. Town Reports, 1882, 1889, 1891-1912.
- Ridgefield. Town Reports, 1883, 1891, 1893-1909, 1912.



CONNECTICUT STATE LIBRARY, HARTFORD.
SPECIAL VAULT FOR THE JOSEPH C. MITCHELSON COLLECTION OF COINS,
TOKENS, CURRENCY AND MEDALS.



- Rockville. Charter and Ordinances, 1897.
- Rocky Hill. Town Reports, 1875, 1879, 1881, 1883, 1884, 1890-1912.
- Roxbury. Town Reports, 1883, 1889-1891, 1893-1912.
- Salem. Town Reports, 1874-1877, 1879-1883, 1885-1887, 1899, 1900, 1902.
- Salisbury. School Reports, 1899, 1901, 1906.
Town Reports, 1882-1887, 1891-1912.
- Saybrook. Town Reports, 1876, 1880-1912.
- Scotland. School Reports, 1899.
Town Reports, 1887, 1890-1912.
- Seymour. School Reports, 1878-1896.
Town Reports, 1869-1874, 1876-1912.
- Sharon. Town Reports, 1882-1891, 1893-1912.
- Sherman. Town Reports, 1878-1912.
- Simsbury. Town Reports, 1862-1865, 1870-1876, 1878, 1879, 1881-1884, 1886-1912.
- Somers. Town Reports, 1860, 1862, 1864, 1866, 1869, 1870, 1877, 1879, 1880, 1882-1884, 1887-1908, 1910-1912.
- South Norwalk. Annual Reports, 1896, 1898-1907.
Charter, 1898, 1910.
Board of Electrical Commissioners Reports, 1903, 1904.
Ordinances, 1895.
- South Windsor. Town Reports, 1862-1865, 1867-1873, 1877-1912.
- Southbury. Town Reports, 1873, 1878, 1891-1896, 1898-1901.
- Southington. Borough Reports, 1894-1896, 1900-1910, 1912.
Borough Charter, 1889.
Fire Commissioners Reports, 1886.
Town Reports, 1859, 1865, 1867-1912.
- Sprague. Town Reports, 1882, 1890, 1891, 1893-1897, 1899-1902, 1904-1912.
- Stafford. Borough Reports, 1887-1891, 1893-1905.
School Reports, 1882, 1884, 1897, 1901, 1902, 1907-1910.
Town Reports, 1849, 1858, 1877, 1880-1883, 1885-1910.
- Stamford. Charter and Ordinances, 1898, 1910.
City Reports, 1899-1904.
School Reports, 1890-1910, 1912.
Town Reports, 1883, 1890-1897, 1899-1910, 1912.
- Sterling. Town Reports, 1876, 1877, 1879, 1882-1884, 1891, 1893-1897, 1899-1908.
- Stonington. School Reports, 1858-59, 1874, 1891-1912.
Tax Books, 1904-1911.
Town Reports, 1874-1876, 1881-1884, 1888-1890, 1892-1912.
- Stratford. Town Reports, 1883, 1884, 1890, 1891, 1893-1897, 1899-1910, 1912.
- Suffield. Kent Memorial Library Reports, 1902, 1904-1912.
School Reports, 1874-1877, 1902.
Town Reports, 1852, 1859-1865, 1867-1912.
- Thomaston. Town Reports, 1875-1912.
- Thompson. Town Reports, 1882-1884, 1890, 1891, 1893, 1895-1897, 1899-1910.

- Tolland. Board of Education Reports, 1874-1877.
 School Visitors Reports, 1884.
 Town Reports, 1871, 1873-1875, 1877-1909, 1911.
- Torrington. Borough Reports, 1888-1909, 1911, 1912.
 Borough Charter, 1897.
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- Union. Town Reports, 1862, 1864-1912.
- Vernon. Municipal Registers, 1893-1896, 1901-1911.
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- Voluntown. Town Reports, 1879, 1881-1884, 1886-1906, 1908-1912.
- Wallingford. Borough Reports, 1884, 1895, 1901, 1903, 1905-1912.
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 Electrical Works Reports, 1902, 1906.
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- Warren. Town Reports, 1896, 1899, 1900, 1911, 1912.
- Washington. School Reports, 1911, 1912.
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- Waterbury. Center School Reports, 1896-1899.
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- Waterford. Town Reports, 1876, 1882, 1883, 1890, 1891, 1893-1903, 1906-1908.
- Watertown. Town Reports, 1874-1912.
- West Hartford. School Reports, 1877, 1881, 1882, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1896, 1898-1911,
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- West Haven. Union School District Reports, 1900.
- Westbrook. Town Reports, 1882, 1883, 1890, 1891, 1893-1897, 1899-1912.
- Weston. Town Reports, 1895-1910.
- Westport. Town Reports, 1893-1906, 1909-1912.
- Wethersfield. School Reports, 1904.
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- Williamantic. Annual Reports, 1894-1901, 1903, 1904, 1907, 1909, 1911.
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- Willington. School Reports, 1887, 1888, 1892, 1893.
 Town Reports, 1882-1912.

- Wilton. Town Reports, 1876-1879, 1881-1910, 1912.
- Winchester. Borough Reports, 1876, 1879-1912.
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- Windham. Borough Reports, 1876, 1878, 1879, 1882-1884, 1886, 1888-1890.
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 Town Reports, 1873, 1875-1912.
- Windham County Commissioners and Treasurer's Returns, 1903-04, 1905-06.
 Day-Kimball Hospital Reports, 1895-1900, 1902-1908.
- Windsor. Town Reports, 1869, 1870, 1875, 1877, 1880-1912.
- Windsor Locks. School Reports, 1881.
 Town Reports, 1870, 1881-1884, 1886, 1889-1891, 1893-1897, 1899-1912.
- Wolcott. Town Reports, 1904-1912.
- Woodbridge. Town Reports, 1878-1910.
- Woodbury. School Reports, 1898-1900.
 Town Reports, 1872-1912.
- Woodstock. Town Reports, 1848, 1849, 1852, 1853, 1855, 1859, 1860, 1864,
 1877, 1879, 1882-1884, 1886, 1887, 1889-1891, 1893-1912.

It is hoped that any one who can assist us in completing our file of any of these reports will do so, as it is very desirable that a file of the official publications of our several towns and municipalities be accessible in our State Library.

CONCLUSION.

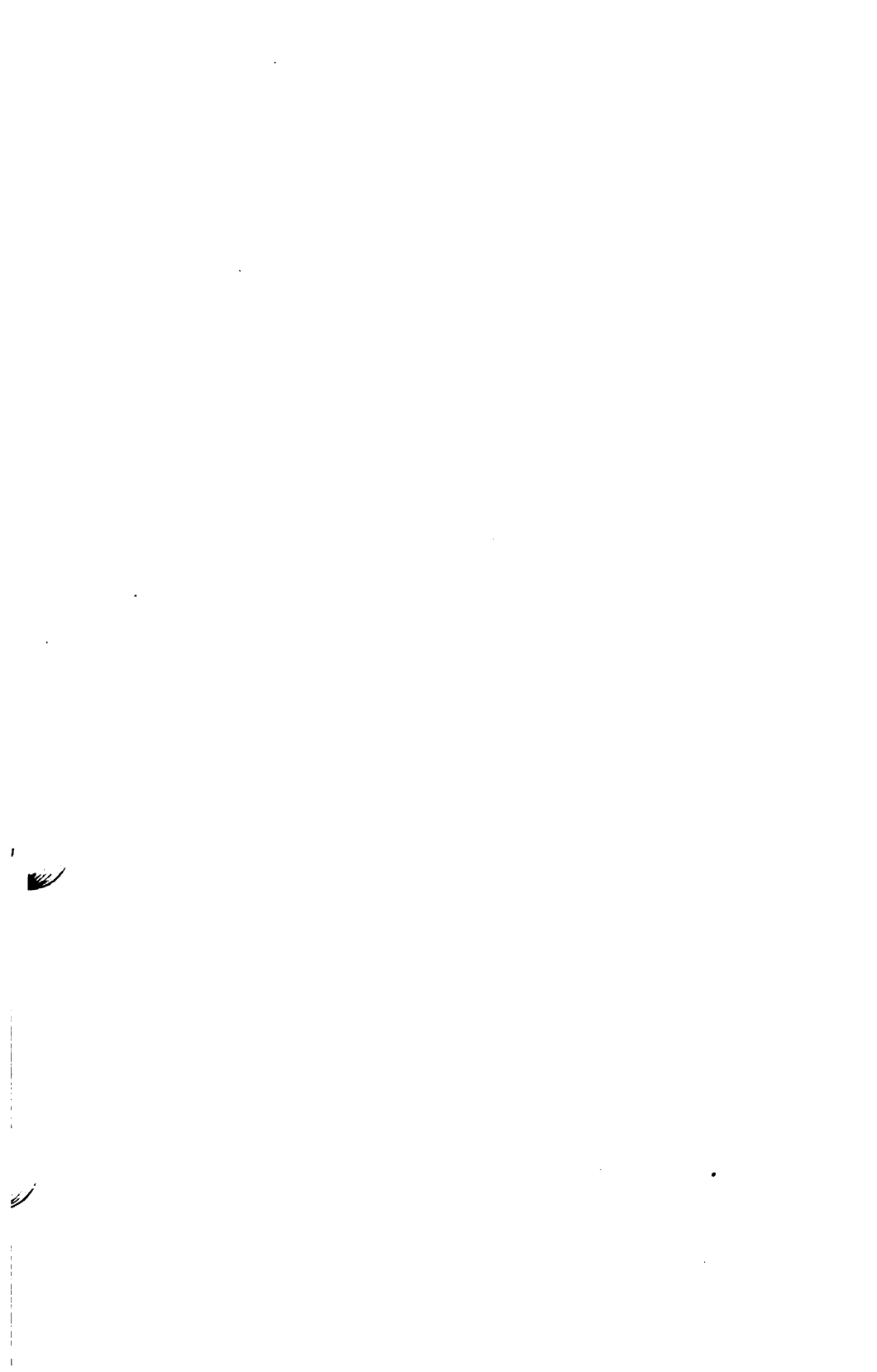
At no time in its history has our state library had so many consulting its volumes, interested in its welfare, and contributing to its usefulness and efficiency through gifts as at the present time. It has become one of the leading state libraries of our country in its several lines of activity.

I cannot bring this report to a close without again expressing my thanks to those who have had occasion to consult the State Library for their kind consideration and assistance, and to the several officials in the Capitol, and to the large number of friends I have found in all parts of the state, who by their gifts and their personal effort and practical interest in our State Library, have made so much of our work a pleasure which might easily have been a burden. Our thanks are also extended to our Senators and Representatives in Congress who have furnished many items of value and been ever ready to render any assistance called for.

It is a pleasure also to here publicly express my thanks and appreciation to the several commissioners and the architect having in charge the planning and erecting of our new building, for the kindly consideration they have shown the State Librarian as the work has progressed. I am sure Chief Justice Prentice recalls with what interest and pleasure he, as the representative of the Supreme Court, and I, as the representative of the State Library, endeavored to make accessible in a tangible form to the Commission our desires relating to these two departments, when requested so to do by them. He will recall also with what interest and pleasure we inspected the plans submitted by the several architects employed in the competition, and the satisfaction experienced when we found these desires more than fulfilled. The future with its opportunities, responsibilities and demands is before us. While much is being accomplished, there is much more to be done.



CONNECTICUT STATE LIBRARY, HARTFORD.
LIBRARIAN'S OFFICE. LOOKING WEST INTO MEMORIAL HALL.

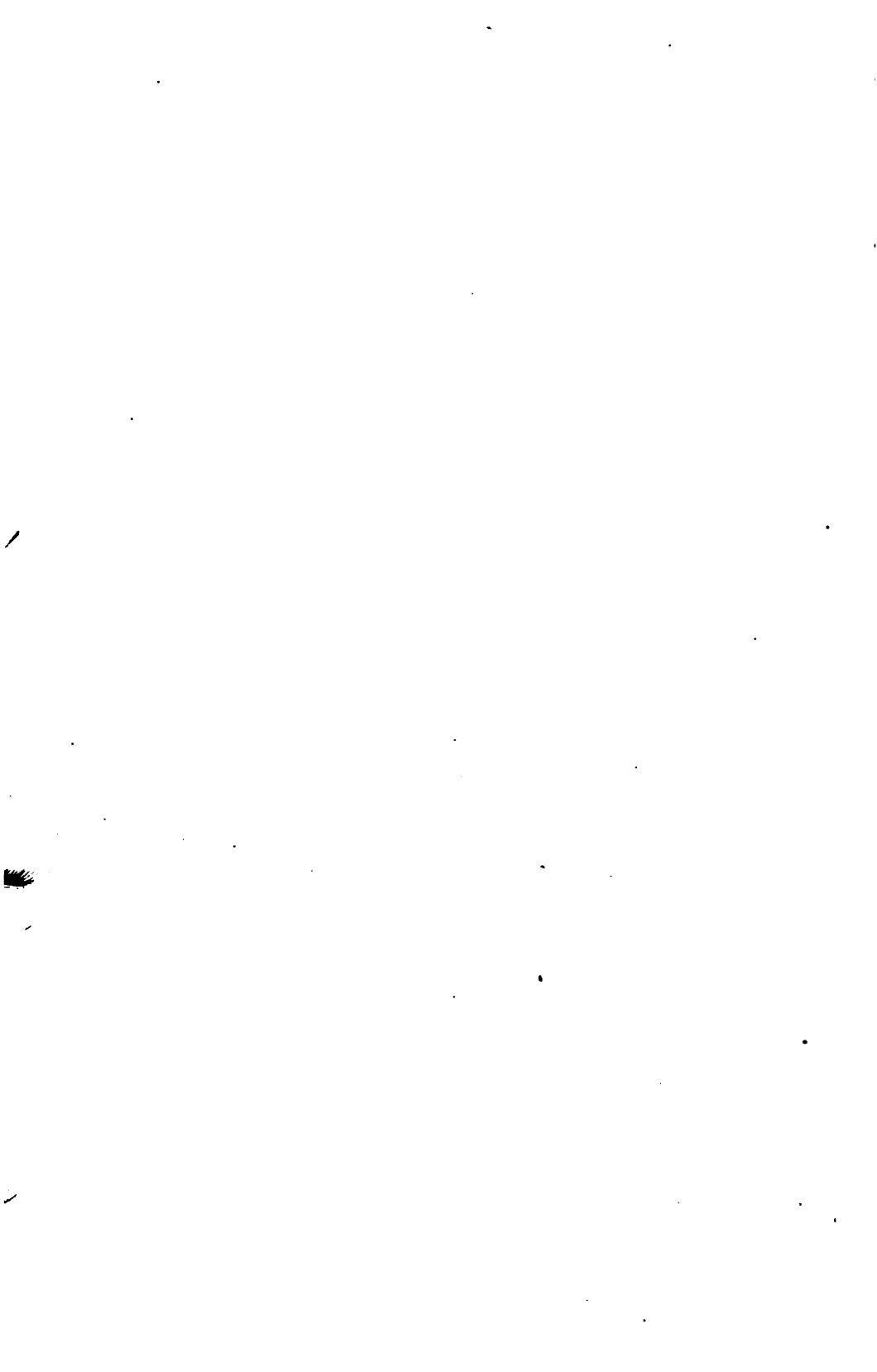


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State of Connecticut
PUBLIC DOCUMENT No. 41

REPORT
OF THE
EXAMINER OF PUBLIC RECORDS

For the Fifteen Months Ended September 30, 1912



PRINTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH STATUTE

HARTFORD
PUBLISHED BY THE STATE
1913

PUBLICATION
APPROVED BY
THE BOARD OF CONTROL

CONNECTICUT STATE LIBRARY

HARTFORD, Jan. 20, 1913.

Simeon E. Baldwin, Governor,
Executive Chambers,
Hartford, Conn.

Sir:

I have the honor to submit herewith the first report of the Examiner of Public Records made to the State Librarian under the provisions of Chapter 58 of the Public Acts of 1911, which act made the supervision of the public records of our state a part of the work of the State Library.

Under the authority of this act Mr. Lucius B. Barbour was appointed Examiner of Public Records June 15th, 1911, and entered upon his duties July 5th following, the oath of office having been administered by His Excellency the Governor.

Having for many years been deeply interested in public records he has been able to make the following report upon the condition of the records, vaults and safes in the offices of the several Town Clerks and Judges of Probate throughout the state, as he has personally visited and inspected each office since he assumed the duties of Examiner of Public Records.

In Mr. Barbour the state has an interested and efficient official and public officials throughout the state have an intelligent and sympathetic adviser.

Respectfully submitted,

Geo. B. Godard

State Librarian.

AN ACT CONCERNING THE APPOINTMENT AND DUTIES OF AN EXAMINER
OF PUBLIC RECORDS

*Be it Enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General
Assembly convened:*

SECTION 1. The state librarian shall, with the approval of the state library committee, on or before the first day of July, 1911, appoint an assistant to such librarian, which assistant shall be an examiner of public records. Said assistant may be removed by said state librarian at any time and his successor appointed in like manner.

SEC. 2. Said assistant, as such examiner of public records, shall cause such action to be taken by the persons having the care and custody of public records as may be necessary to put said records in the custody and condition required by the laws relating to such records and to secure their safety and preservation, and shall submit a biennial report to the state librarian.

SEC. 3. The annual salary of said assistant shall be one thousand dollars, with an allowance of not to exceed one thousand dollars, annually, for necessary expenses, to be paid by the state on presentation of vouchers approved by the state librarian.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved, May 18, 1911.

—Chapter 58 of the Public Acts of 1911.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT

EXAMINER OF PUBLIC RECORDS

STATE LIBRARY

HARTFORD, January 1, 1913.

To

George S. Godard, State Librarian,
State Library, Hartford, Conn.

In accordance with Section 2, Chapter 58 of the Public Acts of 1911, the Law creating the office of Examiner of Public Records, I herewith make my report, the first report of the Examiner of Public Records, being the seventh report on the Public Records of the State of Connecticut.

PREVIOUS REPORTS

The reports from 1889-1908 to the General Assembly have dealt with different phases of general conditions and may be characterized as follows:

Report	Date	Made by	Subject
1st	1889	Secretary of State and State Librarian	Court Records
2nd	1900	Commission of Public Records	General Conditions
3rd	1902	Commission of Public Records	General Conditions
4th	1904	Temporary Examiner of Public Records	Town and Probate Records
5th	1906	Temporary Examiner of Public Records	Church Records
6th	1908	Temporary Examiner of Public Records	General Conditions

OUTLINE OF WORK ACCOMPLISHED

Due to the fact that the records of the Towns and Probate Districts are in more or less constant use by searchers of land titles and of facts of historical or genealogical interest, and referred to more frequently than any other series of records, it has seemed best to devote my first attention to conditions in these offices. As an appendix to this report I present a description of

the general conditions in these offices as regards the method of housing the records, mentioning the condition of the volumes only when they are not in satisfactory order. I have been able to visit every Town Clerk's Office and Probate Court in the State since my appointment in July, 1911, hence this description is of conditions as existing at practically the same time or within a period of less than eighteen months.

That good results have come about from the examination of records is abundantly proved by the fact that the recommendations of former Temporary Examiner of Public Records, Mr. C. R. Hathaway, have been heeded and evidences of his visits and suggestions are noticeable in most of the offices.

TOWN EMBARRASSMENT

The chief difficulty encountered in effecting perfect results and conditions throughout the State is the financial one. The purchase of a suitable safe, or erection of a vault entails considerable expense as does the repairs of early volumes which have reached the stage where anything but full restoration is inadvisable. This operation is costly but essential at times and each year the repairs are postponed the work of restoration is more difficult and consequently more costly. This fact is beginning to be realized and many offices are caring for books in need of repairs on their own initiative.

MINIMUM SALARY FOR TOWN CLERKS

As has previously been brought to the attention of the General Assembly, I wish to bring to your attention the advisability of a minimum salary for Town Clerks. It will be readily seen that in the smaller towns the revenue to the recorder is necessarily small when it is regulated on a fee basis and to insure the town of the services of a valuable man some definite remuneration should be named. In most of the smaller towns it is quite impossible for the Town Clerk to devote his entire time to his office though it might be necessary.

LOOSE LEAF RECORD BOOKS

The question of the use of loose leaf record books has been asked me in several towns and it is a difficult one to answer.

Theoretically I believe that a loose leaf volume for permanent records is wrong. Many of the larger and some of the smaller offices have adopted the system and I have not found any case where the results have been unsatisfactory. I find in the use of these that unless a special paper is ordered a paper of a grade below the best is usually furnished. The very highest class paper is none too good for our records and I urge the use of a standard mill brand paper with dated watermark. This increases the cost of the book but the difference in price is not so great as the difference in the quality of the paper. In one office where the loose leaf system has been used as long as any, two volumes of the same character of records and of the two different styles, sewn and loose leaf, were put in use simultaneously. In ten years' use there appears to be little difference in the condition of the two volumes. One argument in behalf of the loose leaf system is that when the binder or binding edge is worn the leaves may be sewn into a permanent book. It will be readily seen that to do this each leaf must be sewn separately, that is, the book must be "whip stitched." While this holds the leaves in place for a time, the method is unsatisfactory as the book is delicate and will not stand rough treatment. The sewing weakened in any one place will weaken the whole book and the book's back will be broken for good and all. It was attempted to overcome this difficulty in one office and a loose leaf volume was permanently sewn in signatures, that is, leaves one and four, were gummed together and folded and placed around leaves two and three of each signature which were similarly gummed, then the signatures were folded and correctly sewn. The weak feature of this is, of course, the gummed connection of the value of which several years hence we have no knowledge.

TYPEWRITER RIBBONS

With the adoption of loose leaf systems naturally the use of typewriter ribbons is more extensive. The greatest care should be used in the selection of these and only those inks and ribbons on the following list approved by the Secretary of State should be used:

INKS

Carter's Record Ink.
Sanford's Combined Writing and Copying Fluid.

Stafford's Blue-Black Office Ink.
 Sanford's Premium Writing Fluid.
 Carter's Writing Fluid.
 T. Davids Co.'s Blue-Black Ink for Records.
 Arnold's Chemical Writing Fluid.

The three first inks are heavy iron gallo-tannate inks containing a large amount of added color. These are all to be recommended for permanent records.

The last four are satisfactory for ordinary record purposes as they flow more readily and will be satisfactory for general office work.

TYPEWRITER RIBBONS

Underwood Record Ink Ribbon. (Formula 909.)
 "Remitico" Paragon Ribbon, Remington Black Record.
 (384.)
 "Remitico" Paragon Ribbon, Smith-Premier Black Record.
 Purple Copying. (384.)

The recommendation refers only to the Black Record portion.

Webster Star Brand Black Record Ribbon. (30807).
 Carter's Ideal Typewriter Ribbon, Remington Black Record.
 (8232-1 E. E.)

Improved "Eureka" Ribbon, Black Record, Remington Typewriter.

Premier Brand, Smith-Premier Typewriter Ribbon, Black Record.

The above ribbons, however, are not to be used for permanent records after they cease to give strong black impressions.

Of the lasting effects of the use of these ribbons we have nothing to go by except chemical analysis as compared with the old ink. The use of inks prescribed by the Secretary of State is general and in no case have I met with violation. Ignorance of the Secretary's specifications regarding the use of ribbons has been responsible for the use of some not on it but this matter is immediately corrected when brought to the recorder's attention.

The value of a good ribbon has been clearly demonstrated in comparison with one of inferior quality by exposing to the elements on the public sign-post duplicate notices for the same length of time. One experiment was made and a marked difference noted. The ribbon which was recommended on the list by the Secretary of State showed by far the better of the two. The ink signature, however, was almost entirely gone from both papers. These papers were exposed from October 17, 1911, until the last week of January, 1912.

RUBBER STAMPS AND INK PADS

In a few cases I have found in use on the record volumes ink pads and rubber stamps. The lasting quality of this ink is

not known and when applied it is not put into the fibre of the paper as in the case of a typewriter or pen. It is simply a surface coloring and I have recommended in every case that its use on record volumes be discontinued.

EFFECTS OF ACID INK

In not a few cases I have encountered record volumes, usually from 1765-1815, in which an ink was used of very acid composition. This has had such a marked decomposing effect on the paper that it has eaten holes in it and in some cases the whole center of a page finely written with this ink is about to fall out and only the margin of the leaf which forms a frame will remain. Some volumes have been found where this decomposition has just begun and is first showing at the bend in the leaf about one inch from the sewing. These books should have immediate attention to preserve what remains. The two worst cases that have come to my attention have been repaired permanently by use of the Silk or Emery Process which is described as follows:

THE SILK OR EMERY PROCESS

This process consists in preserving the leaf or documents between sheets of transparent silk. It cleans the paper and leaves the writing as clear as before. New margins of inlaid paper are formed around the edges, through which the book is trimmed. These margins protect the writing where the leaves wear away at the edges, and they also serve to make a stronger binding than can be obtained in the usual record book. It is practical and valuable. Practical because the original record is restored and preserved in a form stronger than the original volume, and valuable because you get this much-to-be desired result at a less expense than copying.

LEGAL BLANKS AND FORMS

Several custodians of Public Records are realizing that the present legal blanks or forms cannot be had on a suitable paper. The quality of paper usually found in these is not of the best and in one case the custodian has had forms printed for his use on the best quality of paper obtainable. It should be borne in mind that the papers "kept on file" are supposed to be permanent and the best paper we are able to procure today is not too good for any purpose or part of the Public Records.

SUITABLE RECORD BOOKS

The use of suitable books for record purposes seems to be general. Very few cases appear where an inferior book is used but a few offices have not been as careful regarding this. It is not always easy to impress the recorder with the fact that the book of Town Meetings or Dog Licenses is a "public record" and therefore should have the same care and be kept in as good a book as the Land or Vital Records. Only one instance have I met where the cheapest kind of a blank book has been used, and that for a short period only, in the series of land records.

CARE OF MAPS AND BALLOT BOXES

In answer to a letter regarding the care of Maps and Ballot Boxes, the following from the Attorney-General in response to my questions interprets the Statute regarding them.

Hartford, August 8, 1912.

LUCIUS B. BARBOUR, Esq.,
Examiner of Public Records,
HARTFORD, CONN.

Dear Sir:—In your recent favor you say:

Two matters have come to my attention recently which are giving several town clerks and officials trouble concerning the interpretation of the statute if any, regarding them, viz.: the proper care of ballot boxes sealed for six months after election and the acceptance of blue prints as official maps. The question is brought up whether the sealed ballot boxes should be kept in a fireproof vault, which in many cases is impossible under the present arrangements, and whether or no the town clerk has the authority to accept a blue print as a legal map. I have been informed that the statutes require the acceptance by the Board of Selectmen before the town clerk is authorized to accept a map, but I have been unable to find the section covering it.

Any information and advice you can give me regarding these questions will be very much appreciated.

Section 1960 of the General Statutes requires every town to provide itself with a fireproof safe, vault, or building for the protection of its records against fire, and under Section 1854 it is made the duty of the town clerk to keep all town records in such places, except when the same shall be in actual use for the purpose of examination or entry. The word 'records,' as here used, means all written or printed books, papers, maps, plans, etc., pertaining to the titles of real estate, public business, and matters in general of which a public record is required to be made. Sealed ballot boxes are not records, therefore they need not be kept in a fireproof vault. The law simply requires the moderator of an electors' meeting to deposit them in the town clerk's office, and such clerk must carefully preserve them with seal unbroken for six months, after which time they may be destroyed. It goes without saying that town clerks will naturally avail themselves of every possible means of safety.

I am of the opinion that town clerks should not accept and record a

'blue print' in cases where the statutes permit 'maps' to be filed. When the legislature provided in Section 1853 for filing maps, when any person having an interest in land shall have caused it to be surveyed, and a map of the survey shall be made, and shall have appended thereto a certificate of the surveyor that it is substantially correct, it meant a map prepared in the usual way for a permanent record. The legislature later expressed in clear terms under Section 4054 of the General Statutes the kind of map that the owners of land might file with the town clerk, when they had caused it to be surveyed, plotted, and laid out into lots and projected highways. Such maps must be made on a good quality of white drawing paper, or on white drawing paper mounted on muslin, not more than thirty-seven inches long or twenty-five inches wide. This statute aids in finding the legislative meaning of the word 'map' in the earlier statute.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN H. LIGHT,
Attorney-General.

DEPOSIT OF PROBATE FILES AND TOWN PAPERS

Under the authority granted in Chapter 175 of the Public Acts of 1909, the following Probate Districts have deposited their early files of estates, closed and not in current use, in the State Library:

Andover	Old Lyme
Bethany	Oxford
Bozrah	Pomfret
Brooklyn	Salem
Chaplin	Sherman
Colchester	Somers
East Lyme	Stafford
Farmington	Stonington
Hampton	Suffield
Marlborough	Tolland
New Hartford	Woodstock
New London	

In the case of each of these Districts I have issued to the Judge of Probate a temporary receipt to be supplemented by the official receipt of the State Librarian when the files are arranged and collated.

Several other Districts have signified their intention to take advantage of the provisions of this Act and their files will soon be received.

Town papers have been deposited consisting of Justice's Files, Tax Lists, etc., from the following towns:

Ashford	Marlborough
East Haddam	Oxford
Farmington	Wethersfield
Glastonbury	

PRIVATE RECORDS

It is well-known, nevertheless surprising, that much information not found in the Public Records of a community can be supplied from private sources like the Church or Society Records. It is the exceptional case where these records have any protection whatsoever and in view of this I recommend that the State through the State Library offer inducements to secure the records of ecclesiastical societies for permanent preservation and deposit. More and more of these each year have become lost or added to the lists already long "destroyed by fire."

GENERAL INDICES OF LAND RECORDS

The convenience of a general index of land records is well-known and in many of the towns is wanting. In every case where one does not exist I have recommended that one be compiled. It will be readily seen that this saves the volumes a great deal of unnecessary handling if necessary to refer to the individual indices and by use of a general index the volumes would last longer and much time would be saved to the users as well. I recommend that the compilation of a general index of land records for each series be ordered by statute.

COPIES OF RECORDS

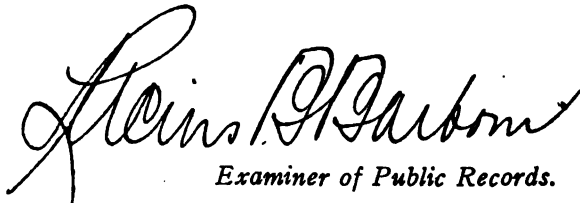
The land Records of a few towns have been copied by title guarantee companies but they are not accessible to the general public. Vital Records of many towns have been copied by individuals in the hope that at some time they may be printed. In the preservation of records by transcription or printing very little has as yet been done by the State with those relating to the towns. It is hoped that the State may soon see its way to co-operate in this work. In 1909 the Connecticut Historical Society published the Vital Records of the towns of Bolton and Vernon and made this volume the first of a proposed series of printed records. This year the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Connecticut will publish the Vital Records of Norwich which will form the second publication of this series. Other patriotic Societies have signified their willingness to print others but without direct aid from the State little can be accomplished.

Should a fund of not to exceed \$2,500 a year for the purchase of these volumes for exchange purposes be established much could be done in the line of preserving and making accessible records now rapidly becoming too fragile to safely handle. The State of Massachusetts appropriates annually \$15,000 for this purpose and its records have been very generally published and with accuracy. I recommend that some action similar to the one outlined above be taken by the State of Connecticut for the permanent preservation of the records of its towns.

CONCLUSION

It has been a source of much pleasure and gratification to have been received so courteously by the public officials throughout the towns and districts of the State. The willingness to improve local conditions is almost general and while there are many offices in which conditions are not perfect the first steps have been made in the right direction toward correcting them. Conditions vary in every locality and it would be unwise to prescribe by fixed statute a general method for correcting them as it would be impossible to make general recommendations for the individual case. The offices of officials in the smaller towns are constantly being moved and as long as this condition exists a general supervision of conditions is essential and is appreciated.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Lewis B. Garbon". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name of the signatory.

Examiner of Public Records.

APPENDIX
TO THE
REPORT OF THE EXAMINER OF PUBLIC RECORDS.

Detailed Report of General Conditions in Town and Probate Offices with
Date of Official Visit in Brackets

Andover, Incorporated 1848. [Oct. 27, 1911.] The Town Records are kept in a safe in the general store, a large frame building. The safe is of old type, is not fireproof, and is entirely inadequate for the needs of the town. I have recommended that a new one be secured.

The Probate District of Andover, constituted 1851, includes the towns of Bolton and Columbia, and contains the records from 1789-1851. The Records are housed in a brick building in Andover built by the District for the purpose. The shelving is of wood. The files of the District have been deposited in the State Library under the authority granted in Chapter 175 of the Public Acts of 1909.

Ansonia, Incorporated 1889. [Oct. 30, 1912.] The Town Records are kept in the Town Hall, a modern fireproof building, in a vault of good construction fitted entirely with steel.

In the same building are kept the Records of the Probate District of Derby, which includes Ansonia, constituted 1858, in a vault immediately over the town vault. This also is equipped with steel fittings and the files are well arranged.

Ashford, Named 1710. [Oct. 11, 1911.] A vault for the Town and Probate Records has been built according to specifications furnished by the Temporary Examiner of Public Records and is adequate for the needs of the Town. Several volumes of Land Records need repairs and rebinding. The early Vital Records have been restored and placed in good order.

The Probate Records of the District of Ashford, constituted 1830, are kept in this vault. I have recommended that the files be deposited in the State Library.

Avon, Incorporated 1830. [Nov. 1, 1911.] The Town Records are kept in a small safe in the general store, a frame building. The safe is old, not fireproof and inadequate in size. I have recommended the purchase of a new one.

The Probate Records of the District of Avon, constituted 1884, are kept in a modern safe in the Town Hall. I have recommended that the files be deposited in the State Library.

Barkhamsted, Incorporated 1779. [Nov. 16, 1911.] A new safe has been provided for the Town Records and is kept in a

frame dwelling. Several volumes have been rebound and repaired.

The Probate Records of the District of Barkhamsted, constituted 1834, contain the Records of New Hartford, 1825-1834, and are kept in a safe of heavy type in a frame dwelling. I have recommended that the files be deposited in the State Library.

Beacon Falls, Incorporated 1871. [Dec. 8, 1911.] The Town Records are kept in the vault of one of the manufacturing companies. This is well built but equipped with wooden fittings. A general index of Land Records is now being compiled. I have recommended that the Town provide a suitable fireproof place for their Records.

The Probate Records of Beacon Falls are in Naugatuck.

Berlin, Incorporated, 1785. [Nov. 21, 1911.] The Town Records are kept in the Town Hall, in a well built and ventilated vault equipped with steel fittings. The Records prior to 1850 are in New Britain.

The Probate Records of the District of Berlin are in New Britain.

Bethany, Incorporated 1832. [Nov. 16, 1912.] The Town Records are kept in a modern safe in a small frame building. One volume of Records has been repaired.

The Probate Records of the District of Bethany, constituted 1854, are kept in the town safe. The files have been deposited in the State Library under the authority granted in Chapter 175 of the Public Acts of 1909.

Bethel, Incorporated 1832. [Oct. 25, 1911.] The Town Records are kept in two large safes in the Town Hall. A vault in this building, which until recently contained the Records, is not damp-proof and I have recommended that its use be absolutely discontinued.

The Probate Records of the District of Bethel, constituted 1859, are kept in a modern safe in a frame office building. The files are well arranged and are kept in the town vault. I have recommended that they be deposited in the State Library.

Bethlehem, Incorporated 1787. [Dec. 7, 1911.] The Town Records are kept in a modern safe of large and heavy type in the Town Hall, a frame building. The volumes and inside walls of this safe showed dampness from no apparent cause. Conditions are under observation.

The Probate Records of Bethlehem are in Woodbury.

Bloomfield, Incorporated 1835. [Nov. 1, 1911.] The Town Records are kept in the Town Hall in a small vault equipped with

steel. Some papers relating to the office are kept in a safe which has outlived its usefulness as a protection against fire.

The Probate Records of Bloomfield are in Hartford.

Bolton, Incorporated 1720. [Oct. 27, 1911.] The Town Records are kept in a modern safe in a frame dwelling. The safe is in an exposed position and is rapidly deteriorating. Several volumes of early Records have been restored and repaired. The Vital Records have been printed.

The Probate Records of Bolton are in Andover.

Bozrah, Incorporated 1789. [July 19, 1912.] The Town Records are kept in a modern safe in frame dwelling. Several volumes have been rebound and repaired during the last year.

The Probate Records of the District of Bozrah, constituted 1843, are kept in a small safe in a frame dwelling. The files have been deposited in the State Library under the authority granted in Chapter 175 of the Public Acts of 1909.

Branford, Settled 1644. [Aug. 14, 1912.] The Town Records are kept in the Town Hall, a wooden building, in a vault equipped with metal fittings. Several volumes have been repaired within the past few years.

The Probate Records of the District of Branford, constituted 1850, are kept in the Town Vault and the files in a safe of questionable value in the same building. I have recommended that they be deposited in the State Library.

Bridgeport, Incorporated 1821. [Dec. 14, 1911.] The Town Records are kept in the Town Hall, a fireproof building, in a modern vault fitted with steel. The maps are not kept in the vault but on wooden shelves in the outside office.

The Probate District of Bridgeport, constituted 1840, includes Easton, Monroe, and Trumbull, and contains the Records of Stratford, 1782-1840, and of the extinct District of Easton which included Weston. The Probate Records are kept in the Town Hall in a vault fitted with steel. The files are well arranged.

Bridgewater, Incorporated 1855. [Oct. 29, 1912.] The Town Records are kept in a modern safe in a frame dwelling. A safe in the Town Hall, a small frame building, contains the Records not in current use and is of doubtful value.

The Probate Records of Bridgewater are in New Milford.

Bristol, Incorporated 1785. [Nov. 29, 1911.] The Town Records are kept in the Town Hall in a vault on the second floor and of doubtful value. Work is contemplated for reconstructing the building and procuring a new vault on the ground floor.

The Probate Records of the District of Bristol, constituted 1830, are kept in a vault, fitted with wood, on the second floor of

the Bank Building. I have recommended that the files be deposited in the State Library.

Brookfield, Incorporated 1788. [Oct. 29, 1912.] The Town Records are kept in the Town Hall in a vault with wood fittings. Several volumes are being repaired.

The Probate Records of the District of Brookfield, constituted 1850, are kept in the town vault. The files are in a wooden case and I have recommended that they be deposited in the State Library.

Brooklyn, Incorporated 1786. [Oct. 13, 1911.] The Town Records are kept on the second floor of the Town Hall, a large frame building, in a large, heavy type safe, the face flush with the wall, which was formerly used for the Records of Windham County.

The Probate Records of the District of Brooklyn, constituted 1833, are kept in a modern safe on the same floor of the Town Hall. The files have been deposited in the State Library under the authority granted in Chapter 175 of the Public Acts of 1909.

Burlington, Incorporated 1806. [Dec. 5, 1912.] A brick vault has been provided by the town for the Records. This is of good construction though the fittings are of wood.

The Probate Records of the District of Burlington, constituted 1834, are kept in the town vault. I have recommended that the files be deposited in the State Library.

Canaan, Incorporated 1739. [Dec. 1, 1911.] The Town Records are kept in a new vault with wood shelving in the Post Office Building, a large frame structure. Several volumes have been repaired and others require attention.

The Probate Records of the District of Canaan, constituted 1846, are in North Canaan.

Canterbury, Incorporated 1703. [Oct. 12, 1911.] The Town Records are kept in a useless safe in a small frame building. I have recommended that steps be taken at once for proper protection and believe that a vault should be built. Several volumes need immediate and extensive repairs.

The Probate Records of the District of Canterbury, constituted 1835, are kept in a heavy type safe in a frame dwelling and the files are being well arranged.

Canton, Incorporated 1806. [Nov. 16, 1911.] The Town Records are kept in a vault with wood shelving in the Town Hall. I have recommended that the fittings be replaced with steel and a system of ventilation installed.

The Probate Records of the District of Canton, constituted 1841, are kept in a large, heavy type safe in the same building.

I have recommended that the files be deposited in the State Library.

Chaplin, Incorporated 1822. [Oct. 13, 1911.] The Town Records are kept in a modern safe on wood supports in the general store.

The Probate Records of the District of Chaplin, constituted 1850, are kept in a safe provided during the last year in a small frame dwelling. The files have been deposited in the State Library under the authority granted in Chapter 175 of the Public Acts of 1909.

Chatham, Incorporated 1767. [Nov. 9, 1911.] The Town Records are kept in two safes in a large frame building. They are entirely inadequate for the needs of the Town and I have recommended the erection of a vault.

The Probate Records of the District of Chatham, constituted 1824, are in Portland.

Cheshire, Incorporated 1780. [Dec. 6, 1911.] The Town Records are kept in a vault with wood shelving in the Town Hall, a brick building. I have recommended that steel fittings be installed.

The Probate Records of the District of Cheshire, constituted 1829, which includes Prospect, are kept in the town vault. I have recommended that the files be deposited in the State Library.

Chester, Incorporated 1836. [July 25, 1912.] The Town Records are kept in a modern safe in a frame building. It is supported on a concrete foundation.

The Probate Records of Chester are in Saybrook.

Clinton, Incorporated 1838. [Sept. 20, 1912.] The Town Records are kept in a modern safe in a small frame building. It is inadequate for the needs of the town.

The Probate Records of the District of Clinton, constituted 1862, are in the Town Safe. I have recommended that the files be deposited in the State Library.

Colchester, Named 1699. [July 19, 1912.] The Town Records are kept in a large, heavy type safe in a brick building. Some volumes are badly in need of repairs and additional safe capacity is needed. The first volume of records has been printed.

The Probate Records of the District of Colchester, constituted 1832, which contain the Records of East Haddam, 1741-1832, are kept in a large heavy safe in a frame building. The files have been deposited in the State Library under the authority granted in Chapter 175 of the Public Acts of 1909.

Colebrook, Named May 1732, Incorporated 1779. [Dec. 1, 1911.] The Town Records are kept in two safes in the general

store, a frame building. One of these has within the year been exchanged for one of larger capacity. Two volumes have been repaired.

The Probate Records of Colebrook are in Winchester.

Columbia, Incorporated 1804. [Nov. 4, 1911.] The Town Records are kept in a safe in a frame dwelling. The safe is old and inadequate in size for the Town's needs and I have recommended that a vault be erected.

The Probate Records of Columbia are in Andover.

Cornwall, Incorporated 1740. [Oct. 20, 1911.] The Town Records are kept in a vault on the second floor of the Library, a stone building. It is fitted with steel but poorly ventilated. Several volumes need minor repairs.

The Probate Records of the District of Cornwall, constituted 1847, are kept in a small, heavy type safe in a frame dwelling. The earlier records are in the town vault. I have recommended that the files be deposited in the State Library.

Coventry, Named 1711. [Oct. 27, 1911.] The Town Records are kept in the town vault equipped with steel, located in a small brick building. Several volumes need extensive repairs. The Vital Records have been re-arranged and printed.

The Probate Records of the District of Coventry, constituted 1849, are kept in the town vault. The files are well arranged.

Cromwell, Incorporated 1851. [Nov. 21, 1911.] The Town Records are kept in the vault of the Savings Bank, a large frame building. It is fitted with wood shelving. Several volumes have had minor repairs during the past year.

The Probate Records of Cromwell are in Middletown.

Danbury, Named 1687. [Oct. 24, 1912.] The Town Records are kept in the Town Hall, a large stone building, in a vault equipped with steel fittings.

The Probate Records of the District of Danbury, which includes New Fairfield, constituted 1744, are kept in a similar vault in the Town Hall. The files are well arranged.

Darien, Incorporated 1820. [Oct. 23, 1912.] The older Town Records are kept in a small vault in a large frame building and the modern ones in a heavy type safe. The maps are not well cared for.

The Probate Records of Darien are in Stamford.

Derby, Named 1675. [Oct. 30, 1912.] The Town Records are kept in the theatre building in a small vault very inadequate for the Town's needs. It is fitted with steel and wood. I have recommended that the wood shelving be replaced with steel. Volumes are being repaired as they need it.

The Probate Records of the District of Derby, which includes Ansonia, are in Ansonia.

Durham, Incorporated 1708. [Nov. 27, 1912.] The Town Records are kept in a new vault equipped with steel in the Town Hall, a frame building. A few volumes need major repairs. The Vital Records have been printed.

The Probate Records of Durham are in Middletown.

Eastford, Incorporated 1847. [Oct. 10, 1911.] The Town Records are kept in a useless safe in a frame dwelling. The safe is also inadequate in size and I have recommended the purchase of a new one.

A modern safe has been provided for the Probate Records of the District of Eastford, constituted 1849. I have recommended that the files be deposited in the State Library.

East Granby, Incorporated 1858. [Nov. 14, 1911.] The Town Records are kept in a modern safe in the basement of a frame dwelling.

The Probate Records of the District of East Granby, constituted 1865, are kept in a similar safe in a frame dwelling. I have recommended that the files be deposited in the State Library.

East Haddam, Incorporated 1734. [Aug. 12, 1912.] The Town Records are kept in a heavy type safe in a small frame building. The safe is crowded and greater safe capacity will soon be needed.

The Probate Records of the District of East Haddam, constituted 1832, are kept in a modern safe in a large frame building. The files were destroyed by fire in 1906.

East Hartford, Incorporated 1783. [Dec. 4, 1912.] The Town Records are kept in a vault room in the Town Hall. This is fitted with steel and is fireproof.

The Probate Records of the District of East Hartford, constituted 1887, are kept in a safe in the town vault. The files are well arranged in a steel filing cabinet.

East Haven, Incorporated 1785. [July 26, 1912.] The Town Records are kept in two safes in the Town Hall, a large frame building. The oldest safe, which contains the oldest Records, is valueless as a protection against fire. The other one is modern and in good condition. The maps are entirely unprotected. I have recommended that a new safe or vault of sufficient size to care for all the Records be provided.

The Probate Records of East Haven are in New Haven.

East Lyme, Incorporated 1839. [July 8, 1912.] The Town Records are kept in two safes in a small frame building. The

maps are unprotected and I have recommended that they be mounted in a book.

The Probate Records of the District of East Lyme, constituted 1843, are kept in an old safe in a private house. I have recommended the purchase of a new safe. The files have been deposited in the State Library under the authority granted in Chapter 175 of the Public Acts of 1909.

Easton, Incorporated 1845. [Oct. 25, 1912.] The Town Records are kept in a modern safe in a frame dwelling. This was provided after the fire in the office of 1906. The acid action of ink on the paper in some of the volumes is being watched.

The Probate Records of Easton are in Bridgeport.

East Windsor, Incorporated 1768. [Oct. 25, 1911.] The Town Records are kept in a large heavy type safe in a frame dwelling. The acid action of ink appears in the first two volumes of Land Records. Extensive repairs have been made on Vol. I, and Vol. II will be restored this year.

The Probate Records of the District of East Windsor, which includes South Windsor, constituted 1782, are kept in two safes in a small frame building. Both are modern, one being installed during 1912 for housing the files which are not arranged in a modern method.

Ellington, Incorporated 1786. [Nov. 6, 1911.] A new and larger safe has been procured for the Town Records. This is located in a small frame building. Two volumes of the early Records have been repaired during 1912.

The Probate Records of the District of Ellington, which includes Vernon, are in Vernon.

Enfield, Named 1683. [Oct. 25, 1911.] The Town Records are kept in the Town Hall in a vault fitted with steel. Several volumes have been repaired during the past year and the work is to be continued during the present year. The Records have largely been printed.

The Probate Records of the District of Enfield, constituted 1831, are kept in a large, heavy type safe in the Town Hall. The files are kept in the town vault.

Essex, Incorporated 1854. [Sept. 13, 1912.] The Town Records are kept in two heavy type safes in a small frame building.

The Probate Records of the District of Essex, constituted 1859, are kept in a heavy type safe in the same building. The files are well arranged.

Fairfield, Named 1645. [June 24, 1912.] The Town Records are kept in the Town Hall, a frame building, in a vault, recently

enlarged, fitted with steel. The ventilation of this is faulty and the volumes show signs of dampness. Several of the early volumes have been repaired during 1912 and others will follow this year.

The Probate Records of the District of Fairfield, constituted 1666, are kept in the Town Vault. The early volumes are being restored. The files are well arranged.

Farmington, Incorporated 1645. [Nov. 1, 1911.] The Town Records are kept in a small brick building which is not fireproof. Plans for providing a proper place for the Records are under consideration. I have recommended that early action be taken. Several volumes need extensive repairs.

The Probate Records of the District of Farmington, constituted 1769, are kept in the same building excepting a few of the files which are in an old safe in a large frame building near by. The earlier files have been deposited in the State Library under the authority granted in Chapter 175 of the Public Acts of 1909.

Franklin, Incorporated 1786. [Sept. 18, 1912.] The Town Records are kept in a modern safe in a frame dwelling. Larger safe capacity will soon be needed.

The Probate Records of Franklin are in Norwich.

Glastonbury, Incorporated 1690. [Sept. 3, 1912.] The Town Records are kept in a large vault in a brick building. This is fitted with steel. I have recommended that outside metal shutters be provided for the windows on the north side of the building.

The Probate Records of Glastonbury are in Hartford.

Goshen, Incorporated 1739. [Oct. 20, 1911.] The Town Records are kept in a vault fitted with wood in a frame building. I have recommended that steel shelving and a modern vault door be provided.

The Probate Records of Goshen are in Torrington.

Granby, Incorporated 1786. [Nov. 1, 1911.] Additional safe capacity is needed to replace the older of two safes which are kept in a large frame building. Several volumes have been repaired during the past year.

The Probate Records of the District of Granby, constituted 1807, are kept in two modern safes in a frame building. I have recommended that the files be deposited in the State Library and that one of the safes be used for the Town Records.

Greenwich, Settled 1640. [Oct. 23, 1912.] The Town Records are kept in a room vault in the Town Hall. It is equipped with steel and is thoroughly modern and fireproof.

The Probate Records of the District of Greenwich, constituted 1853, are kept in a vault, equipped with steel, in the Town Hall. The files are well arranged.

Griswold, Incorporated 1815. [Dec. 30, 1912.] The Town Records are kept in the Town Hall, a large frame building, in a vault fitted with steel.

The Probate Records of Griswold are in Norwich.

Groton, Incorporated 1705. [July 8, 1912.] The Town Records are kept in the Town Hall in a vault fitted with steel. One volume has been repaired during the past year.

The Probate Records of the District of Groton, constituted 1839, are kept in a similar vault in the same building. The files are well arranged.

Guilford, Settled 1639. [Aug. 28, 1912.] The Town Records are kept in the Town Hall in a vault equipped with wood. I have recommended that metal fittings be installed. Of the earlier Records excellent copies have been made and indexed.

The Probate Records of the District of Guilford, which includes a part of North Branford, constituted 1719, are kept in the Town vault. I have recommended that the files be deposited in the State Library.

Haddam, Incorporated 1668. [Sept. 13, 1912.] The Town Records are kept in the Town Hall in a vault equipped with wood. Several of the early volumes have been repaired and others need it.

The Probate Records of the District of Haddam, constituted 1830, are kept in an adjoining vault similarly equipped. I have recommended that the files be deposited in the State Library.

Hamden, Incorporated 1786. [Dec. 20, 1911.] The Town Records are kept in the Town Hall in a vault equipped with steel. Three volumes have been repaired during the past year.

The Probate Records of Hamden are in New Haven.

Hampton, Incorporated 1786. [Oct. 27, 1911.] The Town Records are kept in a heavy type safe in a small frame building. It is not adequate for the needs of the town.

The Probate Records of the District of Hampton, constituted 1836, are kept in a modern safe in the same building. The files have been deposited in the State Library under the authority granted in Chapter 175 of the Public Acts of 1909.

Hartford, Settled 1635. [Dec. 26, 1912.] The Town Records are kept in steel cabinets in a building which is not fireproof. A new building is being constructed which is planned to properly house all Records of the Town, City, and Probate District. The first volume of Land Records has been printed.

The Probate Records of the District of Hartford, constituted 1666, which includes Bloomfield, Glastonbury, Newington, Rocky Hill, West Hartford, Wethersfield, and Windsor Locks, are kept

in steel cabinets on the second floor of this building. The files are well arranged.

The Vital Records are kept by the Board of Health in an office building in a second floor vault equipped with wood.

Hartland, Incorporated 1761. [Nov. 16, 1911.] The Town Records are kept in a heavy type safe of ancient design. It is not adequate for the needs of the town and I have recommended the purchase of a new one. Some of the early volumes have been repaired and others need it.

The Probate Records of the District of Hartland, constituted 1836, are kept in a modern safe in a frame dwelling. I have recommended that the files be deposited in the State Library.

Harwinton, Incorporated 1737. [Dec. 10, 1912.] The Town Records are kept in a heavy type safe in the Town Hall, a small frame building. Some volumes are kept at the residence of the Clerk in a small, heavy safe, and others are kept temporarily in the vault of the Town of Torrington. Plans are contemplated for the construction of a vault to house all of the Records.

The Probate Records of the District of Harwinton, constituted 1835, are kept in a heavy type safe in the Town Hall. The files are well arranged.

Hebron, Incorporated 1708. [Nov. 4, 1911.] The Town Records are kept in a new building erected for the purpose in a vault fitted with steel. Several of the early volumes need repairs.

The Probate Records of the District of Hebron, constituted 1789, are kept in a safe in the town vault. From 1789-1851 the Records are in Andover. I have recommended that the files be deposited in the State Library.

Huntington, Incorporated 1789. [Oct. 30, 1912.] The Town Records are kept in the Town Hall in a small vault equipped with steel. Two volumes have been repaired during the past year.

The Probate Records of the District of Huntington, constituted 1889, are kept in the town vault. The files are well arranged and are kept in a steel filing cabinet in a vault under the town vault.

Kent, Incorporated 1739. [Dec. 2, 1911.] The Town Records are kept in the Town Hall, a large frame building, in a vault poorly ventilated and equipped with wood fittings. The volumes are damp and in danger of serious injury if allowed to remain there. I have recommended that steps be taken to correct this condition.

The Probate Records of the District of Kent, constituted 1831, are kept in the town vault. I have recommended that the files be deposited in the State Library.

Killingly, Incorporated 1708. [Oct. 13, 1911.] The Town Records are kept in two modern safes in a store in the center of a large block. The volumes are being repaired as they need it.

The Probate Records of the District of Killingly, constituted 1830, are kept in a heavy type safe on the second floor of a large brick building. The files are kept in a vault of very doubtful value fitted with wood on the same floor. I recommend that the files be deposited in the State Library.

Killingworth, Named 1667. [Sept. 20, 1911.] The Town Records are kept in a heavy type safe of ancient design in a frame dwelling. It is not adequate for the needs of the town. Several volumes need extensive repairs.

The Probate Records of the District of Killingworth, constituted 1842, are kept in a modern safe in the same building. I have recommended that the files be deposited in the State Library.

Lebanon, Incorporated 1700. [Nov. 4, 1911.] The Town Records are kept in two safes, one of questionable value in a frame dwelling. More space is needed and several of the early volumes need extensive repairs. Excellent copies have been made of some of the Records.

The Probate Records of the District of Lebanon, constituted 1820, are kept in a heavy type safe in a frame dwelling. The files are kept in an older safe and I have recommended that they be deposited in the State Library.

Ledyard, Incorporated 1836. [July 8, 1912.] The Town Records are kept in a heavy type safe in a frame dwelling. It is not adequate and I recommend the purchase of an additional one.

The Probate Records of the District of Ledyard, constituted 1837, are kept in a modern safe in a frame dwelling. I recommend that the files be deposited in the State Library.

Lisbon, Incorporated 1786. [Dec. 30, 1912.] The Town Records are kept in a modern safe in a frame dwelling. I have recommended that the use of an older safe, which contains some of the Records, be discontinued.

The Probate Records of Lisbon are in Norwich.

Litchfield, Incorporated 1719. [Dec. 7, 1911.] The Town Records are kept in the Town Hall in a modern vault equipped with steel.

The Probate Records of the District of Litchfield, which includes Morris and Warren, constituted 1742, are kept in the town vault. The files are being arranged.

Lyme, Named 1667. [June 27, 1912.] The Town Records are kept in two safes, one of questionable value, in a frame dwelling. Several of the early volumes have been badly repaired and must be entirely restored to put them in a condition safe to handle.

The Probate Records of the District of Lyme, constituted 1869, are kept in the town safes. I have recommended that the files be deposited in the State Library.

Madison, Incorporated 1826. [Aug. 28, 1912.] The Town Records are kept in a small brick building in a vault equipped with wood. I have recommended that metal shelving be installed.

The Probate Records of the District of Madison, constituted 1834, are kept in a similar vault in the same building. The files are well arranged.

Manchester, Incorporated 1823. [Dec. 4, 1912.] The Town Records are kept in the Town Hall in a vault partly equipped with steel. I have recommended that all of the wood shelving be removed and the entire vault be equipped with metal.

The Probate Records of the District of Manchester, constituted 1850, are kept in a similar vault in the same building. The files are well arranged.

Mansfield, Incorporated 1702. [Oct. 27, 1911.] The Town Records are kept in two heavy type safes in a frame dwelling. Several volumes have been repaired during the last few years. Others need extensive repairs. The Vital Records have been re-arranged and printed.

The Probate Records of the District of Mansfield, constituted 1831, are kept in two safes, one of doubtful value, in frame dwellings. I have recommended that the files be deposited in the State Library.

Marlborough, Incorporated 1803. [Nov. 9, 1911.] The Town Records are kept in a modern safe in a large-frame dwelling. Several volumes have been repaired during the year.

The Probate Records of the District of Marlborough, constituted 1846, are kept in a small modern safe in the same building. The files have been deposited in the State Library under the authority granted in Chapter 175 of the Public Acts of 1909.

Meriden, Incorporated 1806. [Nov. 21, 1911.] The Town Records are kept in the Town Hall in a large two story modern vault equipped with steel.

The Probate Records of the District of Meriden, constituted 1836, are kept in a modern vault in the same building. The files are well arranged.

Middlebury, Incorporated 1807. [Dec. 14, 1911.] The Town Records are kept in the Town Hall, a frame building, in a vault equipped with wood. I have recommended that steel fittings be installed.

The Probate Records of Middlebury are in Waterbury.

Middlefield, Incorporated 1866. [Nov. 21, 1911.] The Town Records are kept in a heavy type safe in the Town Hall, a large frame building.

The Probate Records of Middlefield are in Middletown.

Middletown, Incorporated 1651. [July 10, 1912.] The Town Records are kept in the Town and City Hall in a modern vault equipped with steel.

The Probate Records of the District of Middletown, constituted 1752, which includes Cromwell, Durham, and Middlefield, are kept in a similar vault on the second floor of the same building. The files are well arranged.

Milford, Settled 1639. [Oct. 25, 1912.] The Town Records are kept in the Town Hall, a large frame building, in a vault equipped with steel.

The Probate Records of the District of Milford, constituted 1832, are kept in the town vault. The files are well arranged.

Monroe, Incorporated 1823. [Dec. 14, 1911.] The Town Records are kept in a new vault built of concrete in the rear of the Town Hall, a frame building. The ventilation of this is faulty and the books are damp. A brief visit a year later in December, 1912, showed improved conditions and further changes in the ventilating system are being made.

The Probate Records of Monroe are in Bridgeport.

Montville, Incorporated 1786. [June 27, 1911.] The Town Records are kept in a heavy type safe in a small frame building. A modern safe has recently been added.

The Probate Records of the District of Montville, constituted 1851, are kept in the town safes. I have recommended that the files be deposited in the State Library.

Morris, Incorporated 1859. [Dec. 7, 1911.] The Town Records are kept in a valueless safe in the Town Hall, a frame building. I have recommended that a new safe be secured, or a vault constructed.

The Probate Records of Morris are in Litchfield.

Naugatuck, Incorporated 1844. [Dec. 6, 1911.] The Town Records are kept in the Town Hall in a modern vault equipped with steel.

The Probate Records of the District of Naugatuck, constituted 1863, which includes Beacon Falls, are kept in the town vault. The files are well arranged.

New Britain, Incorporated 1850. [Dec. 10, 1912.] The Town Records, which include the Records of Berlin prior to 1850, are kept in a modern vault equipped with steel in a building adjacent to the Town Hall.

The Probate Records of the District of Berlin, which include New Britain, constituted 1824, are kept in a similar vault immediately below it. The files are well arranged.

New Canaan, Incorporated 1801. [Oct. 24, 1912.] The Town Records are kept in the Town Hall, a brick building, in a modern vault equipped with steel.

The Probate Records of New Canaan are in Norwalk.

New Fairfield, Incorporated 1740. [Oct. 24, 1912.] The Town Records are kept in a heavy type safe of doubtful value in a small frame building. A vault in this building, equipped with wood, appears not to be used for the Records. Records prior to 1868 were destroyed by fire. One of the volumes is of inferior quality and I have recommended that a new one be procured and the few entries transcribed.

The Probate Records of New Fairfield are in Danbury.

New Hartford, Incorporated 1738. [Nov. 16, 1911.] The Town Records are kept in the Town Hall in an unventilated vault equipped with wood. During the past year a modern vault door has been installed and one volume of Records repaired.

The Probate Records of the District of New Hartford, constituted 1825, are kept in the town vault. The files have been deposited in the State Library under the authority granted in Chapter 175 of the Public Acts of 1909.

New Haven, Settled 1638. [Oct. 30, 1912.] The Land Records are kept in the City Hall in a modern vault equipped with steel.

The Vital Records are kept in two heavy type safes on the second floor of this building. The original returns are kept in wooden cabinets. A vault in the basement of the building is provided but is exceedingly inaccessible. I have recommended that suitable protection be provided for the Records of this office.

The Probate Records of the District of New Haven, constituted 1666, which include East Haven, Hamden, North Haven, Orange, Seymour, and Woodbridge, are kept in a vault similar to the town vault and immediately below it. The files are well arranged.

Newington, Incorporated 1871. [Dec. 10, 1912.] The Town Records are kept in a modern safe in a frame dwelling. Maps are filed in the Land Records.

The Probate Records of Newington are in Hartford.

New London, Settled 1646. [April 24, 1912.] Extensive repairs in the Town Hall are now in progress which will include the installation of new vaults. The Town Records are temporarily kept in a vault erected for the purpose in the County Court building.

The situation regarding the Probate Records of the District of New London, constituted 1666, which includes Waterford, is similar. The files have been deposited in the State Library under the authority granted in Chapter 175 of the Public Acts of 1909.

New Milford, Incorporated 1712. [Dec. 2, 1911.] The Town Records are kept in the Town Hall in a vault fitted with wood. I have recommended that metal shelving be installed.

The Probate Records of the District of New Milford, constituted 1787, which includes Bridgewater, are kept in a similar vault in the Town Hall. I have recommended that the files be deposited in the State Library.

Newtown, Incorporated 1711. [Oct. 29, 1912.] The Town Records are kept in the Town Hall in a vault fitted with wood. Several of the early volumes need extensive repairs and I have recommended that these be made at an early date.

The Probate Records of the District of Newtown, constituted 1820, are kept in a similar vault in the same building. The files are well arranged.

Norfolk, Incorporated 1758. [Dec. 1, 1911.] The Town Records are kept in the vault of the Savings Bank. They are well indexed. A few volumes need minor repairs.

The Probate Records of the District of Norfolk, constituted 1779, are kept in the Savings Bank vault. I have recommended that the files be deposited in the State Library.

North Branford, Incorporated 1831. [Aug. 27, 1912.] The Town Records are kept in a heavy, old type safe of doubtful value built in the wall of a frame dwelling. It is inadequate in size.

The Probate Records of North Branford are in Guilford and Wallingford.

North Canaan, Incorporated 1858. [Dec. 1, 1911.] The Town Records are kept in the Town Hall in a vault fitted with wood. A few volumes need rebinding.

The Probate Records of the District of Canaan, constituted 1846, which includes North Canaan, are kept in this vault. I recommend that the files be deposited in the State Library.

North Haven, Incorporated 1786. [Aug. 27, 1912.] The Town Records are kept in the Town Hall in a vault fitted with wood. I have recommended that steel be installed and that a few volumes be rebound.

The Probate Records of North Haven are in New Haven.

North Stonington, Incorporated 1807. [Aug. 9, 1912.] The Town Records are kept in a modern safe on the second floor of the Town Hall, a frame building.

The Probate Records of the District of North Stonington, constituted 1835, are kept in a similar safe on the same floor. I have recommended that the files be deposited in the State Library.

Norwalk, Incorporated 1651. [Oct. 23, 1912.] The Town Records are kept in a vault fitted with steel on the second floor of a brick building situated in the center of a large block of buildings. I have recommended that certain volumes be given extensive repairs.

The Probate Records of the District of Norwalk, constituted 1802, which includes New Canaan and Wilton, are kept in a vault fitted with steel on the second floor of a modern brick building. The files are well arranged.

Norwich, Settled 1660. [May 3, 1912.] The Town Records are kept in the City and County Building in a modern vault fitted with steel. The Vital Records have been printed.

The Probate Records of the District of Norwich, constituted 1748, which includes Franklin, Griswold, Lisbon, Preston, Sprague, and Voluntown are kept in a similar vault in the same building. I have recommended that the early files be deposited in the State Library.

Old Lyme, Incorporated 1855. [July 8, 1912.] The Town Records are kept in a heavy safe, inadequate in size, in a frame dwelling. I have recommended that a new safe be secured.

The Probate Records of the District of Old Lyme, constituted 1868, are kept in a heavy type safe in a large frame building. The files have been deposited in the State Library under the authority granted in Chapter 175 of the Public Acts of 1909.

Old Saybrook, Incorporated 1852. [Sept. 19, 1912.] The Town Records are kept in three safes in a frame dwelling. The town has provided a vault in the new Town Hall and I have recommended that certain of the Records be kept there.

The Probate Records of the District of Old Saybrook, constituted 1853, are kept in a modern safe in a frame dwelling with some of the later files, the earlier ones are kept in a vault in the Town Hall. They are well arranged.

Orange, Incorporated 1822. [Nov. 27, 1912.] The Town Records are kept in the Town Hall in a modern vault fitted with steel.

The Probate Records of Orange are in New Haven.

Oxford, Incorporated 1798. [Dec. 20, 1911.] The Town Records are kept in a modern safe in a small frame building. Two volumes have been repaired during the past year.

The Probate Records of the District of Oxford, constituted 1846, are kept in an old type safe in the same building. The files have been deposited in the State Library under the authority granted in Chapter 175 of the Public Acts of 1909.

Plainfield, Incorporated 1699. [Oct. 12, 1911.] The Town Records are kept in a vault fitted with steel in the basement of the Town Hall. Several volumes need extensive repairs.

The Probate Records of the District of Plainfield, constituted 1747, are kept in the town vault. The files are kept in another vault of doubtful value in the same building. I recommend that they be deposited in the State Library.

Plainville, Incorporated 1869. [Dec. 6, 1911.] The Town Records are kept in a modern vault fitted with steel on the second floor of the Town Hall.

The Probate Records of the District of Plainville, constituted 1909, are kept in the town vault.

Plymouth, Incorporated 1795. [Nov. 29, 1911.] The Town Records are kept in the Town Hall, a frame building, in a vault fitted with steel. This is entirely modern with the exception of the door.

The Probate Records of the District of Plymouth, constituted 1833, are kept in a similar vault in the same building. I have recommended that the files be deposited in the State Library.

Pomfret, Named 1713. [Oct. 13, 1911.] The Town Records are kept in two heavy type safes in a large frame dwelling. These are inadequate in size and I have recommended that larger accommodations be provided. Several volumes have been repaired during the past few years.

The Probate Records of the District of Pomfret, constituted 1752, are kept in a heavy type safe in a small frame building. The files have been deposited in the State Library under the authority granted in Chapter 175 of the Public Acts of 1909.

Portland, Incorporated 1841. [Sept. 26, 1911.] The Town Records are kept in the Town Hall, a stone building, in a modern vault fitted with steel.

The Probate Records of the District of Chatham, constituted 1824, which includes Portland, are kept in a similar vault in the same building. The files are well arranged.

Preston, Named 1687. [Dec. 30, 1912.] The Town Records are kept in two heavy type safes in a large frame building. They are inadequate in size and I have recommended the purchase of an additional safe.

The Probate Records of Preston are in Norwich.

Prospect, Incorporated 1827. [Dec. 6, 1911.] The Town Records are kept in a modern safe in a frame dwelling.

The Probate Records of Prospect are in Cheshire.

Putnam, Incorporated 1855. [Oct. 13, 1911.] The Town Records are kept in two safes inadequate in size, one of doubtful value, in a frame building in the center of a large block of houses. I have recommended that new quarters be provided at an early date.

The Probate Records of the District of Putnam, constituted 1856, are kept in a heavy type safe in an office building. I have recommended that the files be deposited in the State Library.

Redding, Incorporated 1767. [Oct. 25, 1912.] The Town Records are kept in a vault fitted with wood in a frame building. One volume has been repaired during 1912.

The Probate Records of the District of Redding, constituted 1839, are kept in the town vault. I have recommended that the files be deposited in the State Library.

Ridgefield, Incorporated 1709. [Oct. 24, 1912.] The Town Records are in the Town Hall in a vault fitted with steel.

The Probate Records of the District of Ridgefield, constituted 1814, are kept in the town vault. The files are well arranged.

Rocky Hill, Incorporated 1843. [Aug. 28, 1912.] The Town Records are kept in two heavy type safes of ancient design in a frame dwelling. They are inadequate in size to properly care for the Records.

The Probate Records of Rocky Hill are in Hartford.

Roxbury, Incorporated 1796. [Oct. 29, 1912.] The Town Records are kept in the Town Hall, a frame building, in a small vault fitted with wood.

The Probate Records of the District of Roxbury, constituted 1842, are kept in a safe in a small frame building. I recommend that the files be deposited in the State Library.

Salem, Incorporated 1819. [June 27, 1912.] The Town Records are kept in a modern safe in a frame dwelling.

The Probate Records of the District of Salem, constituted 1841, are kept in a small safe in a frame dwelling. The files have been deposited in the State Library under the authority granted in Chapter 175 of the Public Acts of 1909.

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Salisbury, Incorporated 1741. [Dec. 1, 1911.] The Town Records are kept in the Town Hall, a large frame building, in a vault fitted with wood. I have recommended that steel fittings be installed.

The Probate Records of the District of Salisbury, constituted 1847, are kept in the town vault. I have recommended that the files be deposited in the State Library.

Saybrook, Settled 1635. [Sept. 5, 1912.] The Town Records are kept in a brick building in a vault equipped with wood. I have recommended that steel shelving be installed.

The Probate Records of the District of Saybrook, constituted 1780, which includes Chester, are kept in the town vault. I have recommended that the files be deposited in the State Library.

Scotland, Incorporated 1857. [Oct. 28, 1911.] The Town Records are kept in a modern safe in the general store.

The Probate Records of Scotland are in Windham.

Seymour, Incorporated 1850. [Oct. 30, 1912.] The Town Records are kept in the Town Hall, a frame building, in a heavy type safe of doubtful value. I have recommended that other means be procured for their protection. In the same building is a small vault fitted with wood.

The Probate Records of Seymour are in New Haven.

Sharon, Incorporated 1739. [Oct. 20, 1911.] The Town Records are kept in the Town Hall, a brick building, in a vault equipped with wood. I have recommended that steel fittings be installed and that a general index of Land Records be compiled. The Vital Records have been rearranged and printed.

The Probate Records of the District of Sharon, constituted 1755, are kept in the town vault. Four volumes have been repaired during the past year. The files are well arranged.

Sherman, Incorporated 1802. [Dec. 2, 1911.] The Town Records are kept in a worthless safe in a large frame building. I have recommended that a modern safe of adequate size be provided.

The Probate Records of the District of Sherman, constituted 1846, are kept in a heavy type safe in a frame building. The files have been deposited in the State Library under the authority granted in Chapter 175 of the Public Acts of 1909.

Simsbury, Named 1670. [Nov. 1, 1911.] The Town Records are kept in a small brick building in a vault fitted with steel. Several volumes have been repaired during the past year. The Vital Records have been printed.

The Probate Records of the District of Simsbury, constituted 1769, are kept in the town vault. I have recommended that the files be deposited in the State Library.

Somers, Incorporated 1734. [Nov. 6, 1911.] The Town Records are kept in two heavy type safes in a frame addition to a brick dwelling. An additional safe will shortly be required.

The Probate Records of the District of Somers, constituted 1834, are kept in the town safes. The files have been deposited in the State Library under the authority granted in Chapter 175 of the Public Acts of 1909.

Southbury, Incorporated 1787. [Dec. 14, 1911.] The Town Records are kept in a safe in the Town Hall. A new vault has been constructed but as yet is worthless on account of dampness. All volumes placed in it show mould. I have suggested additional ventilation which I believe will correct the trouble. One volume has been repaired during 1912.

The Probate Records of Southbury are in Woodbury.

Southington, Incorporated 1779. [Dec. 6, 1911.] The Town Records are kept in the town vault which is modern and equipped with steel. Volumes are being repaired as they require it.

The Probate Records of the District of Southington, constituted 1825, are kept in a large heavy type safe in the same building. The files are in steel cabinets but otherwise unprotected and I have recommended that they be deposited in the State Library.

South Windsor, Incorporated 1845. [Oct. 25, 1911.] The Town Records are kept in two safes in a small brick building. These are inadequate in size and I have recommended the purchase of a new one.

The Probate Records of South Windsor are in East Windsor.

Sprague, Incorporated 1861. [Oct. 28, 1911.] The Town Records are kept in a safe inadequate in size in a brick building. A new Town Hall is in process of construction but I understand the vault which I have recommended is not being provided.

The Probate Records of Sprague are in Norwich.

Stafford, Settled 1719. [Oct. 14, 1911.] The Town Records are kept on the second floor of the Bank Building in a small vault and in a large, heavy type safe. I have recommended that additional fireproof accommodations be secured.

The Probate Records of the District of Stafford, constituted 1759, which includes Union, are kept with the Town Records. The early files have been deposited in the State Library under the authority granted in Chapter 175 of the Public Acts of 1909.

Stamford, Settled 1640. [Oct. 23, 1912.] The Town Records are kept in the Town Hall in a modern vault fitted throughout with steel.

The Probate Records of the District of Stamford, which includes Darien, constituted 1728, are kept in a similar vault immediately over it. The files are well arranged.

Sterling, Incorporated 1794. [Oct. 12, 1911.] The Town Records are kept in two crowded safes of doubtful value in a frame building. I have recommended the purchase of a new one.

The Probate Records of the District of Sterling, constituted 1852, are kept in a small heavy type safe in a frame dwelling. I have recommended that the files be deposited in the State Library.

Stonington, Incorporated 1658. [Aug. 9, 1912.] The Town Records are kept in three heavy type safes in a small frame building. Several of the early volumes have been lately repaired.

The Probate Records of the District of Stonington, constituted 1766, are kept in the town safes. The files have been deposited in the State Library under the authority granted in Chapter 175 of the Public Acts of 1909.

Stratford, Settled 1639. [Oct. 25, 1912.] The Town Records are kept in the Town Hall in a vault fitted with steel. Several volumes have been repaired and rebound during the past year.

The Probate Records of the District of Stratford, constituted 1782, are kept in the town vault. The files are well arranged. The Records prior to 1840 are in Bridgeport.

Suffield, Incorporated 1674. [Nov. 14, 1911.] The Town Records are kept in the Town Hall in a vault fitted with steel. One volume has been repaired during the past year.

The Probate Records of the District of Suffield, constituted 1821, are kept in the town vault. The files have been deposited in the State Library under the authority granted in Chapter 175 of the Public Acts of 1909.

Thomaston, Incorporated 1875. [Nov. 29, 1911.] The Town Records are kept in the Town Hall in a modern vault equipped with steel.

The Probate Records of the District of Thomaston, constituted 1882, are kept in the town vault. The files are well arranged.

Thompson, Incorporated 1785. [Oct. 11, 1911.] The Town Records are kept in two modern safes in a frame building.

The Probate Records of the District of Thompson, constituted 1832, are kept in a modern safe in a small stone building. I have recommended that the files be deposited in the State Library.

Tolland, Named 1715. [Oct. 10, 1911.] The Town Records are kept in the vault of the Savings Bank. A vault in the Town

Hall equipped with wood contains some of the Records. Several volumes have been repaired recently.

The Probate Records of the District of Tolland, constituted 1830, which includes Willington, are kept in a stone vault equipped with wood. The files have been deposited in the State Library under the authority granted in Chapter 175 of the Public Acts of 1909.

Torrington, Incorporated 1740. [Aug. 22, 1912.] The Town Records are kept in the Town Hall in a modern vault equipped with steel.

The Probate Records of the District of Torrington, constituted 1847, which includes Goshen, are kept in a similar vault. The files have been deposited in the State Library under the authority granted in Chapter 175 of the Public Acts of 1909.

Trumbull, Incorporated 1797. [Dec. 14, 1911.] The Town Records are kept in a heavy type safe in a frame dwelling. The town has a vault in the Town Hall which contains part of the Records.

The Probate Records of Trumbull are in Bridgeport.

Union, Incorporated 1734. [Oct. 11, 1911.] The Town Records are kept in two heavy type safes in a frame dwelling. Several of the early volumes need extensive repairs.

The Probate Records of Union are in Stafford.

Vernon, Incorporated 1808. [April 20, 1912.] The Town Records are kept in the Town Hall in a vault equipped with steel. The Vital Records have been printed.

The Probate Records of the District of Ellington, constituted 1826, which includes Vernon, are kept in the same building in a similar vault. The files are well arranged.

Voluntown, Named 1708. [Dec. 30, 1912.] The Town Records are kept in a modern safe in a frame dwelling. The safe is inadequate in size and greater accommodations are needed.

The Probate Records of Voluntown are in Norwich.

Wallingford, Named May 1670. [Dec. 20, 1911.] The Town Records are kept in the Town Hall in a modern vault fitted with steel. Several volumes have been repaired during the past year.

The Probate Records of the District of Wallingford, constituted 1776, are kept in the town vault. The files are well arranged.

Warren, Incorporated 1786. [Dec. 7, 1911.] The Town Records are kept in a modern safe in a frame dwelling. One volume has been rebound during the past year.

The Probate Records of Warren are in Litchfield.

Washington, Incorporated 1779. [Dec. 7, 1911.] The Town Records are in the Town Hall in a vault fitted with steel. The first volume of Vital Records needs extensive and immediate repairs.

The Probate Records of the District of Washington, constituted 1832, are kept in a similar vault in the same building. The files are well arranged.

Waterbury, Named May 1686. [Dec. 6, 1911.] Fire has since destroyed the remodeled Town Hall but the Records are kept in the vault which was slightly damaged and the office is in temporary quarters. None of the town volumes were seriously damaged.

The Probate Records of the District of Waterbury, which includes Middlebury and Wolcott, constituted 1779, are kept in a modern vault fitted with steel in the Court House. The files are well arranged.

Waterford, Incorporated 1801. [July 8, 1912.] The Town Records are kept in two safes of heavy type in a frame dwelling. A few volumes need minor repairs.

The Probate Records of Waterford are in New London.

Watertown, Incorporated 1780. [Dec. 7, 1911.] The Town Records are kept in the Town Hall in a vault fitted with steel. I have recommended that a general index of Land Records be compiled.

The Probate Records of the District of Watertown, constituted 1834, are kept in the town vault. The later volumes and current files are kept in a safe of doubtful value in the same building. I have recommended that the files be deposited in the State Library.

Westbrook, Incorporated 1840. [Aug. 27, 1912.] The Town Records are kept in a safe of ancient design in a frame building. It is entirely inadequate in size. A vault has been built by the town in the Public Library but has not as yet proven satisfactory. I have advised immediate attention be given to conditions.

The Probate Records of the District of Westbrook, constituted 1854, are entirely unprotected and I have recommended the purchase of a safe for their use and that the files be deposited in the State Library.

West Hartford, Incorporated 1854. [Nov. 1, 1911.] The Town Records are kept in the Town Hall in a vault fitted with a modern steel equipment.

The Probate Records of West Hartford are in Hartford.

Weston, Incorporated 1787. [Oct. 25, 1912.] The Town Records are kept in two safes in a frame dwelling. Two volumes have been rebound during the past year.

The Probate Records of Weston are in Bridgeport and Westport.

Westport, Incorporated 1835. [Oct. 23, 1912.] The Town Records are kept in the Town Hall in a vault fitted with steel. I have recommended that a general index of Land Records be compiled.

Probate Records of the District of Westport, constituted 1835, which includes Weston, are kept in a similar vault in the same building. The files are well arranged.

Wethersfield, Settled 1635. [June 22, 1912.] The Town Records are kept in the Town Hall in a small vault fitted with steel. Town papers not kept in the vault have been deposited in the State Library under the authority granted in Chapter 175 of the Public Acts of 1909. One volume needs extensive repairs.

The Probate Records of Wethersfield are in Hartford.

Willington, Incorporated 1727. [Oct. 10, 1911.] The Town Records are kept in two safes in an addition to a frame dwelling. Several volumes need extensive repairs which now are being made.

The Probate Records of Willington are in Tolland.

Wilton, Incorporated 1802. [Oct. 24, 1912.] The Town Records are kept in two safes in a frame dwelling. One is modern and one is of heavy but ancient design.

The Probate Records of Wilton are in Norwalk.

Winchester, Named 1733, Incorporated 1771. [Aug. 22, 1912.] The Town Records are kept in the Town Hall in a small vault fitted with steel. The vault is inadequate in size.

The Probate Records of the District of Winchester, constituted 1838, which includes Colebrook, are kept in a similar vault in the same building. The files are well arranged and there is a general index to the volumes.

Windham, Incorporated 1692. [Feb. 13, 1912.] The Town Records are kept in the Town and County Building in a vault fitted with steel. Volumes are being repaired as they require it.

The Probate Records of the District of Windham, constituted 1719, which includes Scotland, are kept in a similar vault in the same building. The files are arranged chronologically.

Windsor, Settled 1637. [Nov. 14, 1911.] The Town Records are kept in the Town Hall in a modern vault fitted with steel. Some papers are kept in another vault and these I have

recommended be deposited in the State Library. Some of the early records have had major repairs.

The Probate Records of the District of Windsor, constituted 1855, are kept in the town vault. The current volumes and files are kept in a safe in the same building. The files are well arranged.

Windsor Locks, Incorporated 1854. [Oct. 25, 1911.] The Town Records are kept in a dry-goods store in two safes. They are inadequate in size and I have recommended that a vault be constructed for the care of the Records.

The Probate Records of Windsor Locks are in Hartford.

Wolcott, Incorporated 1796. [Nov. 29, 1911.] The Town Records are kept in a heavy type safe in a frame dwelling. Some papers not in current use have been deposited in the State Library under the authority granted in Chapter 175 of the Public Acts of 1909.

The Probate Records of Wolcott are in Waterbury.

Woodbridge, Incorporated 1784. [Dec. 20, 1911.] The Town Records are kept in a modern safe in a frame dwelling. Volumes are rebound as it becomes necessary.

The Probate Records of Woodbridge are in New Haven.

Woodbury, Named 1674. [Oct. 29, 1912.] The Town Records are kept in a small brick building in a vault fitted with wood. Volumes are being repaired as they require it.

The Probate Records of the District of Woodbury, constituted 1719, which includes Bethlehem and Southbury, are kept under similar conditions. I have recommended that the files be deposited in the State Library.

Woodstock, Incorporated 1690. [Oct. 11, 1911.] The Town Records are kept in two heavy type safes of ancient design which stand in a frame building surrounded by other large frame structures. The Selectmen have been authorized by Special Town Meeting to add safes as they are required. I have recommended that a vault be built for the town's use.

The Probate Records of the District of Woodstock, constituted 1831, are kept in a modern safe in a small frame building. The files have been deposited in the State Library under the authority granted in Chapter 175 of the Public Acts of 1909.



REST HOUSE BUILT BY COMMISSION IN 1913

State of Connecticut
PUBLIC DOCUMENT No. 43

REPORT
OF
THE COMMISSIONERS
OF THE
ISRAEL PUTNAM MEMORIAL CAMP GROUND
TO
THE GOVERNOR

For the Nineteen Months ending
January 31, 1913

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATURE

HARTFORD
PUBLISHED BY THE STATE
1913

**APPROVED BY
THE BOARD OF CONTROL**

COMMISSIONERS

ROBERT S. ALEXANDER, Danbury. Term expires June 30, 1913.

MARY E. M. HILL, Norwalk. Term expires June 30, 1913.

HENRY A. GILBERT, Bethel. Term expires June 30, 1913.

GEORGE A. PARKER, Hartford. Term expires June 30, 1913.

JOHN H. REID, Bethel. Term expires June 30, 1913.

DANIEL S. SANFORD, Redding Ridge. . Term expires June 30, 1913.

SUE PHILLIPS TWEEDY, Danbury. . . . Term expires June 30, 1913.

OFFICERS

ROBERT S. ALEXANDER, *President.*

DANIEL S. SANFORD, *Secretary.*

HENRY A. GILBERT, *Treasurer.*

JOHN H. REID	}	<i>Executive Committee.</i>
DANIEL S. SANFORD,		
HENRY A. GILBERT		

THOMAS DELANEY, *Park Keeper.*

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS
OF THE
ISRAEL PUTNAM
MEMORIAL CAMP GROUND

*To His Excellency
Hon. Simeon E. Baldwin
Governor*

We have the honor to submit for your consideration our report of the trust reposed in us as Commissioners appointed to care for The Israel Putnam Memorial Camp Grounds.

Maintenance of Grounds and Property.

The grounds consist of one hundred and two acres, largely covered with woods and groves, and open area where the huts were located. A part of the woods has an undergrowth. The ordinary care-taking has been faithfully done, the grounds kept clean and orderly and in suitable condition for visitors. On account of the chestnut disease about one-fourth of the stand of chestnut trees has been removed and more will have to be removed in the future. It is probable, if no method of checking the disease is discovered, that nearly all the chestnut trees will be destroyed. This is a serious loss to the grounds and your Commission has tried to forestall this loss by the planting of other trees. In all this work we have had the valuable advice and assistance of the State Forester, Mr. Spring.

Service Rendered by the Memorial Grounds.

The service of the Memorial Grounds is constantly increasing, not as rapidly as we wish it might, yet it materially increases from year to year, and over a period of several years this increase is quite manifest. It has probably doubled during the last five years, an increase of almost twenty per cent. a year.

We anticipate the attendance will have a steadily increasing percentage in the next few years until it finally reaches its full service to the State. In addition to the meeting here of the members of Patriotic Societies, the Eighth Company Connecticut Coast Artillery camped here last summer. There have been numerous picnics from Sunday Schools in the neighborhood and gatherings of families and friends to spend the day. During the last year a large increase in attendance has come from automobile parties from distant parts of the State, who have stopped here for a few hours and eaten lunch. Arrangements have been made with the caretaker to furnish light lunches for whosoever may care for them with but little increase over actual cost and without any cost or responsibility to the State. This is a very pleasant feature of the service rendered. Many children come here, and while primarily the value of the grounds is historical, yet children are not altogether meditative and it is not enough to simply allow them the historical feature. They tire of that after a few hours and in Brewster Grove, which is a little on one side of the historical ground, it would be well if opportunity to play some of the more wholesome games was provided. At present the only game so provided is croquet. It is our purpose to add to this sand boxes, teeters, rope swings, Giant slides, see-saw ladders and similar apparatus, all of which can be done by the caretaker with but little or no expense. With the additional attendance comes the need of additional seats and tables, shelter, toilet, drinking water and similar conveniences, nearly all of which are provided by the workmen on the grounds and usually without any additional cost to the State. The Commission keeps steadily in mind that the controlling motive in all the service provided must primarily tend to increase the patriotism and loyalty of our people and preserve the historical value and traditions of our forefathers.

Improvements.

It would not be difficult to propose quite a number of improvements that are very desirable for the grounds and would make them more convenient and attractive to visitors. Your Commission however feels that no improvements should be suggested that are not necessary to conserve every item of historical value

and preserve the State's interest, and to present the historical features for their real value to whosoever may visit the spot, or that are necessary for the needs and convenience of visitors. We are not forgetful that we act for you as the hostess of the State, and that the good name and dignity of the State should not be imperilled. The improvement of the past year has been the construction of a rest house for women consisting of a good-sized waiting room, with fireplace and seats, well lighted and homelike, and with toilet facilities and retiring room. This will not be completed until the coming spring, but we believe it will meet a well defined need. The stone work was done by the caretaker from stone on the grounds and the outside expense was slight compared with the value of the building. With the increased use of the grounds come immediate needs for workshop and storage facilities. This we hope will be worked out the coming year without additional appropriation. The Camp grounds have become a feature of the State's work, well worthy of its care, and its future seems assured in the service it is now rendering our citizens.

Care of Grounds.

There has been a change in the caretaker. Mr. Thomas Delaney, who previous to last year, had been caretaker since the grounds were established, but who on account of illness was obliged to leave the work last year, so far recovered his health that he was reinstated and is now doing satisfactory work again.

In conclusion we wish to say that all the members of the Commission have given their best efforts to further the work of the State and we feel well compensated by the increased interest shown by the public during the past year in the Memorial Camp Grounds.

Respectfully submitted,

THE ISRAEL PUTNAM MEMORIAL CAMP
GROUND COMMISSION.

By ROBERT S. ALEXANDER,
President.

January, 1913.

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ISRAEL PUTNAM MEMORIAL CAMP GROUND COMMISSION

TREASURER'S REPORT

From July 1st, 1911 to January 31st, 1913

RECEIPTS

Aug. 8.	Comptroller's Order.....	\$132.11	
Sept. 15.	" "	207.08	
Oct. 14.	" "	112.27	
Nov. 11.	" "	63.70	
Dec. 10.	" "	73.91	
1912.			
Jan. 6.	" "	69.30	
Feb. 4.	" "	64.65	
Mar. 10.	" "	77.85	
Apr. 6.	" "	70.35	
May. 4.	" "	129.80	
June 14.	" "	125.43	
July 13.	" "	175.32	
Aug. 11.	" "	127.90	
Sept. 9.	" "	163.50	
Oct. 5.	" "	128.25	
Nov. 10.	" "	140.57	
Dec. 7.	" "	630.51	
1913.			
Jan. 5.	" "	77.31	
Feb. 8.	" "	79.90	
			\$2,649.71

DISBURSEMENTS

Custodian's Salary, 19 months at \$60.....	\$1,140.00	
Extra labor including team work.....	548.24	
New Building, "Rest House"	523.64	
Commissioner's Expenses	230.10	
Insurance	100.00	
Supplies and Tools	83.28	
Telephone	24.45	
		\$2,649.71

HENRY A. GILBERT, *Treasurer.*

